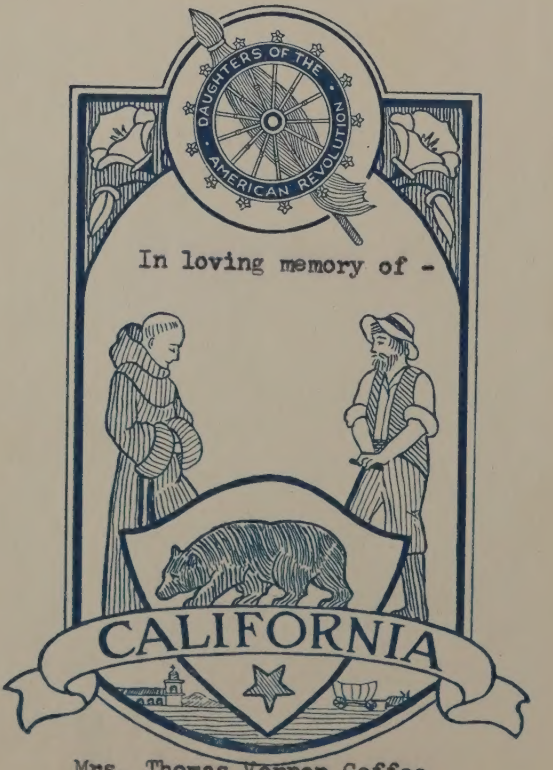


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# HISTORY

OF

# MACOUPIN COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

## With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

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# PREFACE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MACOUPIN COUNTY who have so generously aided us, in various ways, in our efforts to collect reliable data for the compilation of this history, we desire to express our grateful thanks. Especially are we under obligations to Judge Lewis Solomon, Hon. C. A. Walker, A. McKim Dubois, Huriah Smith, Peter B. Karnes, Stephen Hettick, W. W. Freeman, Oliver W. Hall, James Raffurty, Col. J. R. Miles, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Major F. H. Chapman, Joseph C. Howell, Hon. Sargeant Gobble, Judge Lewis P. Peebles, Dr. John Logan, Gen. John M. Palmer, Hon. T. L. Loomis, Capt. Thomas S. Gelder, Hon. John A. Chesnut, Hon. Wm. C. Shirley, Judge P. C. Huggins, C. J. Keiser, H. M. Kimball, John Dews, Harbert J. Keiser, Capt. P. H. Pentzer, Nicholas Challacombe, Hon. Hampton W. Wall, Capt. James P. Pearson, R. Meatyard, Samuel H. Chapman, Dempsey N. Solomon, Thomas W. Chiles; we also desire to return thanks to C. Westermeier, County Clerk, George R. Hughes, Circuit Clerk, F. W. Crouch, Superintendent of Schools, for their courtesy extended us while collecting official data from the records; and to the Secretaries of the various Lodges of the county, and many others whose names space will not permit us to mention. From the press we have received that aid which members of the profession so cheerfully render to one another. To the clergymen of the various denominations, we express our thanks for information cheerfully given, relative to the histories of their churches.

We have confined ourselves, as nearly as possible, to the original materials furnished. The public is aware of the difficulty attending the compilation of a work of this character, a difficulty arising not so much from a lack of material as from the vast mass of it, and the difficulty of making a proper selection. The material has been classified as carefully as possible, and will be found a great help to the public as a book of reference as to the past of the county, its geography, and resources, its topography and all subjects that go to make up the character of Macoupin county. We expect criticism. All we ask is that it be made charitably. If our patrons will take into account all the difficulties to be overcome, the impossibility of harmonizing inharmonious memories, of reconciling diverse dates and accurately localizing events that are attributed to different localities, and, finally, the imperfections that necessarily belong to any work, but that of the perfect God, we feel assured the verdict will be a favorable one.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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# INTRODUCTION.

FEW studies are more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to *know* the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples. But narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand State. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet,—nay, we might say, not a family or an individual on the globe,—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From the ancient days, away back in the dim and shadowy past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary or written account of themselves, all along down the teeming ages, our progenitors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever-changing theatre of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the gray old pyramids in the valley of "*twenty thousand cities*" are covered with the hieroglyphical language of the "shadowy past." The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," hoary with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler 'mid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Euphrates, and hidden away in the tiger-hunted jungles of the "farthest Ind;" the gigantic ruins of Southern and Central America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras and among the wondrous forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony of countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points,—its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderness and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region around the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorados, and fertile lands.

Dim traditions, fragmentary legends, stories of bloody warfare, of disaster and defeat; essays, letters, and public documents, all bearing more or less upon the history of the county have been carefully examined.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

We know, full well, the task is not a light one; the contemplated work is by no means a holiday frolic. Hard, steady, close application and untiring energy are necessary to accomplish it, and we have approached the subject with the greatest diffidence, not unmindful of our shortcomings, yet, at the same time, fully determined to do our best, and trust a generous and discriminating public to do us justice, hoping and believing that our labors shall not have been wholly in vain.

The utmost pains has been taken to read thoroughly and compare carefully the various writers, and to sift out and reconcile discrepancies, for historians not unfrequently disagree upon minor points. The work of reading and comparing has been no ordinary one, and the difficulty has not been so much in collecting as in making a judicious and truthful use of the abundant material at hand.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted quite extensively, and as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people, the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, and our easy facilities for commerce, are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded and will be found to form no unimportant or uninstructive portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community.

Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the County, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

The chapter on the early history of the State, will be found interesting and instructive.

The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and a roster of the soldiers of the late war, have been inserted with a view to make the work more creditable, alike to the publishers and people of the county.

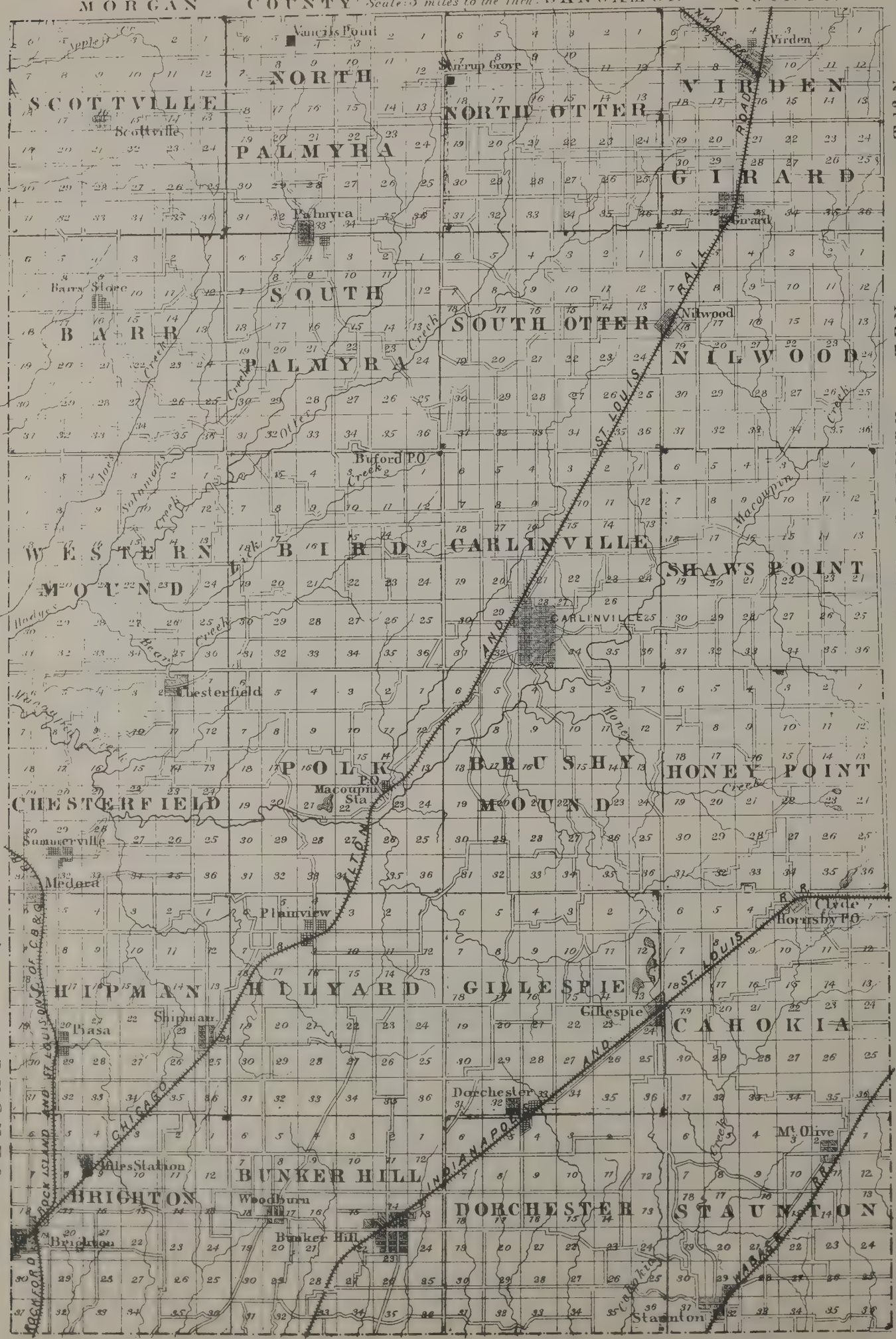
The work may be incomplete in some particulars. Nor indeed is it possible for it to be otherwise; but we hope so far as it goes it is truthful and accurate.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, of recollections, and of anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfil the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted, with tranquillity, to your inspection.

# MACOUPIN COUNTY



# HISTORY

OF

# MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

## CHAPTER I.

*A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.*

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title, and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

### EARLY EXPLORATIONS

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barters with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizzaro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and upon the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Paunco. One-half of the six hundred † who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the south, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy-day of Flowers."

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedma says there landed 620 men.

discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616 * in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659–60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660, Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keewenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon intendent. † This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665), Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa River to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes*, and *Illinois*,* against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666), visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi River, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon, and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw, and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670, Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great Northwest were taken into an alliance with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs* embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being bloodthirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together. †

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*,‡ and *Kikabeax*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, "which he could not express." §

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing, and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‖ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette.

* Western Annals.

† The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

* The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

† See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

‡ Prairie Indians. § Marquette's journal. ‖ The grand tower.

He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries at the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Cataracouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay proceeded to Frontenac. Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was of about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michilimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party on the 4th of January came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur* * (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again and bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,† who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventurers.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhom-

* Annals of the West.

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

† From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

me. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

Joutel * was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which he named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved northeastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants. This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called the Cenis.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored.*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer, tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary Pinet gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecœur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain on the strait, (le Detroit), ‖ while in the south-west efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750 but little is known of the settlements in the north-west, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here, whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin; a narrative published in the name of Fonti in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 365—Lettres Edifiantes.)

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the Northwest shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals.*

‖ Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, *i. e.*, Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.* Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."†

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the northwest, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom,

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

### DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1869. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendent, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

### ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignau, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663–4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored in 1676,‖ and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy,

* Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 79–106. † Western Annals.

* Volney's View, p. 336. † Butler's Kentucky. ‡ History U. S., Iii., 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi., 32. ‖ Histoire General Des Voyages, xiv., 758. ¶ Now called Miami.

and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1748,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of France, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751 General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part, to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752 Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburg, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September 1753 William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.† Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander in Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

† Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act but it would not do. Contrecœur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chappelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne, was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amhurst, against Louisburg: another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga: and a third under General Forbes, against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesmen, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there on the 28th of the following April was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West, but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Kahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonweath of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January, two sets of instructions, one secret the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

### DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRIRORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison, (afterwards President) was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions, the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government. In 1809 Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was in many respects a noble character, frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers: in war brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806 occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson acting under instrection of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason.

* American State Papers.

His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813; it effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north-west, and we now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the south-ward in the cattle raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1878 or '79, would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people* of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.

## CHAPTER II.

### *BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.*

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi.* Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitous and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed as religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at the Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

### THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecœur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecœur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

### FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where

stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceeded to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroutte and Noval.

### AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, forms the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the southwest corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure

### FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

* Bancroft.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two portholes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining-room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the store-keeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

### UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the large number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandant of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclamation by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguette, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguette, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1836, summoning M. D'Artaguette, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians, accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguette stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguette fell, at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-general of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French, and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

### CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race

and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

### A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fountainbleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known, except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, "those veterans whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85–100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty-five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres.

It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

### CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clark, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clark received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clark announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre, (or Massac,) Clark undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clark proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clark himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clark determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clark effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clark, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clark, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clark gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clark now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What," said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocence." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best and they should be respected, in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clark was appointed military commander of all the western territory, north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clark's soldiers, who next to Clark had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

### LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Beside the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French Grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government, on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed to some extent the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed.

Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterward authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands; in accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791 Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillip's. These were known as "head-right" claims.

At an early date speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; head-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated, and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced" in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants, and in consequence Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell, and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress, passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

### CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, to cede their claims to the western lands to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March the first, 1784. For several years after there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory northwest of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was constituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected, by Congress, as Governor of the northwestern territory. The seat of government was Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. All election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illlinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

## OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FROM 1809, TO 1878.

### ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

| NAME OF OFFICER. | OFFICE. | DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION. |
|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel Pope, | Secretary of the Territory, | March 7, 1809. |
| Ninian Edwards, | Governor, | April 24, 1809. |
| H. H. Maxwell, | Auditor Public Accounts, | 1816. |
| Daniel P. Cook, | " " " | January 13, 1816. |
| Joseph Phillips, | Secretary, | December 17, 1816. |
| Robert Blackwell, | Auditor Public Accounts, | April 5, 1817, |
| Elijah C. Berry, | " " " | August 29, 1817. |
| John Thomas, | Treasurer, | 1818. |

### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shadrach Bond, | Governor, | October 6, 1818. |
| Pierre Menard, | Lieut-Governor, | " 6, 1818. |
| Elias K. Kane, | Secretary of State, | " 6, 1818. |
| Elijah C. Berry, | Auditor Public Accounts, | 1818. |
| John Thomas, | Treasurer, | 1818. |
| Robert K. McLaughlin, | " | August 2, 1819. |
| Edward Coles, | Governor, | December, 1822. |
| Adolphus F. Hubbard, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 1822. |
| Samuel D. Lockwood, | Secretary of State, | " 18, 1822. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abner Field, | Treasurer, | January 14, 1823 |
| David Blackwell, | Secretary of State, | April 2, 1823. |
| Morris Birbeck, | " " | October 15, 1824. |
| George Forquer, | " " | January 15, 1825. |
| Ninian Edwards, | Governor, | December, 1826. |
| William Kinney, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 1826. |
| James Hall, | Treasurer, | February 12, 1827. |
| Alexander P. Field, | Secretary of State, | January 23, 1829. |
| John Reynolds, | Governor, | December 9, 1830. |
| Zadock Casey, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 9, 1830. |
| John Dement, | Treasurer, | February 5, 1831. |
| James T. B. Stapp, | Auditor Public Accounts, | August 27, 1831. |
| Joseph Duncan, | Governor, | December, 1834. |
| Alexander M. Jenkins, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 1834. |
| Levi Davis, | Auditor Public Accounts, | November 16, 1835. |
| Charles Gregory, | Treasurer, | December 5, 1836. |
| John D. Whiteside, | " | March 4, 1837. |
| Thomas Carlin, | Governor, | December, 1838. |
| Stinson H. Anderson | Lieut.-Governor, | " 1838. |
| Stephen A. Douglas, | Secretary of State, | November 30, 1840. |
| Lyman Trumbull, | " " | March 1, 1841. |
| Milton Carpenter, | Treasurer, | " 1841. |
| James Shields, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 1841. |
| Thomas Ford, | Governor, | December 8, 1842. |
| John Moore, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 8, 1842. |
| Thomas Campbell, | Secretary of State, | March 6, 1843. |
| William L. D. Ewing, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 6, 1843. |
| Thomas H. Campbell, | " P. A. (to fill vacancy), | " 26, 1846. |
| Augustus C. French, | Governor, | December 9, 1846. |
| Joseph B. Wells, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 9, 1846. |
| Horace S. Cooley, | Secretary of State, | " 23, 1846. |
| John Moore, | Treasurer, (to fill vacancy), | August 14, 1848. |
| William McMurtry, | Lieut.-Governor, | January, 1849. |
| David L. Gregg, | Secretary of State (to fill vacancy), | April 3, 1850, |
| Joel A. Matteson, | Governor, | January, 1853. |
| Gustavus Koerner, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 1853. |
| Alexander Starne, | Secretary of State, | " 1853. |
| Ninian W. Edwards, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | March 24, 1854. |
| William H. Bissell, | Governor, | January 12, 1857. |
| John Wood, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 12, 1857. |
| Ozias M. Hatch, | Secretary of State, | " 12, 1857. |
| Jesse K. Dubois, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 12, 1857. |
| James Miller, | Treasurer, | " 12, 1857. |
| William H. Powell, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | " 12, 1857. |
| Newton Bateman, | " " " | " 10, 1859. |
| William Butler, | Treasurer (to fill vacancy), | September 3, 1859. |
| Richard Yates, | Governor, | January 14, 1861, |
| Francis A. Hoffman, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 14, 1861. |
| Ozias M. Hatch, | Secretary of State, | " 14, 1861. |
| Jesse K. Dubois, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 14, 1861. |
| William Butler, | Treasurer, | " 14, 1861. |
| Newton Bateman, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | " 14, 1861. |
| Alexander Starne, | Treasurer, | " 12, 1863. |
| John P. Brooks, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | " 12, 1863. |
| Richard J. Oglesby, | Governor, | " 16, 1865. |
| William Bross, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 16, 1865. |
| Sharon Tyndale, | Secretary of State, | " 16, 1865. |
| Orlin H. Miner, | Auditor Public Accounts, | December 12, 1864. |
| James H. Beveridge, | Treasurer, | January 9, 1865. |
| Newton Bateman, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | January 10, 1865. |
| George W. Smith, | Treasurer, | January, 1867. |
| John M. Palmer, | Governor, | January 11, 1869. |
| John Dougherty, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 11, 1869. |
| Edward Rummell, | Secretary of State, | " 11, 1869. |
| Charles E. Lippincott, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 11, 1869. |
| Erastus N. Bates, | Treasurer, | " 11, 1869. |
| Newton Bateman, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | January, 1871. |
| Erastus N. Bates, | Treasurer, | November 8, 1870. |
| Richard J. Oglesby, | Governor, | January 13, 1873. |
| John L. Beveridge, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 13, 1873. |
| George H. Harlow, | Secretary of State, | " 13, 1873. |
| Charles E. Lippincott, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 13, 1873. |
| Edward Rutz, | Treasurer, | " 13, 1873. |
| John L. Beveridge, | Governor, | " 23, 1873. |
| John Early, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 23, 1873. |
| S. M. Cullum, | Governor, | " 8, 1877. |
| Andrew Shuman, | Lieut.-Governor, | " 8, 1877. |
| George H. Harlow, | Secretary of State, | " 8, 1877. |
| Edward Rutz, | Treasurer, | " 8, 1877. |
| T. B. Needles, | Auditor Public Accounts, | " 8, 1877. |
| S. M. Etter, | Superintendent Public Instruction, | " 8, 1877. |
| J. P. Slade, | " " " | " 8, 1879. |
| J. C. Smith, | Treasurer, | " 8, 1879. |

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

| PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. | | TERM OF SERVICE. |
|---|---|---|
| George Washington, | Virginia, | 1789 to 1797, eight years. |
| John Adams, | Massachusetts, | 1797 to 1801, four years. |
| Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | 1801 to 1809, eight years. |
| James Madison, | Virginia, | 1809 to 1817, eight years. |
| James Monroe, | Virginia, | 1817 to 1825, eight years. |
| John Quincy Adams, | Massachusetts, | 1825 to 1829, four years. |
| Andrew Jackson, | Tennessee, | 1829 to 1837, eight years. |
| Martin Van Buren | New York, | 1837 to 1841, four years. |
| William H. Harrison, | Ohio, | 1841, one month. |
| John Tyler, | Virginia, | 1841 to 1845, four years. |
| James K. Polk, | Tennessee | 1845 to 1849, four years. |
| Zachary Taylor, | Louisiana, | 1849 to 1850, one year. |
| Millard Fillmore, | New York, | 1850 to 1853, three years. |
| Franklin Pierce, | New Hampshire, | 1853 to 1857, four years. |
| James Buchanan, | Pennsylvania, | 1857 to 1861, four years. |
| Abraham Lincoln, (murdered), | Illinois, | 1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo. |
| Andrew Johnson, | Tennessee, | 1865 to 1869, four years. |
| Ulysses S. Grant, | Illinois, | 1869 to 1877, eight years. |
| Rutherford B. Hayes | Ohio, | 1877, present incumbent. |

## CHAPTER III.

*PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.*

BEFORE speaking of the first white men who set foot on the soil of Macoupin, a few words concerning the copper-colored race whose strange habits and singular misfortunes have made them objects of sympathy, will not be out of place.

Never did a race inspire more romantic contemplation, or suffer more speedily and completely a disastrous fate than the American Indians. They perished when they came in contact with our civilization, almost as the hues of sunset fade when you look at them through the telescope; or as the odor of the rose vanishes while you attempt to analyze it.

Before they could be studied as men or as nations, as families or as tribes, either by their traditions or literatures, they had disappeared. Their language is mostly unknown and their literature a blank.

The Indians were not the first denizens of the soil. America seems to have been the home of a prior race; and evidence is not wanting that this race was preceded by yet another. Of the race directly preceding the Indians there remains but a meagre record. A few mounds, some beads, a small variety of earth-made ware, stone hammers, implements for dressing skins, and, now and then, one of their idols of religious worship, are all of their domestic and public life left us. To write the history of the "mound builders" would be to set forth the "baseless fabric of a vision."

Another race succeeded them. They were a hunter-race. They practised scarce one of the arts of peace. They could build no houses; only huts or *wigwams* sheltered them. They scarcely tilled the earth. They had rarely fixed boundaries for their tribes or nations. No time-honored institutions bound them to the past or gave a pledge for the future.

They were and are not.

Their modes of life seem to have been individual rather than social. In war, at once cunning and cruel, brave and cautious, they asked no quarter of an enemy, and could endure torture with stoic fortitude and indifference.

We find, thickly scattered in many parts of the country, their gimlets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, saws, flesh scrapers, spades and hammers, all made of stone and demanding almost infinite patience for their manufacture. It seems a wonder that a people having power to concentrate the mind on such difficult work as shaping flint-stones, should have been so barren in all the graceful and elevating arts.

They delved as patiently as their neighbors, the beavers, and yet despised labor and imposed it as a degrading burden on their women. We alternately pity and despise them; admire their stoicism and sicken at their cruelties. We use the maize which they sometimes cultured, and stupefy ourselves with the smoke of the tobacco they taught us to consume.

They preceded us, but left the country no better for their labors. Is it wonderful they are almost forgotten? This portion of country was known in an early day as the "Black Hawk Hunting-ground," and was widely noted as a fine hunting region. Game of all kinds was very abundant. Hither came in pursuit of game from the northward, under the command of

their famous chief, the stalwart warriors of the Sac and Fox tribe. A feeble remnant of this once powerful tribe, broken in spirit and hope, are now in Kansas. Here also came the braves of the Pottawattamies, distinguished from other Indians by the swarthiness of their complexion, their long uncut hair, and larger frames,

"To pursue the deer and bison
On the Muskoday, the meadow."

All that are left of this tribe, once so renowned in war, are living in Kansas. Another tribe that frequented this region was the Kickapoo, who many years ago were removed to a reservation in the northeastern part of Kansas. This was one of the fiercest, bravest and most intelligent tribes of their race. Another, with members of which the early settlers became familiar, was the Osages.

### FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY.

The first men of our race, so far as is known, whose glad eyes looked upon the beautiful portion of Illinois now embraced within the broad boundaries of Macoupin county, were those who comprised a battalion of three hundred and fifty mounted men, under the personal command of the territorial governor, Ninian Edwards. In September of 1812, this band rode out from Camp Russell, the rendezvous, near the town of Edwardsville, in Madison county, and took up their line of march against Fort Peoria. We let one of this command, a private, afterwards governor of the State, John Reynolds, tell his own story. He says: "We left Camp Russell, marched up the northwest side of Cahokia creek, nearly to its source, thence across the prairie to Macoupin creek, not far above the present Carlinville, and at the Lake fork we stopped to *noon*. At this point some wild boys dug open an Indian grave, and found in it, with the Indian, a gun, brooches, and other articles."

In July of the next year, Capt. Samuel Whitesides, a brave man and honorably connected with the early history of the state, at the head of a small company of rangers, pursuing a band of marauding Indians, who had massacred the wife and children of Mr. Reagan, near Alton, followed their trail towards the Sangamon. They passed over Bunker Hill Ridge: continued on out by Dry Point, Honey Point and Shaw's Point, fording the Macoupin near Spring Cove. It is probable that the soldiers and rangers on their return from these expeditions to the settlements in Madison and St. Clair, brought glowing descriptions of the beauty and fertility of the country lying to the north: for upon a fairer land than had unfolded itself to their vision, as it stretched itself away before them in virgin loveliness, the sun had never shone.

The first settlers of Macoupin came from Madison and St. Clair, which fact gives color to the above supposition.

### FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

It has proved to be a matter of exceeding difficulty in this county rightly to award the honor due the bold pioneer who first pushed forward into an untried wilderness, and thereby became the founder of the county.

Who was the first settler of Macoupin County? Accounts of the first settlement, owing to the lapse of time and failing memories of men, are meagre, various, and conflicting. Nor has it been easier to fix with certainty the date when the first settler reared his humble cabin on the border of the stream, and in the shadow of the primeval forest.

In a book entitled "My Own Times," by Ex-Gov. John Reynolds, of Belleville, he holds the following language: "Mr. Coop and family, in the Spring of 1815, broke through the old Indian frontier of Madison county, and settled in the limits of the present county of Macoupin." A very thorough and impartial investigation has resulted in the discovery of much evidence corroborative of the correctness of the governor's statement.

The Coop family, who were of German extraction, consisted of David Coop, Sr., whose broken utterance betrayed surely his origin, his wife, and four sons, John, David, Jr., William G. (who was the first treasurer of the county), Ransom, and several daughters. It seems established that in the spring of 1815 they selected their home on the banks of the small stream which has been named after them, Coop's Creek, not far from the centre of Hilyard township. Here they lived for about ten years, and in 1825 or '26 removed to the mound, thereafter to be known as Coop's Mound, which lies nearly six miles northeast of the capital of the county. Here they remained for a few years, after which they again removed, this time to Iowa. None of their descendants live in the county, but the name of Coop, united, as it is to hill and stream, resists decay.

Seth T. Hodge and John Love, natives of Alabama, but who moved from Tennessee to Madison county in 1814, are by some thought to have the better claim to the honor of first settlement. It seems certain that they were in the county also in 1815, and equally certain that they believed themselves to have been the first white men to occupy this land. The weight of authority seems in favor of Mr. Coop's claim. Messrs. Hodge and Love did not bring their families with them in 1815, but came on a combined hunting and observation tour, and one year, at least, was allowed to pass before they brought their families to the county, whose appearance pleased them so well, and whose fair attractions drew them to it as their home.

Seth T. Hodge was of medium size, weighing nearly 150 pounds. His hair was light, his cheeks ruddy, his eyes blue. He had a vigorous intellect, and he was noted among the early settlers for his skill with the rifle. He was a good citizen, a useful man, and was chosen as a member of the first county commissioners' court. He was a good farmer, for we find that "ten acres of corn on Mr. Hodge's farm, in 1817, yielded 800 bushels."

With Mr. Hodge came John Love, to whom his heart was knit with bonds of no ordinary affection; and this love was fully reciprocated. Their love was like that of David and Jonathan. Many years after the arrival of these brave pioneers, was indicated the depth of their affection. Mr. Hodge's death was caused by an accidental fall into a well. He felt that he was badly, and perhaps mortally hurt, and sent at once for the doctor and his old friend, John Love. Mr. Love was plowing when the news came to him of his friend's misfortune. He instantly ceased work and went to his bedside, where he remained till he died, and after his death administered upon his estate. John Love was married to Cynthia Seymore before he left the south. He, with his wife and two children, came to the Illinois settlements on horseback. Richard Wilhelm and Abram Fulk were his brothers-in-law, all having married daughters of John Seymore. Mr. Love, like his friend Hodge, was of fair complexion and medium height. In his early manhood he weighed about 150 pounds, but before his death, which occurred in Greene county in 1844 or '45, he grew quite corpulent, and weighed over 200. Like his friend also, and indeed like all the early settlers and pioneers, he was an accurate marksman and a good hunter. His son, Samuel Love, now a resident of the county, was born here in the year 1824.

The same year—1815—that saw the coming of the Coops, and Hodge and Love, witnessed also the immigration of Abram Fulk and John Powell, the latter a son-in-law of David Coop, and the former, as has been seen, of John Seymore. They came in the fall of the year, and selected their homes in the northeastern part of Hilyard township. Fulk was of German, and Powell of Welsh, origin.

These were probably all the families who settled in the county prior to 1817. That year brought with it a considerable accession to the population. The first to come that year were John C. Wood and Richard Wilhelm, with their families.

Mr. Wood was of medium height and stoutly built. He was a native of Virginia. While living on Silver creek, he won, by his gastronomic ability, his title of "Slaymush," from having, it is said, at one time, swallowed *twelve quarts of mush and milk*, a dish well known in pioneer days. He also was dubbed "Windy" Wood, from his propensity to spin marvellous yarns. He was a rude kind of blacksmith, and also cut out mill-stones. One of his astonishing stories has come down to us, and proves him to have been the Munchausen of the pioneers. "One day, just as I was finishing a mill-stone," said Mr. Wood, "I saw a hurricane approaching, and could think of no means of safety except to edge up the mill-stone and lock my hands through the eye. In this situation I awaited the approach of the storm, which, as it reached me, caught up myself and the stone, and carried us both some three miles. As the storm abated, and I began to near the ground, I managed to climb on top of the stone, and when within a few feet I jumped off, entirely uninjured." This weakness was a companionable one, and Mr. Wood was popular and a good citizen. He built the first horse-mill, but only run it one or two years, when, having lost his wife, he moved to Missouri.

Richard Wilhelm was born in Pennsylvania, and, as his name would indicate, was of German descent. He settled on Cahokia creek, in Staunton township, in 1817. It is said that he and his family lived for a time in the hollow of an immense sycamore tree, until he could put up a cabin. Joseph Vincent, many years after, measured the tree in which the Wilhelms lived with a rail, and found the hollow of it to be ten feet in the clear. It stood on the land entered by Mr. Camp in 1819, and the remains of the stump were visible as late as 1870. The following anecdote has survived of Mr.

Wilhelm. Following closely upon the blazed pathway of the pioneer came the hardy circuit riders of the M. E. Church, preaching in the wilderness the word of the Lord. Wilhelm, it would seem, was not very kindly disposed towards them, so he soon sold out his claim and moved to the southward. When asked what was his destination, he replied that he was going until he found a country much *hotter* than this, but that he would get away from the Methodists. When last heard from, many years ago, he was in Texas.

In 1817, also, came Telemachus Camp, whose eyes first saw the light in Georgia, but who became a resident of Alabama before removing to the territory of Illinois. He made the first entry of land in the county, which bears date of August 18th, 1819. About the year 1826, Mr. Camp removed to the prairie southeast of Staunton, where he died, and where Peter L. Camp, his son, now resides. Mr. Camp was a pious and godly man, and was a close student of the Scriptures, in which he was exceedingly well versed.

There is reason to believe that in the fall of this year Mr. John Seymore, a native of Pennsylvania, but who had recently been a citizen of Alabama, no doubt desiring to be near his daughters—who, it will be remembered, were married to Abram Fulk, Richard Wilhelm and John Love—came to make this county his home. He settled with Wilhelm, on Sec. 24, T. 7, R. 7. He afterwards made his home with Mr. Love, where he and his wife died, and where they were buried.

In 1818, the year distinguished as the one in which Illinois was admitted into the Union, with a population of 40,000, Thomas Smith arrived and settled near the banks of the small stream, since called in his honor, Smith's creek, near the southeast part of Hilyard township. Thus it has been seen that at the time of the admission of Illinois into the sisterhood of States, there were settled within the limits of Macoupin, only ten families or about forty souls. Three years had passed since the *first pioneer*, Coop, had, with the aid of his sons, reared his roof-tree on the lonely banks of Coop's creek. Three years had past since the first permanent settler, Seth T. Hodge, with John Love, hunted the deer, and the honey of the wild bee in the forest. Little apparently had been done. But in reality much had been accomplished. The Indian barrier had been broken and security found to reign on beyond it, northward. The soil had been proved of surpassing fertility, and no obstacles had been found too great for industry and resolution to surmount. Henceforth the tide of immigration was to set in more strongly.

John D. and Richard Chapman were farmers and mechanics, natives of North Carolina, but had for a year previous to their settlement lived in St. Clair. In November of 1819, they came with their families and settled, in what is now Dorchester township. Both families occupied one cabin and one room until a second could be built. In 1826, they left the timber, "struck for higher ground," and settled just east of the Sawyer place.

The next year, 1820, in September, came Jesse Chapman, a ship carpenter and sailor by trade, and "squatted," to use the expressive western phrase, near his brother. He staid but a year when he moved to Alabama, and the cabin he had built was occupied by a Mr. Casteel, and later by a Mr. Piper. Mr. Chapman returned however in 1824. In 1821, several families arrived to swell the numbers in the feeble settlement.

First among them were James B. Cowell and family. Mr. Cowell was born and reared in North Carolina, but had lived for a while before coming to Illinois, in Tennessee. He had first settled in Madison county near Edwardsville, and from thence in 1821, moved to the "Land of the White Potato." Becoming disgusted in a short time, with the country, he went back to Madison, but, in a year, came back again, this time to stay. "Uncle Jemmie," as he was called, was remarkable for kindness of heart, great patience and his superstitious horror of the skulls of dead horses. In traveling, he would carefully avoid them; and used to say that if any one should bring one on his place, and he should find out who did it, he would shoot him as he would a wolf. He thought at times he heard voices calling him, and heard, in his distorted imagination, apparitions talking to him on dark and stormy nights.

Then, too, came Roger Snell, a farmer from Tennessee, but like the former, a native of North Carolina, with his family, to settle in the same township, just east of the present town of Staunton, where he lived till his death.

In 1821, or near that period—for it has not been possible to fix dates accurately in all cases—John Cormack settled near the home of Mr. Camp. Mr. C. soon became dissatisfied with the country, and returned to Edwardsville, but not long after again moved back here.

Another immigrant about this time was Abraham Wyatt of Tennessee, who built and occupied for a short time what became the first school-house in the county. Mr. Wyatt not being satisfied with the country, moved back to Tennessee, but subsequently returned.

Then, too, came Ephraim Powers and his family, with his sons-in-law, James Caulk and Joshua Perkins. Becoming discontented with the absence of markets, the prevalence of diseases, and the discomforts of frontier life, they went back to their old home in Tennessee. They all returned in 1824. Mr. Powers first settled on the place which had been improved by Wilhelm, and afterwards lived on one which had been slightly improved by Mr. Cowell, on the mound, the homestead of the late Stephen Sawyer.

When Mr. Cowell returned, he brought with him old Lewis Cormack and his son William, the father and brother of John Cormack. About this time also, there settled on the south side of Macoupin creek near the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Abraham and Evan Smith with their families.

To the same vicinity also came Shadrach Reddick and Daniel Deadrick with their families. "Shade" Reddick was one of the bold rangers of the war of 1812, whose courage protected the frightened and feeble settlements from the merciless Indian tomahawk, which Great Britain had called to her aid. He liked to tell of his adventures; of the "battles, sieges, and fortunes, he had passed;" and to his anecdotes the boys would listen in open-mouthed astonishment.

Daniel Deadrick came to this county with a family consisting of wife and five children. He was from North Carolina. Rev. D. P. Deadrick, a son of his, was born here in 1829. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Armour is a daughter. In 1835, Daniel Deadrick moved to Missouri, where he died. Three of his sons and one daughter are buried here.

About this time, also, came William Wilcox, afterwards a member of one of the first boards of County Commissioners. He was a lame man. Mr. Wilcox taught the first school ever taught in the county, in 1822, beginning after corn was laid by and continuing three months. It was held in the log cabin built by Mr. Wyatt, and abandoned by him, as before stated. Mr. Wilcox offered to teach the school provided he could get fifteen pupils at two dollars each per term, which offer was accepted. It was further agreed that he was to teach eight hours a day, five days in the week, for thirteen weeks. The course of study embraced writing, arithmetic, reading and spelling. The house was 14 × 16 feet; had one door, but no window; was provided with a puncheon floor and fire-place. The patrons furnished the seats, and the teacher "boarded round." In 1823 Mr. Wilcox, finding it not good to be alone, wooed and won Miss Polly Cormack, and ceased to board around.

From 1821 immigration increased. The fear of Indians had died away, and the chief enemy the settler had to combat was the malarial diseases so prevalent in a new country, and which still linger in our midst. It will have been observed that, with few exceptions, the first settlers were from the southern states, from the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. A very few were Pennsylvanians; but no Yankee came, bringing with him the shrewdness, energy and *nasal twang* of his race.

### EARLY PREACHING.

In the fall of 1820, Rev. Parham Randle, a Methodist minister, preached at the house of Richard Chapman, who, with his wife, was a member of that denomination—the first sermon ever delivered in the county. Mr. Chapman and his wife gladly offered their house for the services. Mr. Randle's home was south-east of Edwardsville, twenty-five miles away. It was late in the season, and the weather was cold; but with the bravery of a Christian soldier, he braved all discomfort, and came to found a society of the faithful in the infant colony. Services were held at Mr. Chapman's at stated times for several years.

In the fall of 1821, James Lemon, a Baptist minister, conducted services at the house of Telemachus Camp. He belonged to what was then called the "Emancipating Baptists," so designated from their hostility to slavery and its extension.

### EARLY MARRIAGES.

Same early marriages are to be chronicled of that early time: viz. that of Stephen Wilcox—a brother of William, and who came to the county not long after him—to Miss Mary Piper in August, 1824. Wm. G. Cormack, whose sister had married Wm. Wilcox, evidently thinking a "fair exchange no robbery," took Miss Mary Wilcox to wife in September of the same year —1824. In 1826 Mr. John Snell, influenced by these good examples, led Miss Elizabeth to the hymenial altar.

William Wilcox, who was a childless man, had early in the spring of 1826 an adventure with a male wolf, which will bear relating. A large gray wolf attacked some sheep about midnight in his yard. He opened the door to

discover the cause of the commotion, when the wolf fiercely attacked *him*, springing upon him, and seizing him by the waist. He sprang hastily back to close the door, and pulled the wolf in with him. Being badly bitten, and perhaps worse frightened, he climbed up into the loft, pulling his wife Polly up after him. Lying in one of the beds was a young man, Anderson Scroggins, and the baffled wolf turned his attention to him. Scroggins no doubt thinking his time had come, dived 'neath the covering, and held it closely around him. The wolf gnawed away on the bed-clothes for a time, and then went out at the open door, going to the house of Stephen Wilcox, where a hog gave it battle and was badly bitten. It then went to the house of Richard Chapman, where, after a hard fight, in which Mrs. Chapman took a hand with the boys, it was clubbed and shot to death.

James and Matthew Hall were born in Buncomb county, North Carolina, and had emigrated to Illinois, probably in 1816, certainly prior to the change from territorial to state government, and settled in Madison county. James moved to this county, with the families of Messrs. Hodge and Love, at an early day, and was favorably impressed by the appearance of the country. In 1823, having completed his arrangements, he quit his home in the old settlement, and came to cast in his lot with the new. He selected his home on the creek about seven miles southwest of Carlinville, and near where the railroad crosses the Hurricane. He was the father of eight children, four girls and four boys, one of whom, Oliver W. Hall, is now in the county, and whose recollections of early days have been freely given for this work. James Hall was below medium stature, of fair complexion, but with jet black hair. His was a large brain, and his muscular strength was beyond that of most men. Mrs Hall died in 1835. Matthew Hall, a brother, was a blacksmith by trade, who came to the county several years later. John Pope came to the county also in 1823. He sold out his claim to Chas. McVey in 1825, but remained in the county.

Theodorus Davis, Sr., was a native of Kentucky, who at an early day had emigrated to St. Clair Co., Ill. In the latter part of 1822, or spring of 1823, he came with his family consisting of wife, Theodorus, Jr., John L. Davis, Belden Davis, Wm H. H. Davis, Morgan Davis, Oliver C. Porter Davis, Polly, who married David Gregory, Sallie, who married Jno. Tomer, and Levina, who became the wife of a Mr Ward. The boys were excellent players on the violin; but Oliver C. P. was very highly proficient, and his skill in *bowing* was the admiration and envy of all beholders. Theodorus, Jr., wedded a widow lady, sister of John Burleson; John L. became the husband of a sister of Oliver W. Hall; Belden took to wife Mary, eldest daughter of Seth T. Hodge. Theodorus Davis was a useful and prominent man. None of the family name are now living in the county. They remained some years, and then moved to Iowa. Oliver died on the plains on his way to the land of gold. Some died here. Belden is now living in Missouri.

It may serve to convey to the minds of those now living in comfort in this county, surrounded by all that can embellish life, an idea of the trials, tribulations and distresses endured by the early settlers, if an account be given of a death and burial of that olden time.

Some years after James Hall settled in the county, and subsequent to the marriage of Polly Davis to David Gregory, Isaac Hall, a young man noted for his herculean strength, and brother of James and Matthew, hearing at his home in Madison that his brother James lay sick, came up to visit him, and, if needed, be of service during his illness. James Hall had heard that Mr. Gregory was seriously ill, and requested his brother to go over and see if help was needed. Isaac was absent several days, and it was noticed on his return that he wore an unusually solemn face. He related the sad story. When he reached their lonely cabin he found Mr. Gregory in the delirium of fever, while his wife and two little children were also sick. Mr. Hall waited on the sick man, and at times all of his great strength was required to hold him in bed. The sufferings of the wretched man were speedily terminated by death. No neighbors were there to aid. All were sick. Mr Hall took an ax and, leaving the poor woman with the sick and dead, went to the woods. There he split out rude puncheons for a coffin. Then he dug a grave on a knoll, and with axe and auger made a coarse coffin, which he fitted in the grave. Then returning to the house, and, taking the corpse on his shoulder, he toiled with it up the hill, and laid it away to sleep until the resurrection morn.

Andrew Hettrick became a resident of this county in 1825. He came from near Carrollton and built a small cabin on Negro Lick. His family consisted of a wife and seven children. He was a skillful hunter and trapper, and the waters and timber of Negro Lick and Apple creek furnished him abundance of game, and plenty of furs of the mink, muskrat and otter. This year also saw the arrival of Howard Findley and a Mr. Branscomb, who settled in Bunker Hill township.

In 1824 or '25 a Mr. Shaw, whose name has been rescued from oblivion by having been attached to the name of a township, settled in Shaw's Point. He built a cabin and cultivated a few acres, but he was a pioneer by instinct, and, when neighbors began to gather around him, he moved away in search of a new country. After him there came to *Shaw's Point*, Job Sperry and C. R. Hutton.

As early as 1823, and possibly a year or two before, Samuel Lair, a useful man, and prominent in the history of the county, with his family, consisting of wife and two boys, left his home near Troy, in Madison county, and moved hither, settling first with his brother, Charles Lair, Sr., on Otter creek. He was of German descent and possessed the industry and thrift of his race. After leaving Otter creek he built a log cabin west of the city of Carlinville, where the noble Burke mansion now stands. Mr. Lair was a member of the second Board of County Commissioners. Charles, Jr., John Austin and William Lair were his sons. Charles is dead. William reared a large family and is now a resident of the county. John moved to Missouri. Aunty Pritchard, of Carlinville, is a daughter of Mr. Lair. In this year or the preceding, George Matthews erected a cabin and began to improve a farm near that of Seth Hodge on Hodge's creek. And here he died. His character was good and his kindness of heart made him many friends. Mrs Matthews afterwards became the wife of Mr. Hodge.

Lewis Solomon, Sr., settled here in 1826. He was the father of Judge Lewis Solomon, still living in the county and widely and favorably known. The name of Solomon since the year above given has been prominent in the county. He was a thrifty, useful and valuable citizen.

Thomas Judy, a son of Col. Judy, of Madison county, arrived with his family in the same year, and settled in Western Mound. He married the widow of John Love afterwards. His brother Samuel came several years later. He settled in the forks of Hodge's creek. They moved back to Madison county, where they now live.

In February of 1826, Oliver Brown, a merchant of Carrollton, with his nephew, Wm. Cowan, built a cabin sixteen feet square in Brighton township. Cowan was an Ohioan, and renowned for his giant-like strength, and his ability to do the work of two men. In '34 he was paid double wages throughout the year.

Mr. Brown held a squatter's claim until 1827, when he entered the land, which was that on which the south and business portion of Brighton now stands.

John Pope, who, as has been noted, came in 1823, held a claim which in 1825 he sold to Charles McVey. Charles was the first of the name to settle here. In 1826, or about that time, others of the family came from Tennessee and settled east of Coop's Mound. The family was a large one, consisting of seven brothers. They did not all come the same year. William came in the spring of 1831. Charles sold out his claim to John Yowell. The five brothers of Charles and William were John, Nathan, Samuel, Edley and Thomas. Their home was in what was known as Sherrill's Fork, so named for John Sherrill, who settled there at an early day. One of the brothers served in the Black Hawk war. John and William died here. Edley and Charles moved to Iowa. One of William's sons, John Wesley McVey, is a well known citizen of the county, living at present in Nilwood township.

About 1826, also, came John Harris, a man honorably connected with the history and development of his county and state; who of great and enduring popularity held many offices of trust and profit, and in all cases discharged the duties of a citizen and officer honestly and efficiently. He rode gallantly at the head of a company in the Black Hawk war, and was a brigadier-general of militia. He was the first sheriff of the county. He settled on Lake Fork, where he improved a fine farm. An old friend gives this testimony concerning him: "He was a man of good sense, penetrating thought, a warm friend and good citizen. He was looked up to as being a man endowed with more common sense, and possessing a better education than the majority of the people." His name was given to Harris Point in the eastern part of the county. He was twice married, the second time to the widow of David Coop, Sr. He went to Iowa, whither Mr. Coop had moved, and where he died, and brought his bride back with him. He owned, and for many years operated, a water mill. This noble man, of whom old settlers speak only in terms of respect and affection, lies buried in the wood a short distance north of Sulphur Springs; and only a rude stone marks the spot where the bones of John Harris repose.

In September 1827, John Bourleson, a well-known citizen of the county, and a half brother of Seth T. Hodge, with his mother's family came to the county, the home of Mr. Hodge, who took them under his charge. Mr. Bourleson, whose knowledge of the county of the past, has been valuable to the author of this history, was born in Alabama, but before coming to Illinois, lived a year in Tennessee. He has lived here continuously since '27, and has reared a large family. Rev. James Solomon, came from Johnson County, North Carolina this year. The same year arrived Andrew Hughes, Henry Etter, and Mr. Robinson, all heads of families. Ezekiel Ross came late in the fall of this year, and built a cabin on Apple Creek, into which he moved with his family on Christmas day.

William Brewer, a Virginian, became a resident also in 1827, and for a time was employed by Mr. Brown of Brighton. In 1849 he shared in the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, and went there to return no more.

Bennett Tilley and family settled Western Mound this year. They were natives of North Carolina. To the same locality, the same year, came William Smith and family.

As early as 1827, and possibly a year previous, Nathan Scarret had settled seven miles south of the site of Brighton on the line of the Chicago and Alton road.

James Briden, wife and children, became residents in 1827 of Bunker Hill Township. Mr. Briden was the first justice of the peace of that section.

In 1828, Mr. Welch, a genuine pioneer, held a squatter's claim, built a log cabin and cleared a few acres, but he was not contented, and soon left.

Another resident of the county, who came this year, was Aaron Husong, who settled in Brighton township.

According to some accounts Joseph Borough became a citizen here in 1827. Others made the date later. He was raised in Virginia, from which place he moved to Madison county, Illinois. Of his early history nothing certain can now be gathered. He attained considerable prominence in the early history of the county, and his name will be found in the civil records. He settled east of Carlinville, on the hill, where he lived and raised a family. He served the people as their representative and senator in the General Assembly of the State.

J. W. Fork, the well-known stock raiser and farmer, settled in 1828. In this year, 1828, Fletcher H. Chapman, a prominent attorney of Carlinville, was born in this county, in what is now Staunton township.

Ezekiel Good, "who had character enough to mould a whole community," moved from Green county and built a log house just east of the old plat of Carlinville. His wife was a most excellent and hospitable lady.

In 1828, also, with his large family, came Peter Akes, Sr. Peter had four sons, Alfred, Isaac, Peter, Jr., and John—who were voters in 1829—and several daughters. John S. Greathouse, a lawyer, bought property of Joseph Borough in the fall of 1829, and lived in Carlinville until '46.

Huriah Smith, an honored citizen of the county, settled in Western Mound September 7th, 1828. About the same time his father, Richard Smith, and family, settled on Hodge's Creek. Andrew Brownlee about the same time came. He was one of the first justices of the peace.

In 1829 John Yowell arrived from Shelby county, Kentucky, and bought out Charles McVey. Judge Yowell served as first lieutenant in Captain Nolan's company in the Black Hawk War, was a captain of militia, and prominent in the history of the county.

G. M. McGinnis, of Bird township, also came in 1829.

Among the many who came this year, or the preceding, may be further mentioned, James Howard, who taught school in 1829, in a log school-house in North Palmyra; Samuel Harris, who was the father of twenty-six children; Norris Hayes and family; Jairus Coddle and family, from North Carolina; James McFarland and family from Tennessee; Aaron Tilley, brother of Bennett Tilley previously mentioned, and William Barrett, who sold goods in the first store in the county in 1829.

It is not, perhaps, possible to name all who had settled in the county prior to 1829, the date of the county's organization. Many who came remained but a short time, when they went back to their old homes, or moved away to a newer country, as the settlements began to fill up. Thus the settlers may naturally be grouped into two classes, the pioneers and the permanent settlers. As stated in the beginning of this chapter, the pioneer is not to be despised, for he is a man with a mission. But pressing closely on his footsteps came the other class, scarcely less inured to hardships and fatigue, or fitted to combat the dangers and difficulties on the frontier, but animated by different hopes, and pursuing a nobler ambition. These left the abodes of civilized life, not from love of adventure or dislike of society; they came where land was cheap and soil rich, in search of a permanent home.

They brought with them a love of church and school, and an appreciation of the blessings of civilized life, and the "wilderness and solitary place was glad for them, and the desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose."

In the township histories, and the biographical department, may be found more fully recorded the characters, trials and struggles of the earlier settlers, who subdued, and made fit for the habitation of man, this wilderness of coarse grass, dense forests and unhealthy morass.

In this year, 1829, the county of Macoupin was created by act of the legislature in session at the then capital of the state, Vandalia, and commissioners were appointed to select a site for the seat of justice. The chapter on the "Civil History" treats fully of the birth of the county, and contains all records pertaining to its origin,

At the first election held after the organization of the county seventy-eight votes were polled. At the second election about one hundred and seventy, and the population of the county was probably about 1,500 souls.

But the county was yet for the most part a wilderness and contained not a single town.

The untutored savage, happily no longer hostile, still came southward, to the "Black Hawk Hunting Grounds," in quest of game, and the howl of the wolf, and scream of the panther, still rang out upon the midnight air.

But no backward step was ever to be taken, and progress was henceforth to be more marked. Here, at no distant day, were to tread the footsteps of a mighty and busy population. Hither, lured by reports of the fertility of the land, and the promise of its greatness, were to come the capitalist to invest his thousands, and the honest immigrant in search of a home.

It seems proper here to give a list of those who voted at the first and second elections held in the county in 1829.

"A poll book for an election held at the house of Joseph Borough, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, on the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

NAMES OF VOTERS.

John Hope, Edward McKendley, Reuben Harris, Isom Dalton, Charles McVay, Lewis Stiller, Peter Akes, Jr., William Smith, Howard Finley, Alfred Akes, Robert Patton, Jesse Cox, Isaac Akes, Robert Palmer, Robert Harris, Shadrach Reddick, David Coop, Henry Weeks, John Chandler, Joseph Carter, John D. Chapman, Joseph Vincent, Charles Lear, Jr., Levi Day, George Shelly, William Lovel, Thomas Loveless, Daniel Stringer, Samuel Jackson, Aaron Jackson, William Cormack, Reuben Jackson, John G. Wright, David T. Taylor, Samuel Lear, Joseph Borough, John Snell, Theodorus Davis, Sr., William Wilcox, Richard Chapman, William G. Coop, John Davis, Larken Richison, William Commings, James B. Cowell, Andrew Russell, Isaac Massy, Hiram Russell, Abel Russell, Isaac Bristow, Reuben Clevenger, Morris Hilyard, John Gray, Newton Vance, Hugh Gibson, Charles Lear, Sr., Joseph Hilyard, Michael Best, David Coop, Sr., John Harris, John W. Cox, Joshua Simmons, Samuel M. Harris, Peter Akes, Sr., Elijah Bristow, Seth Hodges, George Mathes, Solomon Davis, Roger Snell, Tristram P. Hoxsey, John Powell, Abraham Wyatt, Lewis Solomon, Alexander Carson, John Lee, Sr., John Lee, Jr., Theodorus Davis, Jr., John Coop. (78 votes).

I certify that John Powell, Abraham Wyatt, Judges, and T. P. Hoxsey, and Theodorus Davis, clerks of the Election, were severally sworn before me as the law directs, and that I was sworn agreeably to law by John Powell, he being one of the Judges of the election, previous to our entering upon the duties of our respective offices, dated at the house of Joseph Borough, this 13th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

LEWIS SOLOMON, J. P.

"A poll book of an election held at the house of Felix Hoover, in the 3d precinct in Macoupin County, on the 16th of May, 1829.

NAMES OF VOTERS.

Levi Day, Isaac Prewet, David Faulkner, Felix Hoover, T. N. Vance, I. Lee, Jr., I. Magennis, G. Mathis, J. Nevins, I. Massey, Thomas Morris, S. Hodges, Russell Taber, William U. Vance, I. Bristow, E. Wells, I. Howard, Charles Lear, Andrew Russell, Wyatt Wardup, Green Weaver, David Taylor, Edmond C. Vancel, William Cummings, E. Bristow, James Bristow, T. C. Mabry, T. Nevens, Hugh Gipson, Henry Quyle, Solomon Davis, John Cummings, Lewis Solomon. (35 votes)."

"A poll book of an election held at the house of Joseph Borough, Macou-

pin County, State of Illinois, for Macoupin district, to elect three magistrates and two constables in and for said district, this 16th of May, 1829.

NAMES OF VOTERS.

David Stringer, Andrew Brownlee, John Harris, Robert Palmer, Samuel M. Harris, Samuel Leir, Theodorus Davis, Bennet Tillya, Abraham Smith, Tristram P. Hoxsey, David Coop, Sr., Daniel Daddrick, Richard Smith, Shadrach Reddick, Norris Hays, Nathan Mabey, Aaron Tillya, John L. Davis, John Powell, Joseph Borough, Peter Akes, William G. Coop. (23 votes)."

"At an election held this sixteenth day of May, 1829, agreeably to an order received from the County Clerk of Macoupin County, we the undernamed Judges and Clerks do return the following list of names to be acknowledged as sufficient votes at said election:

NAMES OF VOTERS.

Lewis Cormack, Joseph Vinson, Henry Weaks, John Vinson, James Grant, Abraham Wyatt, Peyton Samands, William Wilcox, Joseph Hilyard, Alexander B. Miller, Joshua Samands, Cornelius Wood, Edward McKinley, James B. Cowell, William G. Cormack, John W. Cox, Samuel Jackson, Roger Snell, John Chapman, Joseph Best, Michael Best, John Snell. (22 votes).

MARRIAGE IN 1829.

Huriah Smith, still a resident of this county, now of Western Mound township, was the first man married after its organization. An inaccuracy of the marriage record makes necessary the proof of this claim.

Mr. Smith and Sally Tilley, the daughter of John Tilley, of North Carolina, were married on the 5th day of May, 1829, by William Kinkaid, a justice of the peace of Greene county. Some doubt arose as to the legality of this marriage. Thereupon a second license was procured, and he was *remarried* on July 6th, of the same year, the ceremony being performed by Andrew Brownlee, a justice of the peace of this county. The date of the first record was erased, and that of the second substituted, as an examination of the record reveals. The other marriages of 1829, are on record, as follows:—

May 27th, Nathan McVey to Susan Akes.
June 1st, Michael Welch to Lucy Richardson.
August 15th, William G. Coop to Nancy Harris.
" 21st, David Coop, Jr., to Elizabeth Harris.
" 21st, Belden Davis to Mary Hodges.
" 25th, John L. Davis to Narcissa Hall.
November 5th, Nelson Alexander to Rachel Smith.
" 11th, Peter Akes to Elizabeth Powel.
" 26th, Abel Russel to Elizabeth Shelby.
" 27th, Andrew Thompson to Sarah Woodring.

A wedding in "ye olden time" was a very different affair from one of our day, and was marked necessarily by extreme simplicity. The groom's hands were not tightly encased in white kid-gloves, nor was his a lavender tie. The fair bride was not arrayed in modern fashion, nor was it necessary to hire a dexterous boy to manage her trail as she swept up to the altar. The wedding presents were few and were intended for use, not ornament. But they pledged their faith in holier and more solemn affection than characterizes many of the fashionable weddings of this day. Life to them was a sterner thing than it is to us, and while there was less of sentiment, there was, perhaps, more of love in their unions.

When Isaac Pritchard married, he and his wife, the daughter of Charles Lair, hand in hand, set out on foot to visit some friends in Indiana, and this was their bridal tour. Mrs. Pritchard or "Aunty" is still living in Carlinville. After 1829, it seems to be no longer necessary to name the date of the advent of families, in this chapter; the township sketches, which have been compiled from data, contributed by old citizens, and the biographical department, furnishing such information. Immigration poured in steadily after that date. John Gray, Thomas and Daniel Marfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill arrived in 1829.

The next year population was increased by the advent of James Simmons, Thomas Kinder, Arter Taylor, Mrs. Daniel Huddleston, C. A. Walker, a leading lawyer of Carlinville, James B. Pinckard, Michael Brown, William Palmer,—whose name was given to Palmer's prairie,—Brice Robertson, Susan Adams, and Benj. Adams, Mrs. Permelia Baird, Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, Jarrett Dugger, A. S. Walker, J. A. Pepperdine, the McCollums,—parents of John McCollum,—the Adams,—parents of Giles M. Adams,—John Andrews, E. B. Clark, David Gimlin, a Baptist minister, and many others.

In 1831, came Newton Berry, who was one of the early teachers of the county, D. B. Sawyer, J. L. Plain, William McKinney, James B. Gray, Stith M. Otwell, a faithful minister of the M. E. Church, John Gelder,—the father of Capt. Thomas S. Gelder,—Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards and Mrs. Job Sperry, William Phillips, the Rhoads',—John, Josiah, Jesse, Henry, and C. C.,—Peter B. Karnes, still living, and hearty and hale, Samuel Howard, John Kinder, Amos Snock, the Huddlestons, Stephen Sawyer, Rev. Levi Mitchell,—a Baptist clergyman, earnest and faithful,—and the Weatherfords, and the Gimlins.

In 1832, came the celebrated Dr. Blackburn, whose memory is fragrant as the founder of Blackburn University, L. P. Stratton, William H. Carson, Thomas Leach, Richard Skaggs, William Jolley, Col. J. R. Miles, Mrs. Elizabeth Duckles, J. D. Wagner, Daniel Huddleston, F. M. Adams, William Hilyard, Hon. Hamp. W. Wall, and many others.

John Morris, William Chism, G. B. Carson, Jas. M. and Mrs. W. H. Carson, Thomas E. Carson, W. H. Rhoads, Capt. Jas. P. Pearson,—his wife, Rebecca Gwin, came in 1831 with her father's family,—Mrs. Nancy Challacomb, Thomas Leach, James Raffurty, George W. Rhodes, and the Bostons arrived the next year.

But more space cannot be allowed for this chapter. Others of the old settlers will receive mention in the township histories.

In the first years of settlement there was no physician here, and when medical attendance was necessary, a doctor was summoned from Madison county. The diseases were usually of a malarial nature. Chills and fever were common in summer and fall, and few escaped them. In the winter pneumonia sometimes prevailed, and was much more fatal than now. Dr. Wm. King was here as early as 1832. Dr. Jno. W. Goode came in 1833. Another early physician was Dr. Palmer, who settled near the site of Scottsville. In 1834, came to Carlinville two brothers, Drs. Joseph and Thomas Conduitle, Frenchmen and graduates in medicine of a Paris University. They remained but a little more than a year. The same year came Dr. Jno. R. Lewis, of Massachusetts, a regular graduate of medicine. In 1838 Dr. John Logan, of Carlinville, who came to the county in 1833, began the practice of his profession, under the guidance of his preceptor, Dr. Zopher Jayne, a good physician, from Tennessee, and a graduate in his later years of a Louisville University, and who came to the county in 1835. Dr. John R. M. Smith, of Virginia, a man of fine education and a partner of Dr. Jayne, arrived the same year. Dr. Howell, a good physician, settled at Bunker Hill in an early day. Dr. Halderman came as early as 1846, and soon had a good practice. He was a good doctor of the old school, and his enormous doses have never been forgotten by his patients. During the epidemic of cholera, in 1851, when about thirty-five died of that dread disease in the county-seat, two promising physicians, Drs. Wright and Wood were among the number.

In the winter of 1830-31 occurred what has been called all over the west "*The Big Snow*," which caused much suffering among the settlers who were poorly prepared for such a rigorous winter. The snow began falling on the 15th of December and fell without intermission for five days, and reached a depth of several feet on the level, while in places it attained a depth of fifteen feet. It began to melt in the latter part of February, and was about as long going off as it had been on the ground. The severity of the winter and the unparalleled depth of the snow may be appreciated from the fact that "The Great Snow," which extended all over the west, is the time from which old settlers estimates the date of events. They speak of an occurrence as having taken place "two years before the Great Snow," or one year after it, etc.

In 1852 the modern history of the county may be said to have begun, for in this year was completed from Alton to Springfield the Chicago and Alton railroad. From this time onward the progress of the county has been very rapid. Immigration came in like a flood. Good markets stimulated the agriculturist to greater exertions, and population and wealth increased in prodigious ratio. Just one-half a century has passed since Macoupin County had her birth, and what wonderful changes have taken place in that short period. Then people traveled in carts and wagons, now in palace cars; then they lived in log cabins, now in spacious and comfortable homes; then their homes were lighted by the flickering flame of the rude tallow-dip or candle, now by the brilliant gas-jet or the steady light of the kerosene; then men reaped their grain with the rude sickle and thought one-fourth of an acre a good day's work, now the self-binder cuts and binds fourteen acres a day; then there were no roads worthy of the name and few bridges, and for

a portion of the year travel with a wagon was scarcely possible, now good roads bind all parts of the county together, and elegant and substantial bridges spring from bank to bank over the water-courses; then men trudged after the rude plow, now they may ride; then the good mother sewed by hand, now the sewing machine enables her to do four days' work in one; then she hung the pot upon the crane and bent over the hot fire to cook her bread in the dutch-oven, now the elegant cooking range has taken half the burden of cooking from her, and preserves her complexion at the same time; then the farmer tramped out his wheat, or beat out the yellow grain with the flail, and winnowed it with the aid of his neighbor and a sheet, now the steam thresher comes to his farm and threshes 500 bushels in a day; then the Indian maize was beaten in a mortar, or ground grain by grain in a hand mill, now no town or hamlet is without a mill whose ponderous machinery is driven by the strong giant—steam.

But a day of yet greater brightness dawns for this county; our soil is fertile, our climate healthful; our timber is plentiful and of good quality, and our stores of fuel absolutely inexhaustible; our markets are near and easily accessible; our citizens moral and industrious, and the voice of the schoolmaster is heard in the land. All elements of greatness are at hand. Our county has produced great men, whose voices heard amid the din of conflict, have given courage and hope in the contest, or when heard in legislative councils have commanded attention. She shall yet produce the poet and scholar whose "words shall fire men's hearts till the world's mad race be run."

"But all too long through seas unknown and dark,
By shoal and rock hath steered my venturous bark,
And landward now I drive before the gale,
And now the blue and distant port I hail,
And nearer, now, I see the port expand,
*And now I gladly furl my weary sail.*"

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## CHAPTER IV.

*CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.*

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

IT is a trite but true proverb that "Times change, and we change with them;" and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this county in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne."

The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gaiety of boyhood he courted their cool deaths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present days, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward, into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn* where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer.

So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors.

They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessaries; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.*

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to

*The whole country, now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages, traversed by railroads and telegraph wires, was a wilderness, consisting chiefly of prairie, which stretched away in billowy vastness like a congealed ocean. Along the water-courses was a fringe of timber, and occasionally was to be seen a grove. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons, and some on horseback with pack-horses.

permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt, the two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton-legs," or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and some ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckkerchief.

In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefoot till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings, and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found, in their season, along the streams.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of loom were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *butternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung down the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long, and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Jonny*-cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."—*Reynolds' History.*

At all log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois:*

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female,

* Wooden vessels, either dug out or coopered, and called "noggens," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffia* or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common, and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and *the supper half-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case, in nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from the beginning to the end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally in plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

> "Alike all ages; dames of ancient days,
> Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
> And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
> Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, and kept always in good order; his flints, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforward men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At their shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessaries could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote, from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Lemon, a well-known pioneer of Monroe county, and an old-style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitchfork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father reflecting a few minutes promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse for a collar, and plowed the remainder of the day barelegged, requiring the assistance of his truantly inclined boy all of the time." At this day, to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar, and the boy would probably have gained his point.

*Pioneer Mills.*—Among the first were, the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell down into a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand-mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band-mill and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating, meal is manufactured.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

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## CHAPTER V.

*GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING RESOURCES, AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.*

MACOUPIN COUNTY lies directly north of the 39th parallel of latitude. It is classed as one of the south-central counties. The meridian of 15° west longitude from Washington passes through almost the centre of the county. It is thirty-six miles from north to south, and twenty-four miles from east to west, measured in section lines, and contains an area of 864 square miles or 552,960 acres. It is bounded on the north by Morgan and Sangamon counties, east by Montgomery, south by Madison, west by Greene and Jersey counties.

Carlinville, the capital of the county, situated near the centre, is distant from Chicago, 223 miles, and from St. Louis, 57 miles.

*Form.*—In form the county is an oblong square, and is divided into twenty-four congressional townships, and into twenty-five (25) municipal township or voting precincts.

*Population.*—The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 32,726, and is composed of persons of English, Irish, and German extraction, with a few colored persons.

*Land Surface.*—The land surface is divided between timber and prairie, the greater part being prairie. The surface is rather undulating. There are occasionally small hills or bluffs adjacent to the streams, principally along the Macoupin creek and its tributaries. This county is a portion of what has been happily termed the "Grand Prairie of the West," which extends to the heavily timbered regions of the sluggish Wabash on the east, to the pine-clad Rocky Mountains on the west.

The greater portion of the county consisted originally of prairie. Concerning the causes that produced the vast treeless plains various theories have been advanced. The more plausible one is that the prairies were "formed under marsh—of conditions unfavorable to the growth of forests, and that these marshes in the course of time became dry, either by the subsidence of the waters or elevation of the land."

*Waters.*—It is watered by several streams; the Macoupin creek is the largest. It rises in Bois de Arc, Montgomery county, and runs in a tortuous and meandering south-western direction through the county, and leaves it on section 6, in Chesterfield township; this with its numerous tributaries drains the largest area. The north-western portion of the county is admirably drained by Hodges, Bear, Lick, Otter, Solomons, Joes, and Apple creeks; these with their tributaries drain about nine townships or 217,360 acres of land. The south and south-east portion of the county are drained by Cahokia, Sweet, and Indian creeks, and the streams running into Wood river. Each of these streams possesses its tributaries, so that the entire surface of the county is well watered and drained. In portions of the county good water is afforded by copious springs. The surface is higher than adjacent counties, as may be inferred from the fact that so many streams here have their source. The high grounds are the water sheds between the creeks. A few mounds exist, of which Coops and Brushy Mounds are the most noted. The natural and artificial groves, the fringed banks of the water-courses, the smiling farms, with their fields of maize, and grain, and herds of cattle, all go to form a picture of surpassing loveliness. But little of the land is too flat for drainage, or broken for tillage, and hence the greater portion is susceptible of cultivation, and affords the widest application of machinery. The climate is healthful, and is a happy medium between extremes of heat and cold. The county forms part of the great maize belt of the continent, and its soil is unsurpassed in fertility. It is very uniform throughout; corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax or hemp, beans or turnips, or any other farm products yield a bountiful crop. *Grasses.*—Blue grass, red and white top clover, and timothy grow with great luxuriance. The chief industry of the people is agriculture and stock-raising, which employs a majority of the people of the county, who possess all the sterling virtues of the rural freeholder. Directly upon the broad shoulders of the tiller of the soil rests the prosperity of every other class of men. He holds in his hands the destinies of all. His prosperity means universal prosperity; his failure universal distress.

*Soil and Agriculture.*—This county is situated in the heart of the best corn-producing region in the state, and its prairie lands, which constitute by far the largest part of its area, are unsurpassed among the uplands in the state in fertility, and produce annually large crops of Indian corn, as well as the small grains and grass, without the aid of fertilizers or artificial stimulants of any kind. With a judicious system of rotation of crops, these lands may be thus cultivated for an indefinite period without any serious deterioration in their productive qualities.

The soil on the level prairie is of a black, peaty character, becoming of a chocolate-brown color on the more rolling surfaces, and degenerating into a light-ash-gray color on the oak ridges, which are the poorest lands in the county. But these poorer soils upon the broken lands that border the streams are excellent fruit lands, and also produce good crops of wheat and clover, if properly cultivated.

The bottom lands in this county are restricted to a narrow belt along the lower course of the Macoupin, and some portion of this has been cleared of the heavy growth of timber and brought under cultivation, and is equal to the best prairie soils, especially in the growth of corn.

*Natural Mounds.*—There are some natural mounds in the eastern portion of the county, among the most conspicuous of which is Coop's Mound, eight miles north-east of Carlinville. This mound covers an area of several acres, and is about sixty feet in height above the level of the adjacent prairie. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of oak and hickory, and from its summit a beautiful view of the surrounding country may be seen.

*Timber.*—The native kinds of timber are fully set forth in the chapter on the Flora of the county, and hence demand but brief mention here. The largest bodies of timber are found along the Macoupin, Otter, Solomon's, Hodge's, Coop's and Cahokia creeks and their tributaries, and the head waters of Wood river. The largest timber districts are in Brushy Mound, Polk, Chesterfield, Western Mound and Barr townships. Artificial groves and belts, consisting chiefly of hard and soft maple, elm, and fruit trees have been planted on the prairies for shade and shelter from winter winds for stock.

Fine belts of timber skirt the banks of all the streams in the county, furnishing an adequate supply for fencing and for fuel to those who prefer wood to coal. The principal growth upon the uplands is two or three varieties of oak and hickory on the ridges adjacent to the streams, while on the more level lands skirting the prairies there are fine groves which, in addition to these varieties, contain elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, black walnut and hackberry, and indicate a soil of excellent quality. On the creek bottoms the cottonwood, sycamore, white and sugar maple, ash, redbud, dogwood, sassafras, persimmon, paw-paw and white walnut are common. Since the introduction of Osage orange for hedges, which are a common fence in this county, and the introduction of coal for fuel, it may be safely estimated that the annual growth of timber is fully equal to the yearly consumption in this county.

### MANUFACTURING INTERESTS FROM CENSUS OF 1870.

It has been stated that the chief industry of the people of this county is agriculture, with its kindred pursuit, stock-raising. It must not be understood from this that the manufacturing interests are insignificant, only in a comparative sense. The following statistics are worthy of attention.

CENSUS OF 1870.

| | Establishments. | Hands employed. | Capital. | Wages. | Materials. | Products. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Implements, | 6 | 39 | $ 25,800 | $ 14,783 | $ 12,148 | $ 37,955 |
| Brick, | 5 | 27 | 8,000 | 6,560 | 3,902 | 14,354 |
| Carriages and Wagons, | 17 | 64 | 30,700 | 19,777 | 23,814 | 71,000 |
| Cooperage, | 7 | 41 | 15,690 | 18,640 | 29,727 | 67,646 |
| Flouring Mill Products, | 14 | 105 | 316,000 | 52,350 | 873,170 | 1,024,131 |
| Masonry, Brick and Stone, | 2 | 7 | 525 | 1,450 | 7,800 | 11,400 |
| Saddlery and Harness, | 10 | 24 | 17,800 | 5,806 | 11,826 | 27,605 |
| Sash, Doors and Blinds, | 1 | 9 | 4,000 | 2,400 | 8,000 | 12,500 |
| Woolen Goods, | 1 | 20 | 35,000 | 5,200 | 21,500 | 43,500 |

## RAILROAD SYSTEM.

### *Transportation Facilities.*

* Chicago and Alton Railroad enters Macoupin county on section 4, township 12, range 6, and traverses the county in a south-western direction, leaving it at Brighton on section 19, township 7, range 9. The most important stations are Carlinville, Virden, Girard, Nilwood, Shipman and Brighton.

The air-line between St. Louis and Chicago, the two most prominent cities of the Great West, and the most pronounced commercial rivals, occupies a prominent position among the Trans-Mississippi railroads. This may be attributed partly to the persistent manner in which the management has fostered and developed the local business along the line of the road, and partly to the fact that since its reorganization in 1862 the company has, until recently, been the only one in the railroad system of St. Louis, east of the Mississippi river, which paid dividends to its stockholders. Little did they dream who obtained a charter, in or about 1847, for the Alton and Sangamon Railroad," and who were indefatigable in securing subscriptions along the proposed line, (72 miles in length), for its construction and equipment, that they were laying the corner-stone of one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country, and that within the comparatively brief period of thirty years, the line between Alton and Springfield would be merely a small link in an extended railroad system, under one comprehensive management, of more than 840.34 miles. The road between Alton and Springfield was commenced in 1849, and completed in 1852, with the proceeds of bona fide local subscriptions to stock, under the management of a local board of directors. After the completion of the road to Springfield, additional legislation was obtained for extending the line to Bloomington. Mr. Henry Dwight conceived the idea of extending the road to Joliet, and making a connection at that point for Chicago and the East. In furtherance of this idea he obtained a charter for a company called the "Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company," and having obtained a board of directors in his interest, issued bonds to the amount of $3,500,000 in 1856, with the proceeds of which the line was completed through to Joliet. Subsequently a lease of the road from Alton to Joliet was made. The road was sold at auction, and it was bid off by Governor Mattison and one or two associates in December, 1857, for the paltry sum of $5,000. The road between Alton and Joliet, at the time of this sale, represented a cost for construction and equipment of $9,535,000, or about $46,640 per mile of road. The purchasers at this auction sale organized themselves into a company, called the "St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company," and perhaps under ordinary circumstances might have made their venture a success; but the business and general interests of the whole country were so crippled by the panic of 1857, that failure seems to have been accepted as a foregone conclusion, and after various struggles for existence, the property passed in 1860 under the hands of a receiver, Mr. James Robb, formerly a banker of New Orleans, and a gentleman of recognized executive and financial ability. Under Mr. Robb's management an era of prosperity was inaugurated, and the affairs of the company were so successfully managed that in 1862 measures were taken for reorganizing the company, and in October of that year the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was formed, with the former receiver as president of the new company. The attention of the management, after the reorganization, was directed to securing an independent line under their own control between Chicago and St. Louis, which were recognized as the future termini of the property. In furtherance of these views, a lease in perpetuity was first secured of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad.

It was at this juncture that Mr. John J. Mitchell, a warm friend and supporter of the Chicago and Alton interests, offered to build an independent road from Alton to East St. Louis, provided that the Chicago and Alton would, on completion of the road, merge the franchises of the Alton and St. Louis charter, obtained in 1850, then owned and controlled by Mr. John J. Mitchell, with their own. The proposition was accepted, and during the winter of 1864 trains of the Chicago and Alton Railroad were running to East St. Louis, and terminating on valuable depot grounds, obtained by Mr. Mitchell for the Chicago and Alton Railroad from the Wiggins Ferry Company. From this date forward this railroad company assumed an independent position in the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, as the chief transportation line between St. Louis and Chicago. Four years later, viz.: in 1868, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company secured control of the line from Bloomington to Godfrey, a distance of 150 miles, built under the charter of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company. The lease of this valuable property covers a period of nine hundred and ninety years, and the rental paid is 40 per cent. of gross earnings, with the understanding that such 40 per cent. shall in no case amount to a less sum annually than $240,000.

Subsequently in 1870–71, arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company for building a branch road from Roodhouse to Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, a distance of 38 miles, under an agreement, whereby the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company guaranteed the annual interest on bonds issued for construction of such branch. At the same time control was obtained of the charter and franchises of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, which had been incorporated by the legislature of the state of Missouri, to build a railroad from Louisiana to Kansas City, an estimated distance of 216 miles, together with a branch from Mexico to Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, fifty miles in length. It is believed that in consideration of building this road in Missouri, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company were to receive $80,000 per mile, $15,000 mortgage bonds, $10,000 preferred, and $5,000 ordinary stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and in addition such county and local aid, as had been donated in favor of the enterprise. The fifty miles of road from Louisiana to Mexico were opened for traffic in the winter of 1871–72, the line from Mexico to Fulton, 24½ miles, March 6th, 1872, and the line from Fulton to Cedar City, 25½ miles, in July of the same year. At the time when the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company assumed the control of the road in Missouri, it was intended to build an independent line from Louisiana to Kansas City, but when the road had reached Mexico, and when considerable grading had been done between that point and Glasgow, legal questions were raised as to the legality of certain county and township aid which had been voted beyond the Missouri river at Glasgow, and the courts held that the charter only contemplated a line between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and not crossing of the river at various points, hence the subventions beyond Glasgow were illegal. This decision involved the suspension of the through line project, and arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company for traffic arrangements, over its road from Mexico to Kansas City, and for running through passenger and sleeping cars on the line between Chicago and Kansas City, via Bloomington, Roodhouse, Louisiana and Mexico. It is almost needless to say that the advantages for through business thus obtained, have been abundantly utilized, to the pecuniary advantage of both railroad companies interested in the through line; also that the Chicago and Alton Kansas City line has been one of the most popular for passenger traffic between the east and west. The rapid, and it might be truly said unparalleled development of Kansas, Colorado and South-western Missouri, during the past six years, convinced the managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad of the necessity for owning and controlling an independent line from Mexico to Kansas City, and the views thus entertained assumed a practical shape during 1878, by the formation of an independent company, to build what is known as the Missouri Extension, from Mexico to Kansas City, it being understood that the extension, when built, should be leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and thus become an integral part of that extended railroad system. The through line from Chicago to Kansas City, via Mexico and Glasgow, will not exceed 485 miles in length, and the distance will be about four miles shorter than that via Galesburg and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

(1) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Main Line*—Chicago to Joliet, perpetual lease, | 37.20 | miles. |
| Joliet to East St. Louis, owned, | 243.50 | " |
| *Western Division*—Dwight to Washington, owned | 69.80 | " |
| Branch to Lacon, owned, | 10.00 | " |
| Chicago and Illinois River, leased, | 23.86 | " |
| Coal Branch, owned, | 3.98 | " |
| *Jacksonville Division*—Bloomington to Godfrey, leased, | 150.60 | " |
| Roodhouse to Louisiana, including bridge, owned, | 38.10 | " |
| *Louisiana and Missouri Railroad*—perpetual lease, | | " |
| Louisiana to Mexico, | 50.80 | " |
| Mexico to Cedar City, | 50.00 | " |
| *Missouri Extension*—perpetual lease, | | " |
| Mexico and Glasgow, Marshall to Kansas City, | 162.50 | " |
| Total length of road owned and leased, | 840.34 | " |

* For data on C. and A. R. R. we are indebted to an article by Mr. Ed. Vernon, in a work entitled, "Railway and River System of St. Louis," and published by *L. U. Reavis.*

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, WEALTH, &c., OF COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS TRAVERSED BY THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

| COUNTIES. | Population. | Assessed value of Real and Personal Est. | True value of Real and Personal Est. | Acres of Land Improved. | Value of Farms. | Estimated value of Farm Products. | Value of Live Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cook | 349 966 | $85,684,584 | $575,000,000 | 348,824 | $22,873.349 | $4,033,256 | $2,612,441 |
| Will | 43,913 | 6,906,882 | 28,516,120 | 419,442 | 20,654,783 | 3.965,271 | 3,091,825 |
| Grundy | 14,938 | 3,257,451 | 10,628,165 | 193,999 | 7,739,878 | 1,043,965 | 1,113,149 |
| Livingston | 31,471 | 6,762,063 | 19,178,415 | 377,505 | 14,246,593 | 1,981,993 | 2,171,727 |
| McLean | 53,988 | 11,249,494 | 44,926,108 | 494,978 | 24,863,681 | 4,860,898 | 4,129,814 |
| Logan | 23,053 | 4,797,206 | 19,133,108 | 321,709 | 16,163,686 | 3,623,501 | 2,435,541 |
| Sangamon | 46,352 | 12,995,035 | 51,133,532 | 421,748 | 25,388,118 | 4,557,741 | 3,777 044 |
| Macoupin | 32,726 | 6,863,906 | 27,541 624 | 291,059 | 13,128,576 | 2,459,465 | 1,831,772 |
| Madison | 44,131 | 10,692,365 | 40,745,328 | 257,032 | 18,194,701 | 3,727,065 | 1,831.004 |
| Tazewell | 27,903 | 5,919,124 | 23,165 560 | 229,126 | 11,854,646 | 2,320.048 | 1,768,989 |
| Menard | 11,735 | 2,348,070 | 9,376,840 | 134,173 | 7,944,895 | 2,237,505 | 1,617,389 |
| Mason | 16,184 | 3,622,207 | 13,759,592 | 209,453 | 10,109,200 | 2,304,803 | 1,293,818 |
| Morgan | 28,463 | 7,552,936 | 29,885,996 | 293,450 | 18.818,839 | 4,482,802 | 3.875,150 |
| Pike | 30,768 | 5,417,025 | 21,097,652 | 233,785 | 14,508,922 | 3,118,376 | 2,073,538 |
| Greene | 20,277 | 3,931,129 | 15 724.516 | 175.408 | 11,007,844 | 2,507,350 | 1 247,532 |
| Jersey | 15,054 | 2,972,915 | 11,891,272 | 94,147 | 6,065,415 | 1,445,440 | 827,323 |
| Total | 790,922 | $180,972,392 | $941,703,828 | 4,495,838 | $243,563,126 | $48,669,449 | $35,798,056 |

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ABOVE.

Number of counties in the state of Illinois traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad sixteen, 15.68 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

Population of said counties 31.15 per cent. of the total population of the state in 1870. Assessed value of real and personal estate in said sixteen counties 37.48 per cent. of the total assessed value of real and personal estate in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said sixteen counties, 44.42 per cent. of the total true value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said sixteen counties, 23.25 per cent. of the whole improved property in the state.

Value of farms in said sixteeen counties, 26.46 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said sixteen counties, 23.09 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said sixteen counties, 24 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, WEALTH OF COUNTIES IN MISSOURI, TRAVERSED BY THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

| COUNTIES. | Population. | Assess'd Val. Real & Personal Estate. | True Val. of Real and Personal Estate. | Acres of Land Improved. | Value of Farms. | Value of Farm Productions. | Value of Live Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pike | 23,076 | $ 7,331,100 | $15,550,000 | 174,840 | $ 8.256,252 | $ 2,052 574 | $ 1,641,721 |
| Audrain | 12,307 | 5,102,127 | 8,503,407 | 191,087 | 5,131,435 | 1,467,751 | 1,495,611 |
| Callaway | 19.202 | 3,237,734 | 7,000,000 | 174,990 | 5,863,926 | 1,649,405 | 1,643.821 |
| Boone | 20,765 | 6,363,103 | 15,000,000 | 222,296 | 5,883,432 | 1,212,831 | 1,345,424 |
| Howard | 17.233 | 5,429,003 | 9.000,000 | 128,342 | 5,006,825 | 1,400,936 | 932,766 |
| Saline | 21,672 | 9,210,870 | 13,000,000 | 200,799 | 9,354.974 | 2,695,617 | 1,651,691 |
| Lafayette | 22,623 | 8,357,956 | 20.000,000 | 166,608 | 8,623,785 | 1,806,904 | 1,446,638 |
| Jackson | 55.041 | 16,103,332 | 38,000,000 | 195,134 | 10,349,680 | 1,615,990 | 1,356,802 |
| Total | 191,919 | $61,135,225 | 126,053,407 | 1,454,096 | $58,470,309 | $13,902,008 | $11,514,744 |

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ABOVE.

Number of counties in the state of Missouri traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad, eight, 7 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

Population of said counties, 11.15 per cent. of the total population of the state in 1870.

Assessed value of real and personal estate in said eight counties, 11 per cent. of the total assessed value of real and personal estate in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said eight counties, 9.81 per cent. of the total true value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said eight counties, 15.92 per cent. of the whole improved property in the state.

Value of farms in said eight counties, 14.88 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said eight counties, 13.50 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said eight counties, 13.66 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

In brief the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has, by a judicious system of permanent improvement, and by the introduction of all the modern appliances which tend to the preservation of life and property, placed itself in such a condition, materially and physically, that its financial future cannot be affected by the contingencies which severally affect other roads. Its success as one of the great highways of the west is an assured reality. It might be appropriately noted here that while much of this roads past success may be attributed to its admirable geographical location, embracing a very rich section of the country for local traffic, and with termini on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, equally as much is due to the stability of the management during the past decade and a half, and to the fact that the property has never yet become the foot-ball of speculators. Nothing, perhaps, has a greater tendency to demoralize the working force on any railroad, and, it might be said, impair its usefulness to the public, than the spasmodic changes in the control and management, which have characterized the history of most western railroads, and from these vicissitudes the Chicago and Alton Railroad has been happily exempt. The executive management and the entire directors have been practically the same for the past 15 years, and where to recognized skill in operating there has been added the financiering and engineering ability of the president, and the solid unanimous support of wealthy stockholders, and directors distinguished for business ability, it is not surprising that the Chicago and Alton Railroad has maintained a firm position as an investment in the moneyed centers of the world, and it has acquired a well-merited popularity with the traveling and shipping public.

ROCK ISLAND DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

This road enters the county on section 31 in Chesterfield township, and leaves the county at section 31, Brighton township. There are three stations in Macoupin: Medora, Piasa and Brighton. The number of miles in this county of the main track is $13\frac{44}{100}$; side tracks, $\frac{88}{100}$ miles. The road was built in the fall of '69, and winter and spring of 1870. Trains commenced running between Beardstown and East St. Louis about the middle of May, 1870. Road bed and ballast is mostly common soil. There is some of the bed graveled, and about 2,600 oak ties per mile. Iron, 50, with fish plate joints.

N. W. & S. E. R. R.

Its western terminus is at Jacksonville, and eastern at Virden. It enters Virden township on section 6, and traverses the township in a south-easterly direction to its junction with the C. & A. R. R.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Its general offices are located at Indianapolis, which point is its eastern terminus. And St. Louis being its western termini, the length of track from either termini is 261 miles. The road-bed is of substantial build, and well ballasted, tied and ironed. It enters the state of Illinois in Edgar county, and the principal towns which it passes through in this state are Paris, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Bunker Hill, Alton and East St. Louis. The line of the road is laid through a very fertile district of the state, and it receives a fair proportion of the eastern traffic. It strikes Macoupin county first on the northern line of section 1, Cahokia township, and traverses the county in a south-westerly direction, and leaving it on section 33, Bunker Hill township. The most important station in this county is Bunker Hill. Other stations are Dorchester, Gillespie and Clyde.

WABASH RAILWAY.

The St. Louis branch of this road passes through the south-eastern corner of the county, and furnishes transportation facilities for the flourishing towns of Mt. Olive and Staunton, and the district of country tributary thereto. It has been the means of opening up several coal mines which are quite extensive. These, with the milling interests, have largely promoted the growth and wealth of the two towns, and furnishes excellent markets for their products. Staunton is situated 35 miles from St. Louis, and Mt. Olive about 42, and the former 396 from Toledo, and the latter 389 miles from Toledo. It enters the county on section 36, Cahokia township, and leaves it on section 32, Staunton township. The Wabash is one of the best roads in the west.

## CHAPTER VI.

*GEOLOGY.*

FOR the following article, we are indebted to the state geological report of A. H. Worthen, its editor. We have selected such portions as we deem of most interest to our readers.

*Drift Deposits.*—The Quatenary beds of this county consist mainly of drift clays, with some interstratified beds of sand and gravel, and

some local deposits of loess along the bluffs of the Macoupin. They range in thickness from forty to two hundred feet or more, their greatest development being restricted to the ancient valleys, excavated anterior to, or during the drift epoch, and subsequently filled with drift accumulations.

Three miles south of Carlinville, a shaft was sunk by T. L. Loomis, Esq., to the depth of one hundred and sixty feet, without reaching bed rock, all but a few feet at the top being through a blue hard-pan. At this point a stream of water broke through, probably from an underlying bed of quicksand, and filled the shaft in a few hours to the depth of about eighty feet, and the work was consequently abandoned.

At a coal shaft, one mile south-east of Bunker Hill, the superficial deposits were only twenty-eight feet thick, while at a shaft east of Staunton, they were one hundred and ten feet; at the Virden shaft twenty, and at Girard about seventy feet. These figures illustrate the variable thickness of the drift deposits in the county, and indicate the irregularity of the original surface of the bed rock, which seems to have been intersected by valleys of erosion quite as deep, if not as numerous as those which characterize the surface at the present time.

*Stratified Rock.*—All the stratified rocks of this county belong to the coal measures, and include all the strata from the horizon of coal No. 4, which outcrops on Hodge's creek, just on the Greene county line, to coal No. 10, inclusive, embracing an aggregate thickness of about three hundred and fifty feet. The following section of the coal shaft at Virden, will give a general idea of the relative thickness and position of the strata, and includes nearly all the different beds that outcrop in the county.

VIRDEN SHAFT.

| | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Drift Clay | 20 | 0 |
| No. 1 Sandstone | 5 | 0 |
| " 2 Bituminous shale | 0 | 5 |
| " 3 Coal | 0 | 2 |
| " 4 Fire-clay | 5 | 0 |
| " 5 Bituminous shale | 4 | 6 |
| " 6 Coal No. 10 | 0 | 6 |
| " 7 Fire-clay or clay shale | 6 | 0 |
| " 8 Hard gray limestone | 7 | 9 |
| " 9 Bituminous shale | 1 | 4 |
| " 10 Argillaceous shale | 5 | 6 |
| " 11 Compact limestone (Carlinville bed) | 7 | 0 |
| " 12 Bituminous shale, Coal No. 9 | 1 | 3 |
| " 13 Clay shale | 6 | 0 |
| " 14 Limestone | 0 | 9 |
| " 15 Sandy shale and sandstone | 63 | 0 |
| " 16 Soft limestone or calcareous shale | 1 | 4 |
| " 17 Bituminous shale | 3 | 10 |
| " 18 Coal No. 8 | 0 | 10 |
| " 19 Sandstone and sand shale | 72 | 0 |
| " 20 Shales with ironstone | 3 | 0 |
| " 21 Hard calcareous (?) sandstone | 8 | 0 |
| " 22 Blue clay shale | 4 | 0 |
| " 23 Variegated shales (Horizon of Coal No. 7) | 22 | 6 |
| " 24 Sandy shales | 26 | 0 |
| " 25 Soft bituminous shale | 1 | 6 |
| " 26 Limestone | 3 | 0 |
| " 27 Bituminous shale | 2 | 6 |
| " 28 Coal No. 6 | 2 | 9 |
| " 29 Fire-clay | 2 | 0 |
| " 30 Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| " 31 Coal No. 6 | 1 | 6 |
| " 32 Fire-clay | 2 | 0 |
| " 33 Sandstone and shale | 10 | 0 |
| " 34 Limestone | 7 | 0 |
| " 35 Bituminous shale | 0 | 6 |
| " 36 Coal No. 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Total depth to the bottom of the coal | 320 | 1 |

A shaft was also sunk at Girard down to this main coal, but as no record was kept of the thickness and character of the beds passed through, we are unable to designate the changes which mark the various strata between these points.

In the central portions of the county its thickness ranges from six to eight feet, but on Apple creek, in the north-west corner of the county, a coal outcrops that seems to be the equivalent of this, but is much thinner, ranging only from two to three feet, and at the shaft one mile and a half north of Bunker Hill, its average thickness is about four feet.

At the Virden shaft the main coal (No. 36 of this section) averages about seven feet and a half in thickness, sometimes running up to eight feet, and seldom falling below seven. It is a moderately soft, and free-burning coal. The coal has a tendency to break into cubic blocks like the Belleville coal, though the partings which separate the coal into several distinct layers are not as decided here, as at the mines in St. Clair and Randolph counties. Salt water in small quantities percolates through some of the sandstones above the coal, especially Nos. 19 and 33. Immediately on the coal is an argillaceous shale. Fossils are comparatively rare, even where it becomes hard and slaty, but we obtained a few of the common species here, among which were *Discina nitida, Productus muricatus, Hemepronites crassa, Chonetes mesoloba*, some fragments of a *Nautilus*, and teeth of *Petrodus occidentalis*. These fossils were generally poorly preserved, and the shells mostly replaced with yellowish pyrite.

The shaft at Carlinville is two hundred and sixty-six feet to the top of the coal passing through the following beds:

| | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Drift clays | 75 | 0 |
| No. 1 Clay shale | 28 | 6 |
| " 2 Soft coal (No. 8) | 0 | 6 |
| " 3 Dark and light fire-clays | 5 | 0 |
| " 4 Sandstone and shale | 70 | 0 |
| " 5 Clay shale | 15 | 0 |
| " 6 Dark shale | 6 | 0 |
| " 7 Soft smithy coal (No 7) | 5 | 0 |
| " 8 Fire-clay | 6 | 0 |
| " 9 Sandstone | 8 | 6 |
| " 10 Clay shale | 2 | 0 |
| " 11 Limestone | 3 | 0 |
| " 12 Clay shale | 1 | 0 |
| " 13 Limestone | 1 | 6 |
| " 14 Coal | 1 | 6 |
| " 15 Shale } No. 6 | 6 | 6 |
| " 16 Coal | 0 | 6 |
| " 17 Fire clay | 2 | 6 |
| " 18 Hard rock (probably limestone or calc. sandstone) | 12 | 0 |
| " 19 Shale | 5 | 0 |
| " 20 Limestone | 5 | 0 |
| " 21 Black shale | 0 to 4 | 0 |
| " 22 Coal (No. 5) | 6 | 0 |
| | 266 | 2 |

The coal here is similar in quantity to that obtained from the shafts at Virden and Girard, and the mine is entirely free from water, and its gangways as dry as though they possessed a water-proof covering.

The shaft in the creek valley south of town was commenced at a much lower level, and coal was reached at a depth of about 210 feet. The coal in this shaft ranges from six to eight feet in thickness, and has a good roof, composed of five feet of bituminous shale, and five feet of limestone.

The sandstone is partially exposed on the lower courses of Macoupin and Hodge's creeks, and also on some branches of Apple creek, in the north-western portion of the county.

The limestone No. 11 of the Virden shaft section is a very hard gray limestone, and outcrops at several points in the vicinity of Carlinville, and is therefore locally called the Carlinville limestone. It ranges in thickness from six to twelve feet or more, is a compact, brownish-gray rock, weathering to a rusty-brown color on exposure, the lower portion of the bed being usually in regular layers, while the upper portion becomes concretionary or pebbly, in structure. This limestone forms the bed-rock over a considerable portion of the county, especially in the region of Carlinville, and extending south-eastwardly to Bunker Hill and Staunton. On the head waters of Cahokia creek, this limestone is partially exposed, and is here overlaid by about fifteen feet of greenish shale, with a band of impure earthy iron ore intercalated in it about two feet above the limestone.

At a coal shaft one mile west of Staunton this limestone is six feet thick, and lies in regular beds, and is quarried for foundation walls and other purposes. The coal at this point lies 210 feet below this limestone, and the seam averages about six feet in thickness.

At the coal shaft on the railroad a half mile east of town, there was no record kept of the character and thickness of the strata passed through, but we give a table furnished from recollection by the man in charge of the work in sinking the shaft, which is approximately correct. Beginning at the level of the limestone we have as follows:

| | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Limestone | 6 | 0 |
| " 2 | Clay shale | 35 | 0 |
| " 3 | Fire clay (?) | 5 | 0 |
| " 4 | Coal (No. 8) | 0 | 3 |
| " 5 | Shale and sandstone, partly arenaceous and including the horizon of coal No. 7 | 110 | 0 |
| " 6 | Red shale | 0 | 4 |
| " 7 | Limestone | 5 | 0 |
| " 8 | Blue shale | 3 | 6 |
| " 9 | Coal (No. 6) | 2 | 0 |
| " 10 | Clay shale | 9 | 0 |
| " 11 | Limestone | 17 | 0 |
| " 12 | Bituminous shale | 2 | 0 |
| " 13 | Coal (No. 5) | 6 | 0 |

The shaft one and a half miles south-east of Bunker Hill is two hundred and fifty-three feet in depth, and, although no record was kept of the beds passed through, the following, given by one of the proprietors, from recollection, is approximately correct:

| | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Drift clay | 28 | 0 |
| " 2 | Blue clay shale | 12 | 0 |
| " 3 | Hard gray limestone (Carlinville bed) | 8 | 4 |
| " 4 | Blue shale | 30 | 0 |
| " 5 | Limestone (?) | 2 | 0 |
| " 6 | Clay shale | 1 | 4 |
| " 7 | Coal (No. 8) | 0 | 3 |
| " 8 | Fire clay | 2 | 0 |
| " 9 | Clay shale, with nodules of limestone | 8 | 0 |
| " 10 | Red shale | 2 | 6 |
| " 11 | Sandstone and shale | 55 | 0 |
| " 12 | Black shale (Coal No. 7) | 3 | 0 |
| " 13 | Sandstone (water-bearing) | 30 | 0 |
| " 14 | Shale with limestone | 15 | 0 |
| " 15 | Clay shale | 3 | 0 |
| " 16 | Coal | 1 | 8 |
| " 17 | Nodular limestone and shale (No. 6.) | 10 | 0 |
| " 18 | Coal | 1 | 6 |
| " 19 | Limestone | 8 | 0 |
| " 20 | Shale | 7 | 0 |
| " 21 | Limestone | 7 | 0 |
| " 22 | Black shale | 2 | 0 |
| " 23 | Coal (No. 5) | 6 | 0 |
| | | 253 | 7 |

The coal at this mine varies in thickness from five to seven feet, and is divided below the middle by a shale parting. The coal above the parting is of a better quality than below it, and having a tendency to the black character.

In the vicinity of Plainview, the Carlinville limestone is found outcropping on one of the small tributaries of the Macoupin, and following down the railroad grade as it descends into the creek valley, the following beds may be seen:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Compact brownish-gray lime-stone | 6 feet. |
| " 2. | Calcareous shale with chonetes, etc. | ¼ " |
| " 3. | Dark blue clay shale, with ferns | 3 " |
| " 4. | Sandy shale and shaly micaceous sandstones, extending below the creek level | 50 to 60 " |

Silver ore was reported to have been discovered in this sandstone, in a quarry on the south-west quarter of section 20, town 10, range 8 west, a few years since, and an attempt was made to organize a joint stock company for its development. The silver scales of mica which the rock contained were mistaken by some ignorant persons for silver, and hence the reported discovery of a rich mine of metallic ore at this locality. The only material of economic value this rock contains is building stone of a fair quality, which may be obtained here in abundance.

The chocolate-colored limestone (No. 6) is a coarsely granular rock made up in good part of the joints and plates of *crinoidea*, but it also contains *Pinna per-acuta, Productus, Prattenianus, P. Nebrascensis,* and the teeth of several species of fossil-fishes, among which we recognize *Petalodus destructor* and *Cladodus mortifer.*

This chocolate-colored limestone seems to be identical with that of Sugar creek in Sangamon county, where the rock for the old State House was obtained.

On Apple creek, in the north-west corner of the county, the following beds are exposed between Carlin's cannel coal seam, on the north-east quarter of section 3, township 12 north, range 9 west, and the west line of the county, following along the bluffs of the main creek and its tributaries:

| | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Bituminous shale | 1 | 6 |
| " 2 | Cannel coal (local?) | 1 | 6 |
| " 3 | Shale | 10 to 12 | |
| " 4 | Compact steel-gray limestone | 2 | |
| " 5 | Sandstone and shale | 32 | |
| " 6 | Bituminous shale | 1 | 6 |
| " 7 | Coal (No. 7?) | 0 | 10 |
| " 8 | Clay shale | 6 | |
| " 9 | Nodular gray limestone | 4 | |
| " 10 | Greenish-colored shale | 12 | |
| " 11 | Brown coarse-grained limestone | 1 to 8 | |
| " 12 | Sandstone and sandy shale | 24 | |
| " 13 | Brown argillaceous limestone | 3 | |
| " 14 | Shale, mostly argillaceous | 1 to 3 | |
| " 15 | Coal (No. 6?) | 2 to 3 | |
| " 16 | Clay shale and nodular limestone | 8 to 10 | |

On a branch of Apple creek, two miles north of Scottsville, the beds of the foregoing section, from 7 to 16 inclusive, are well exposed, and the lower coal seam has been opened at several points by tunnels driven into the hillsides. It ranges in thickness from two to four feet, and is divided near the middle by a parting of shale from one to two inches. The coal is overlaid by two or three feet of clay shale and a bed of argillaceous limestone, which sometimes passes into calcareous shales three or four feet in thickness. The limestone weathers to a rusty-brown color on exposure, though its color is a light-gray on a freshly broken surface. Where this rock is shaly, it afforded some good fossils, among which the *Camarophoria Osagensis* and *Productus longispinus* were the most common.

The cannel coal, No. 2 of the foregoing section, was opened at an early day on land owned by Matthew Newkirk, on section 11, township 12 north, range 9 west, and was worked for several years by Mr. John Carlin, to supply the local demand of the neighborhood. The seam varies in thickness from eighteen inches to two feet, the upper being the true cannel coal, and the lower a common bituminous coal. It has proved to be quite local in the development, and has not as yet been met with at any other locality in the county of sufficient thickness to be of any economical value. The sand-stone below the coarse-grained limestone at the locality two miles north of Scottsville is quite massive, and affords a very good building-stone. This is also true of the sand-stone below the Newkirk coal, No. 5 of the foregoing section, and the upper twenty feet of the bed is a micaceous sand-stone impregnated with the oxyde of iron, which hardens on exposure, and affords a reliable building stone.

### ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

*Coal.*—As may be presumed from the perusal of the preceding statements coal is by far the most valuable mineral product of this county. Its entire area is underlaid by coal, and the supply from coal seam No. 5 alone is practically inexhaustible; and its resources from this seam, reckoning its average thickness at six feet, which is believed to be a fair estimate, is not less than 5,184,000,000 tons, and will admit of an annual consumption of one million of tons per annum for 5,184 years, before the coal from this seam alone would be exhausted. The underlying beds which have never yet been penetrated in this county may be safely set down as capable of affording an amount equally as great as that of No. 5, and hence the entire coal resources of this county may be estimated in round numbers at more than ten billions of tons.

Coal No. 5 may be found anywhere in the county that it may be desirable to inaugurate a coal mining enterprise, as it outcrops at the surface on the principal streams that intersect the western border of the county, and in the central and eastern portions it may be reached in shafts varying from three to four hundred feet in depth.

Coal No. 4 usually lies from thirty to forty feet below No. 5, and the three lower seams, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, will all be found, if developed at all, within one hundred and fifty feet below No. 4, so that a boring or shaft carried two hundred feet below the main coal in this county, would penetrate all the coals to be found here, and determine positively the amount of coal accessible at any given point where the experiment may be made.

Coal No. 5 affords a coal of good average quality, tolerably hard, bright, compact and usually free from pyrite; it has a rather uneven fracture, but inclines to break into cubic forms, the layers rather thick and separated by partings of carbonaceous clod or mineral charcoal, and contains vertical

seams of white carbonate of lime. An analysis of this coal from the Hodge's creek mines, made by the late Mr. Henry Pratten, former chemist of the geological survey, and published in Dr. Norwod's "Abstract of a Report on Illinois Coals," gave the following result:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specific Gravity | 1 2797 | |
| Loss in coking | | 43 48 |
| Total weight of coke | | 56 52 |
| | | 100 00 |

ANALYSIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moisture | 6 50 |
| Volatile matter | 36 98 |
| Carbon in coke | 48 72 |
| Ashes (white) | 7 80 |
| | 100 00 |
| Carbon in coal | 53.8 |

In quality this coal will compare favorably with the average of our western bituminous coals. It is a good steam-producing coal, hard enough to bear transportation, and when carefully selected this seam will afford a good smith's coal.

*Building Stone.*—The coal measure strata seldom afford a good building stone, except for foundation walls, culverts and the more ordinary uses to which a coarse and homely material may be used. The Carlinville limestone is the most valuable rock of its kind to be found in this county, and it has been freely used for the ordinary uses above named. In the vicinity of Carlinville, the beds range from five to six feet in thickness, and occur in quite regular layers from four inches to a foot or more in thickness. When burned, it slacks freely, and makes a tolerably good but dark-colored quick-lime. It appears to stand exposure well, and has proved to be a durable stone where used for foundation walls, bridge abutments, etc., and is the most valuable limestone in the county for economical purposes.

The coarse brownish-gray limestone above the Carlinville bed, which is found in the bluffs of the Macoupin, east of Carlinville, is also a durable stone, and has been used for abutments and foundation walls in the vicinity of its outcrop, but as the bed is only from two to three feet in thickness the supply from this source is necessarily limited.

Among the sandstones of this county there are at least three distinct beds, that will furnish building-stone of fair quality if carefully selected. Two of these beds outcrop on Apple creek and its tributaries, in the north-western corner of the county. These beds are twenty-four and thirty feet thick respectively, and are in part composed of a massive brown sand-stone that stands exposure well, has an even texture, and can be easily quarried in blocks suitable for ordinary building purposes. There is also a softer micaceous sand-stone outcropping on the Macoupin, below the bridge, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which affords a tolerably good building stone if carefully selected. These sand-stones may probably be found outcropping at other points in the western portion of the county, and, as a general rule, wherever a sand-stone is found to present a solid cliff or rock at its outcrop, it may be safely used for all ordinary building purposes.

*Iron Ore.*—A band of very pure carbonate of iron was observed at two or three points on the Macoupin east of Carlinville, intercalated in the shales overlying the Carlinville limestone, but nowhere in sufficient abundance to be of any economic importance at the present time.

*Sand and Clay for Brick Making.*—These materials are abundant in all parts of the county, and may usually be obtained from the beds immediately beneath the soil on the uplands, and where there seems to be a deficiency of sand in the subsoil clays it may be easily supplied from the beds of the streams, or from the sand-beds interstratified with the drift-clays.

### Statistics of Coal Mines and Measures from Report of Inspector Craig.

*Weer's Shaft, Carlinville.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth below the surface 260 feet, wrought by shaft, number of men employed in mine 30, circumference of shaft twelve by six feet, aggregate yearly production 370,028 bushels, amount of capital employed $24,000. Owners Weer Bros., leased by T. L. Loomis.

*Bartel's Shaft, Carlinville.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth below the surface 210 feet, wrought by shaft (horse-power), number of men employed eight, aggregate yearly production about 32,000 bushels, amount of capital employed about $8,000. Owner H. Bartel, Sr.

*Union Coal Shaft, Carlinville.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth 286 feet, wrought by shaft. number of men employed 20. Circumference of shaft twelve by six feet, aggregate yearly production 180,000, capital employed $8,000. Owners, a Company.

*Nilwood Shaft.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth below the surface 330 feet, wrought by shaft, number of men employed 10. Circumference of shaft ten by six feet, aggregate yearly production 100,000 bushels, amount of capital employed $10,000. Hy. Cooper owner.

*Girard Shaft.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth 350 feet, wrought by shaft, number of men employed 14, aggregate yearly production 220,000 bushels, amount of capital employed $10,000. B. Bogus owner. Circumference twelve by six feet.

*Staunton Shaft.*—Thickness of coal seven feet, average depth 325 feet, wrought by shaft, with escapement, number of men employed 100, aggregate yearly production 1,000,000 bushels, capital employed $25,000. Owner Henry Voge. Circumference of shaft fourteen by six feet.

*Virden Shaft.*—Thickness of coal seven feet six inches, average depth 320 feet, wrought by shaft, with escapement, number of men employed 47, aggregate yearly production 750,000 bushels, capital employed $50,000. Owner John Utt. Circumference of shaft fourteen by six feet.

*Bielby Slope, Chesterfield.*—Twelve feet to coal, thickness six feet, two feet left for top, bushels of coal 6,000, one man, capital $100. Owned by T. Bielby.

*Thos. Carr, Chesterfield Slope.*—Twelve feet to coal, thickness five feet, two feet left for top, bushels of coal 500, two men, capital $300. Owned by Thos. Carr.

*Davis, Gin Pit, Chesterfield.*—Thickness of coal five feet, two feet left for top, depth below surface thirty feet, shaft, four men employed, aggregate number of bushels 10,000, capital employed $500. Owned by W. K. Davis.

*Wm. Carlin, Scottville, Cannel Coal.*—Thickness of coal three feet, drift, two men employed, production 3,000 bushels, capital employed $200. Owner Wm. Carlin.

*Staunton, Gin Pit.*—Thickness of coal six feet, average depth 220 feet, (horse-power), number of men employed three, aggregate yearly production 13,000, capital employed $2,000. Owner's name ———.

*Mount Olive Shaft (Staunton Tp.)*—Thickness of coal eight feet, average depth 400 feet, wrought by shaft, with escapement, number of men employed 100, aggregate yearly production 1,000,000 bushels, capital employed $35,000. Owned by Comp'y, Superintendent H. J. Keiser.

*Bunker Hill Shaft.*—Thickness of coal five feet, average depth 250 feet, wrought by shaft, number of men employed nine, aggregate yearly production 125,000 bushels, capital employed $10,000; leased by Wm. Niel & Co.

*Bunker Hill, Gin Pit.*—Thickness of coal five feet, average depth 149 feet, (wrought by horse-power), number of men employed ten, aggregate yearly production 40,000 bushels, capital employed $2,000. Owned by A. Duffey.

## CHAPTER VII

*FAUNA OF THE COUNTY.*

IN presenting a list of the animals of the county that existed here prior to and after the advent of the white man, while the list may not be complete, it will, however, be of interest to the student and scientist. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory we had the American Elk, (Cervus Canadensis) and still have the deer of two kinds, the more common, the well-known American deer, (Cervus Virginianus) and the White-tailed Deer, (Cervus Leucurus.) The latter still affords amusement and sport for the hunter in the more timbered portions of the county; and at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (Bos Americanus) must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Macoupin and plains and prairies of this portion of the state. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1830. The Black Bear (Ursus Americanus) were quite numerous even in the memory of the "older settlers." Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty-five years. The Gray Wolf (Canis Occidentalis) and Prairie Wolf, (Canis latrans) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox, (Vulpes Virginianus,) which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (Felis concolor) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat, (Lynx rufus.) The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (Putorius Vison); American Otter, which were quite numerous on Otter creek, in the Northern

part of the county, (Lutra Canadensis); the Skunk, (Mephitis Mephitica); the Badger, (Taxidea Americana; the Raccoon, (Procyon Lotor); The Opossum, (Didelphys Virginiana). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the earlier settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are probably now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel, (Scirus Ludovicanus, Carolinensis, Volucella, Striatus and Spermaphilus.) The Woodchuck, (Arctomys Monax) and the Beaver, was common prior to the settlement, (Castor Canadensis); the common Musk Rat, (Fiber Zibethicus.) The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse, (Meriones Labradorus) frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hares, the (Lupus Sylvaticus) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilivation, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us at the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of the *Fish*, the most common are the Cat, Bass and the Sun-fish. The Perch, Pike and Buffalo are also occasionally met with. The common Carp Chub are numerous; the Bass is a game fish, and affords fine sport.

Of *Birds*, may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo, (Wild Turkey) and Cupidonia Cupido, (Prairie Hen) which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and are quite plentiful. The Gray Eagle is also occasionally met with. Pinnated Grouse, (Bonasa Umbellus); Ruffled Grouse and Ortyx Virginianus Quail, (Philohela Minor); Woodcock, (Gallinago Wilsonii); English Snipe, (Macrorhamphus Griseus); Red-breasted Snipe, (Gambetta Melanoleuca); Telltale Snipe, (Gambetta Flavipes); Yellow-Legs, (Limosa Fedoa); Marbled Godwit, (Scolofax Fedoa, Wilson); Numenius Longirastris, (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus, (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator, (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus, (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis, (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta, (Brant); Anas Boschas, (Mallard); Anas Obscura, (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta, (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis, (Green-winged Teel): Querquedela discors, (Blue-winged Teel); Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or Wood Duck); Aythaya Americana, (Red-head Duck); Aythaya Vallisneria, (Canvass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola, (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucculatus, Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus); Rough-billed Pelican; Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Killdeer, Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality. (Herodus egretta), White Heron; Ardea Herodias) Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; Zenaidura Carolinensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyanurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius phœnicanus), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; (Junco hyemalis), Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palustris), Swamp Sparrow; (Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Minus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harphorhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes aedon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampellis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyrangra rubra), Scarlet Tanager; (Pyrangra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tardus migratorus), Robin, came less than forty years ago. (Sialia Sialis), Blue Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus), Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; (Antrostomus vociferus), Whippoorwill; (Chardeiles popetue), Night Hawk; (Chaetura pelasgia), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus), Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Bubo Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; (Syrnium nebulosum), Barred Owl; (Nyctea nivea), Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; (Nauclerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mississippiensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo borealis), Red-tailed Hawk; (Haliatus leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvius), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society."

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chicadees, Warblers, (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vuros (small birds called green necks). All birds known as woodpeckers except sap-suckers (Picus varius). This bird is entirely injurious, as is it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium, (and the elaborated sap) of many species of tree, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The males have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit: the Hairy Woodpecker, (Picus villiosii et vars); and the Downy Woodpecker, (Picus pubescens et vars). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow-Hammer or Flecker, (Colaptus auratus) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division, (2). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will. Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (Fringillidæ), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2D.—BIRDS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs, and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.)

3D.—BIRDS THAT SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (Ampelis cedrorum), Hawks, and the larger Owls.

* In the preceding mention of animals both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*FLORA.*

"Where opening roses breathing sweets diffuse,
And soft carnations shower their balmy dews,
Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin undress of superficial light;
And varied tulips show so dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day."

WHEN we gaze out over a landscape, the eye is pleased with its chequered beauty and loveliness; here and there are bright flowers, clinging vines, green verdured hill and dale; majestic forest-trees, whose towering heads have withstood the blasts and storms of many winters,—these were created not only to please the eye and beautify the world, but the cereals and grasses were made to furnish food for man and beasts. Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable

woods utilized in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of the county. Many species of the native vegetable kingdom have fled; the Buffalo grass, which only grew on parts of the prairies, and almost wholly the large pampas grass, have become extinct, and given place to blue grass, which, in places where domestic cattle feed, is rapidly and quietly displacing all others. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink-root, the columbo, the ginseng, the bone-set, penny-royal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are the phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eye-bright gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides, are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis, and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. The trees and grasses, one so lordly and permanent, the other so humble and transient, are the true glories of the county. The oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight; the hackberry; gum tree, black and sweet; the tulip; the giant cotton-woods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate, while the blue grass, in its ten varieties, the timothy and red top, with clover so abundant in succulence, affords excellent pasturage, and opens a fine field for the dairyman or stock raiser.

The following is a partial list of the trees and plants of the county:

Populus angulata—cotton-wood, abundant.

Salix—willow, several varieties.

Alnus serrulata—alder.

Betula—birch; Carpinus Americana—horn-bean, not common.

Corylus Americana—hazel-nut, abundant; Castanea pumila—chinquapin.

Quercus rubra—red oak; Quercus palustris—water oak, common; Quercus tinctoria—black oak; Quercus nigra—black-jack; Quercus imbricaria—laurel oak; Quercus prinus—chestnut white oak; Quercus castanea—yellow oak, not common; Quercus alba—white oak, common; Quercus obtusiloba—post oak, abundant.

Carya glabra—pig-nut hickory; Quercus macrocarpa—overcup oak, common; Carya tomentosa—white-heart hickory; Carya alba—shell-bark hickory; Carya oliviæformis—pecan.

Juglans nigra—black walnut, abundant. Juglans cinerea—butter-nut, not common.

Plantanus occidentalis—sycamore.

Ulmus fulva—red elm; Morus rubra—red mulberry; Urtica dioica—stinging nettle; Ulmus Americana—white elm, abundant.

Poa pratensis—spear-grass; Poa compressia—blue grass, common.

Scripus pungens—bulrush.

Arisæma triphyllum—Indian turnip; Tyhlatifolia—cat-tail; Sagittaria variabilis—arrow-head; Cypripedium pubescens—yellow lady's slipper; Cypripedium candidum—white lady's slipper, common.

Cannabis sativa—hemp; Humulus lupulus—hop, not common.

Datura stramonium—Jamestown weed; Asclepias cornuti—milk weed; Fraxinus Americana—white ash; Fraxinus sambucifolia—black ash; Phytolacca decandra—poke weed; Amarantus hybridus—pig weed; Rumex crispus—sour dock; Sassafras officinale—sassafras; Benzoin odoriferous—fever bush; Marrubium vulgare—hoarhound; Solanum nigrum—night-shade; Physalis viscosa—ground cherry; Monarda didyma—horsemint; Nepeta cataria—catnip; Hedeoma pulegioides—pennyroyal; Diospyros virginiana—persimmon; Plantago major—plantain; Verbascum thapsus—mullein, common; Cirsium lanceolatum—common thistle; Lappa major—Burdock; Taraxacum densleonis—dandelion, common, introduced during the last forty years.

Erecthites hieracifolia—fire weed; Ambrosia artemisiæfolia—rag weed; Xanthium strumarium—cockle bur; Bidens bipinnata—Spanish needle; Bidens chrysanthemoides—beggar ticks; Manta cotula—May weed; Leucanthemum vulgare—ox-eye daisy, common.

Eupatorium perfoliatum—thoroughwort, not common; Cornus Florida—dogwood; Sambucus Canadensis—elder, very common; Ribes cynosbati—wild gooseberry; Pyrus coronana—wild crab, abundant.

Crategus, several species; Rosa setigera—climbing rose; Rubus lucida—dwarf wild rose; Rubus villosus—blackberry, abundant.

Asimina triloba—papaw, quite abundant along the creek bottoms; Nelumbium luteum—May apple, abundant in shady places.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, or blood-root; Lepidium Virginicum—wild pepper-grass; Portulaca Oleracea, or purslane; Tilia Americana, or linden, not abundant; Zanthoxylum Americanum—prickly ash, scarce; Rhus typhina—sumach; Rhus toxicodendron—poison oak; Vitis æstivalis—summer grape, common; Vitis cordifolia—frost grape; Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia creeper; Æsculus pavia—buckeye, scarce; Acer saccharinum—sugar maple; Acer dasycarpum—white maple; Negundo aceroides—box elder; Baptisia tinctoria—indigo weed, not abundant; Cercis Canadensis—red-bud; Gymnocladus Canadensis—Kentucky coffee-tree; Gleditschia triacanthos—honey locust; Prunus Americana—red plum; Prunus chicasa—Chickasaw plum; Prunus ecrotina—wild cherry; Fragaria Virginiana—wild strawberry; Rubus occidentalis—black cap raspberry; Rubus Canadensis—dewberry, common.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course to pursue in the study of plants more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

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## CHAPTER IX.

*CIVIL HISTORY.*

THE portion of Illinois now comprised within the limits of Macoupin county was originally a part of the county of Madison, but on the creation of Greene county, it became a part of the new county, and was known as the "Attached part of Greene county." In 1829 the legislature, in session, at the capital Vandalia passed an act entitled "an act creating the county of Macoupin" and appointing five commissioners to select a seat of justice, whose names appear in the bill which is appended. The county was named Macoupin in the act. This word is of Indian origin and is abbreviated from "Macoupina," which signifies in their tongue "white potato," for that is the name they gave to the *wild artichoke* which grew abundantly along the water courses. The name was given to the principal stream of the county long before its organization, and when the new county was created was conferred upon it.

Thomas Carlin, afterwards governor of the state, was at that time a senator from this district, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the passage of the bill was secured. The celebrated and eccentric pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, was also a member of the general assembly, and opposed the bill, saying among other things that "God had set apart this region as a reservation for the geese and ducks." But the demands of the citizens of the "Attached part of Greene county were acceded to, and the legislature passed the following bill, entitled

"AN ACT CREATING THE COUNTY OF MACOUPIN."

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly, That all that tract of country within the boundaries, to-wit:—beginning at the southwest corner of township seven, north of range nine, west of the west principal meridian; thence east on the line dividing townships six and seven, to the southwest corner of Montgomery county; thence due north to the southern boundary of Sangamon county; thence west on the southern line of Sangamon and Morgan counties, to the range line dividing ranges nine and ten; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning; shall form and constitute a county to be called Macoupin.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of Justice of said county, the following persons are appointed commissioners, to-wit: Seth Hodges, Joseph Borough, John Harris, Shadrack Riddick, and Ephraim Powers, who, or a majority of them, being first sworn before some Justice of the Peace of this state, faithfully to take into consideration the convenience of the people with an eye to the future population, and eligibility of the place, shall meet at the house of Joseph Borough, in said county of Macoupin, on the third day of March next, or within six days thereafter, and proceed to examine and determine on a place for the permanent seat of Justice of said county; Provided the commissioners aforesaid shall locate the seat of Justice on public land, they shall designate the same, and certify to the county commissioners of said county, as soon as they shall be qualified to office, the half quarter or quarter section of land so selected for said county seat; and it shall be the duty of said county commissioners as soon thereafter as they may be enabled, to enter the same in the land office of the

district in which the same may be situated, and they shall immediately thereafter lay off the same, or any part thereof, into town lots, and sell the same on such terms and conditions as may be most advantageous to the interests of said county; and the proceeds of the sale shall be appropriated to the erection of a sufficient court-house and jail. But if the said commissioners, appointed to locate said seat of Justice, should locate the same on the lands of any person, or persons, and such proprietor, or proprietors, should refuse or neglect to give to the county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the use of said county, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres, situated and lying in a square form, to be selected by said commissioners, then, and in that case, the said commissioners shall proceed to select some other situation, as convenient as may be to the place first selected; Provided, the like quantity, and for the purpose above mentioned. And the said commissioners, after having made such location, shall designate the same, and certify as aforesaid, to the next county commissioners' court, to be held in and for said county; and it shall be the duty of said county commissioners to demand and receive a title in fee simple, for the use of said county, for the donation of land as above stated, and to lay out the same into town lots, and sell the same, and appropriate the proceeds thereof as before mentioned: which place, when so fixed upon, shall be the permanent seat of Justice of said county; all of which proceedings shall be entered of record on the books of the county court.

Sec. 3. Until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, the courts shall be held at the house of Joseph Borough, in said county, or at such other places as the county commissioners may appoint.

Sec. 4. An election shall be held at the house of Joseph Borough, in said county, on the second Monday of April next, for one sheriff, one coroner, and three county commissioners, for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are qualified; which said election shall be conducted in all respects, agreeably to the provisions of the law regulating elections, Provided that the qualified voters present may select among themselves three qualified voters to act as Judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, to give notice, in writing, at least ten days previous to said election, to be held on the second Monday of April next, and in case there shall be no clerk in said county, it shall be the duty of any Justice of Peace, residing in said county, and commissioned a Justice of the Peace, for the county of Greene, to give notice of the time and place of holding said election.

Sec. 6. The citizens of the said county of Macoupin are entitled, in all respects, to the same rights and privileges as are allowed to other citizens of other counties of this state.

Sec. 7. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of said county, shall receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each day necessarily spent in discharging the duties imposed on them by this act, to be paid out of the county treasury of said county, and the said commissioners shall give to the said seat of justice some appropriate name.

Sec. 8. The inhabitants of said county shall vote in all elections for members of the General Assembly, in the same manner as they were authorized to do, before the passage of this act."

NINIAN EDWARDS, *Governor.*

Approved, January 17, 1829.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

The law establishing the county, it will be observed, provided for the election of a county commissioners' court, a sheriff and coroner; the election was held at the house of Joseph Borough; the vote resulted in the choice of Theodorus Davis, William Wilcox, and Seth Hodge for commissioners; Tristram P. Hoxsey was appointed county clerk, in addition to which, he performed the duties of county recorder and circuit clerk. Joseph Borough was appointed surveyor in 1829, by the Governor, and laid out the county seat. The number of votes cast at the first election was seventy-eight.

### RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

At a special term of court held on the 12th April, 1829, "Ordered," that until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, the courts in future shall be held at the house of *John L. Davis*, in Macoupin county.

*April* 18, 1829.—Ordered, that Macoupin county be divided into three election precincts, for the election of justices of the peace and constables for county.

*April* 18, 1829.—Ordered, that all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, *to wit*, beginning at the south-west corner of Macoupin county, and running thence east with the line of said county, to the Bond county line, thence north with said line twelve miles, thence due west to the line of Greene county, thence due south with said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute an election district for justices of the peace, and constables, and be called Cahokia district.

*April* 18, 1829.—Ordered, that all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, *to wit.:* beginning at the south-west corner of township nine north in range nine west, thence due east to the Bond county line, thence due north with said line twelve miles to the south-east corner of township eleven north, range six west, thence due west to Greene county line, thence south with said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute an election district for justices of the peace and constables, and be called Macoupin district.

*April* 18, 1829.—Ordered, that all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, *to wit:* beginning at the south-west corner of township eleven north, range nine west, thence east to the line of Montgomery county, thence due north with said line to the line of Sangamon county, thence due west with the said lines of Sangamon and Morgan counties to Greene county line, thence due south with said line of Greene county to the place of beginning, shall constitute an election district for justices of the peace and constables, and be called Apple Creek district.

*April* 18, 1829.—Ordered, that elections shall be held in each of the districts in this county for the election of two justices of the peace and two constables for each district, except the district in which the county seat is, in which district there shall be three justices of the peace and three constables elected, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May next.

It is ordered, that Ephraim Powers, John Chapman and Lewis Cormack be appointed judges of elections, for justices of the peace and constables in Cahokia district.

Also, that Theodorus Davis, Samuel M. Harris and Samuel Lear be appointed judges of election, for justice of the peace and constables in Macoupin district.

Also, that Hugh Gipson, John Nevin and James Mabry be appointed judges of election for justices of peace and constables in Apple Creek district.

Also, that the elections for justices and constables in Cahokia district shall be held at the house of Ephraim Powers in said district.

Ordered, that the elections for justices of the peace and constables in Macoupin district thall be held at the house of Joseph Borough.

Also, that the elections for justices of the peace and constables in Apple Creek district shall be held at the house of Felix Hoover.

It is ordered by the court, that William G. Coop be appointed county treasurer and assessor of this county.

### SECOND SESSION.

At a County Commissioners' Court, begun and held at the house of John L. Davis, in and for said county of Macoupin, on Thursday, the seventh day of May, 1829.

Present; THEODORUS DAVIS, WILLIAM WILCOX, } *Commiss'rs.*

On motion of several citizens of Apple Creek district, the line dividing said Apple Creek district and Macoupin district, is changed thus fourteen miles directly east from the western line of said county, the line shall commence and run diagonally across the townships, so as to strike the eastern line of said county, two miles south of the north-east corner of the county aforesaid.

*May* 27, 1829.—Some doubts having arisen with regard to the authority of the clerk of this court, he took the different oaths of office.

### THE SELECTION OF THE SITE FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

At a meeting of the Commissioners' Court, held on the 2d of June, 1829, "The Court received the report of the commissioners, appointed by law for fixing the seat of Justice for this county, which said report read as follows, *to wit:*"

"The commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in the year 1829, to locate the seat of Justice for the County of Macoupin, having met at the house of Joseph Borough in said county, and having fixed upon the following site for the seat of Justice of said county, &c.,

being and lying on S. W. qr. of Sec. 28, Township 10 N. Range 7 W. Donation 30 acres, to be situated in an oblong square, 80 poles in front on the north side, to run 60 poles south. Stake drove on the north side of the public square, equi-distant from E. and W. corners on N. side, facing Main St., to run due East and West.

"Given under our hands and seals, this *first* day of June, A. D., 1829.

SETH HODGES.
JOSEPH BOROUGH.
JOHN HARRIS."

The Court received a title in fee simple for the above described lot, or donation of ground, which said bond is ordered to be filed in the clerk's office of this Court. The site for the county seat was named Carlinville, in honor of Thomas Carlin, who afterwards became Governor of Illinois, and who, as has been seen, secured the passage of the creating act.

### COPY OF PROPRIETORS' BOND TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

"Know all men by these presents that we, Seth Hodges and Ezekiel Good, are held and firmly bound unto William Wilcox, Theodorus Davis and Seth Hodges, county commissioners for Macoupin county, and their successors in office, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the true payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators jointly, *severally* and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 1st day of June, 1829.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above-named Seth Hodges and Ezekiel Good have agreed to make a good and lawful deed to the above-named county commissioners and their successors in office to thirty acres of land situate, and lying and being on the southwest quarter of section of No. 28, 10 N. in W. R. 7, to wit, situated in an oblong square, 80 poles in front, on the north side to run 60 poles south. Stake drove on the north side of the public square equi-distant from E. and W. on N. side facing Main street, Main street to run due east and west. Now if the said Good and Hodges shall make a good and sufficient deed to the above-described lot or parcel of ground as soon as the patent for said ground shall come to their hands, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force.

"SETH HODGES." { SEAL. }

"EZEKIEL GOOD." { SEAL. }

### LAYING OFF THE TOWN OF CARLINVILLE, JUNE TERM OF COURT, 1829—JUNE 1.

"It is ordered by the court that the surveyor of this county proceed to lay off the town of Carlinville into town lots, under the direction of the Commissioners of this county, and that he return a plot of the same to the office of this court, previous to the 27th day of August next, and it is further ordered by the court that twenty lots of the aforesaid town of Carlinville be offered for sale on the 27th day of August next on the premises, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, and that the clerk of this court furnish an advertisement conveying the intent and meaning of this order, to be published in the *Illinois Intelligencer*, and also advertise the same in such public places in this county as may be deemed expedient.

"State of Illinois, Macoupin county, s. s.:

"On this day personally appeared before me Ezekiel Good and Seth Hodges, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons who executed thirty acres, as a donation, to Seth Hodges, Theodorus Davis and William Wilcox, county commissioners of said county, and also said county commissioners, all of whom acknowledged the within to be their act and plat to all intents and purposes: Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of August, A. D. 1829. LEWIS SOLOMON, J. P."

"Registered August the 27th, 1829.

"T. P. HOXEY, Recorder."

### ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

At the same term an order was made by the court for the assessment of the county, and the assessor was furnished a classified list of taxable property.

### AMOUNT PAID COMMISSIONERS FOR LOCATING SEAT OF JUSTICE.

"It was ordered by the commissioners of the county court that Joseph Borough be allowed four dollars and fifty cents for three days' services as a commissioner in locating the county seat; also that John Harris and Shadrack Reddick each be allowed the sum of three dollars for two days' services as commissioners to locate the seat of justice."

### LAYING OFF THE TOWN.

To the surveyor, Joseph Borough, for surveying and platting fifty lots in the town of Carlinville, the sum of seventeen dollars and fifty cents was allowed by the court, and the same ordered to be paid.

### THE FIRST GRAND JURORS.

"At a county commissioners' court begun and held at the house of John L. Davis, in and for the county of Macoupin, on Monday, the first day of June, 1829.

Present: SETH HODGES, WILLIAM WILCOX, THEODORUS DAVIS, } *Commissioners.*

"It is ordered by the court that the following named persons be certified to the sheriff to serve as grand jurors at the first circuit court held in this county, to wit:

"Michael Best, Rodger Snell, John Chapman, Joseph Hilyard, Edward McKendley, John Powel, Isham Dolton, Samuel M. Harris, Daniel Stringer, Daniel Dedrick, Andrew B. Lee, Lewis Solomon, Green Wever, James Bristow, John Nivin, John Cummings, Solomon Davis, James Mabrey, Ezekiel Springer, Hugh Gipson, John Love, Andrew Russell and Edmond C. Vancel."

### SECOND VENIRE OF GRAND JURORS. APRIL TERM, 1830.

At a term of the Macoupin Circuit Court, begun and held in the town of Carlinville, at the court-house thereof, on the first Friday after the second Monday in the month of April, A. D. 1830. Present the Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and presiding judge of the first judicial circuit. John Harris, sheriff of Macoupin county aforesaid, returned into court the following venire of grand jurors, to wit:

"Lewis Solomon, foreman, John Nivin, Michael Best, John Cummins, Roger Snell, James Mabrey, John Chapman, Ezekiel Springer, Joseph Hilyard, George Matthews, Edward McKinley, Andrew Russell, John Powel, Edmond C. Vancel, Samuel M. Harris, Robert Patton, William Norvel, Bennet Nowlin, Andrew Brownlee.

### THE FIRST PETIT JURORS.

"Ordered, that the following persons be selected to serve as petit jurors at the next term of the circuit court for the county of Macoupin: Joseph Best, John Snell, Joseph Vincent, William Cormack, Peyton Seamonds, Alexander B. Miller, Howard Findley, James Braden, James Hall, Shadrack Reddick, George Nettles, Richard Smith, John Wright, David Cooper, Reuben Harris, Jones Denton, John Blainey, John Record, Russel Taber, James Howard, Jones Thompson, Isaac Masse, Maxey M. Mabry and Elijah Bristow."

### SECOND DEED EXECUTED AFTER ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

"This indenture made and entered into this 6th day of November, A. D. 1829, between Theodorus Davis, Sen., of the county of Macoupin in the state of Illinois, for and in behalf of said county of the one part, and Rowland Shepherd in the county and state aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Theodorus Davis, Sen., commissioner for and in behalf of the county aforesaid, for the sum of eight dollars to him paid in hand, doth hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, release, convey and confirm unto the said Rowland Shepherd and to his heirs and assigns forever a certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Carlinville on Main street, and known and designated on the plan of map of said town by lot number *seventy-one* with the appurtenances. To

have and to hold the afore-named and described lot, piece or parcel of ground seventy-one in the town of Carlinville aforesaid, together with all and singular the appurtenances, privileges, advantages, profits and emoluments belonging to it, or in anywise or degree appertaining to the same, to the said Rowland Shepherd, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Theodorus Davis, Sen., commissioner for and in behalf of said county, doth covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Rowland Shepherd, his heirs, &c., that he the said Theodorus Davis, Sen., commissioner as aforesaid for and in behalf of the county aforesaid, will forever warrant and defend the right and title of said above-named and described lot, piece and parcel of ground to the said Rowland Shepherd and to his heirs and assigns forever, to his sole and only proper use, benefit and behoof, free and clear of and from the claim or claims of all and every person or persons claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof. In testimony whereof he the said Theodorus Davis, Sen., commissioner aforesaid for and in behalf of said county, hereunto sets his hand and seal the date above written interlined before signed.

Attest:
JOSEPH BOROUGH,
EZEKIEL GOOD.

THEODORUS DAVIS, SEN. { SEAL. }

Below are given as of interest to all some of the *first papers* on record.

## FIRST PAPERS, ETC.

### FIRST DIVORCE CASE, AUGUST TERM, 1831.

NANCY SWEET
*vs.*
HENRY S. SWEET. } For Divorce.

This day came the complainant, by James Semple, her attorney, and the defendant not appearing according to the order of this Court, the complainant's bill is taken for confessed, and the Court having heard the evidence on the part of the complainant, and being satisfied that the allegation of two years' absence of the said complainant's bill was true, and the Court being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, do order, adjudge, and decree that the bands of matrimony heretofore existing between the said parties be, and the same are hereby dissolved.

It is further ordered that said complainant pay the costs of this suit.

### FIRST NATURALIZATION.

"At the April term of Court, A. D. 1834, Thomas S. Gelder makes his written application to be naturalized, files his declaration, and takes the oath prescribed by law, in open Court, which is ordered to be filed."

As will be observed from the above, Capt. Gelder was the first person to become a naturalized citizen in the county.

### FIRST WILL UPON RECORD (1837).

James Breden, executor, placed it on file in 1839:

"I, John Murphy, of the county of Macoupin, in the State of Illinois, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following: that is to say: First. It is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid. Second. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Sally Murphy, in lieu of her dower, the plantation on which we now live, containing about thirty acres, which is bounded as follows: that is to say, beginning on the north-west corner of the north quarter of section No. twenty-nine, in township eleven, north of range eight, west, running east eighty poles, thence north sixty poles to the beginning, and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. thirty, township No. seven, north range eight, west of the third principal meridian, and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section No. thirty, township No. seven, with range No. eight, west of the third principal meridian, containing about forty acres each, during her natural life, and all the live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, by me now owned, or which I may own at the time of my death. And, also, the household furniture and other items not particularly named in this will, during her natural life as aforesaid, she, however, first disposing of a sufficiency thereof to pay my just debts as aforesaid, and at the death of my said wife all the property hereby devised or bequeathed to her aforesaid, or so much thereof as may then remain unexpended, to my grandson, Levi Murphy, and to his heirs and assigns forever. Provided, however, that if my grandson, Levi Murphy, should die without any heirs, then it is my will that so much of the above named property as is not expended of by the said Levi Murphy at his death to go to my adopted son, Henry Anderson, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And, lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, Sally Murphy, and James Breden, to be the executors of this my last will and testament.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

"JOHN MURPHY. { SEAL. }

"Signed, published and delivered by the above named John Murphy, as and for his last will and testament, in our presence, who, at his request, signed as witnesses to the same.

"ISAAC BREDEN,
"LOUISA (her mark) BREDEN."

### FIRST (AND ONLY) LEGAL EXECUTION.

Aaron Todd and William Todd were citizens of Indiana. On the 26th day of January, 1840, they were traveling towards Indiana from the west, and in their company was their cousin, Larkin Scott. Near Elm Grove, in this county, Larkin Scott was murdered by the brothers for a small sum of money he had with him—some $26. He was killed by repeated blows from a bludgeon, dealt by Aaron Todd. The corpse of the victim was, a few days thereafter, found upon the prairie, and the officers of the law set themselves to work to discover and apprehend the murderers. James C. Clack, a constable of Elm Grove, was especially active in ferreting out the perpetrators of this heinous crime, and the brothers, Todd, were apprehended in Indiana, and brought hither for trial. They were tried and convicted. Wm. Thomas presided on the bench. The defendants being too poor to employ counsel, the court assigned as their attorneys Francis H. Hereford, Josiah Fish, John A. Chestnut and John M. Palmer. The jurors were: Amos Snook, Archellis Tungate, Joseph Huddleston, Jeremiah Suiter, Fountain Land, Moses True, Thomas Hughes, Travis Moore, Thos. J. McReynolds, Jacob Kinder, Joseph Phillips and Aquilla P. Pepperdine.

The State's Attorney being absent, the court appointed David A. Smith as attorney for the people during that term of court. The trial began on the 5th of May. The verdict of the jury was that Aaron Todd was guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the 8th Judge Brown sentenced him to be hung on the "2d day of June next, and that on that day, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., the said Aaron Todd be taken and conveyed to some convenient place within one mile of the court-house in Carlinville, and then and there be hung by the neck until he be dead, for the offence of murder whereof he stands convicted by the jury aforesaid; and the court doth further order that the sheriff, by himself or deputy, execute the order."

The verdict fixed the punishment of Wm. Todd at two years in the penitentiary. On the 8th, an arrest of judgment was entered in the case of William Todd. He finally came clear.

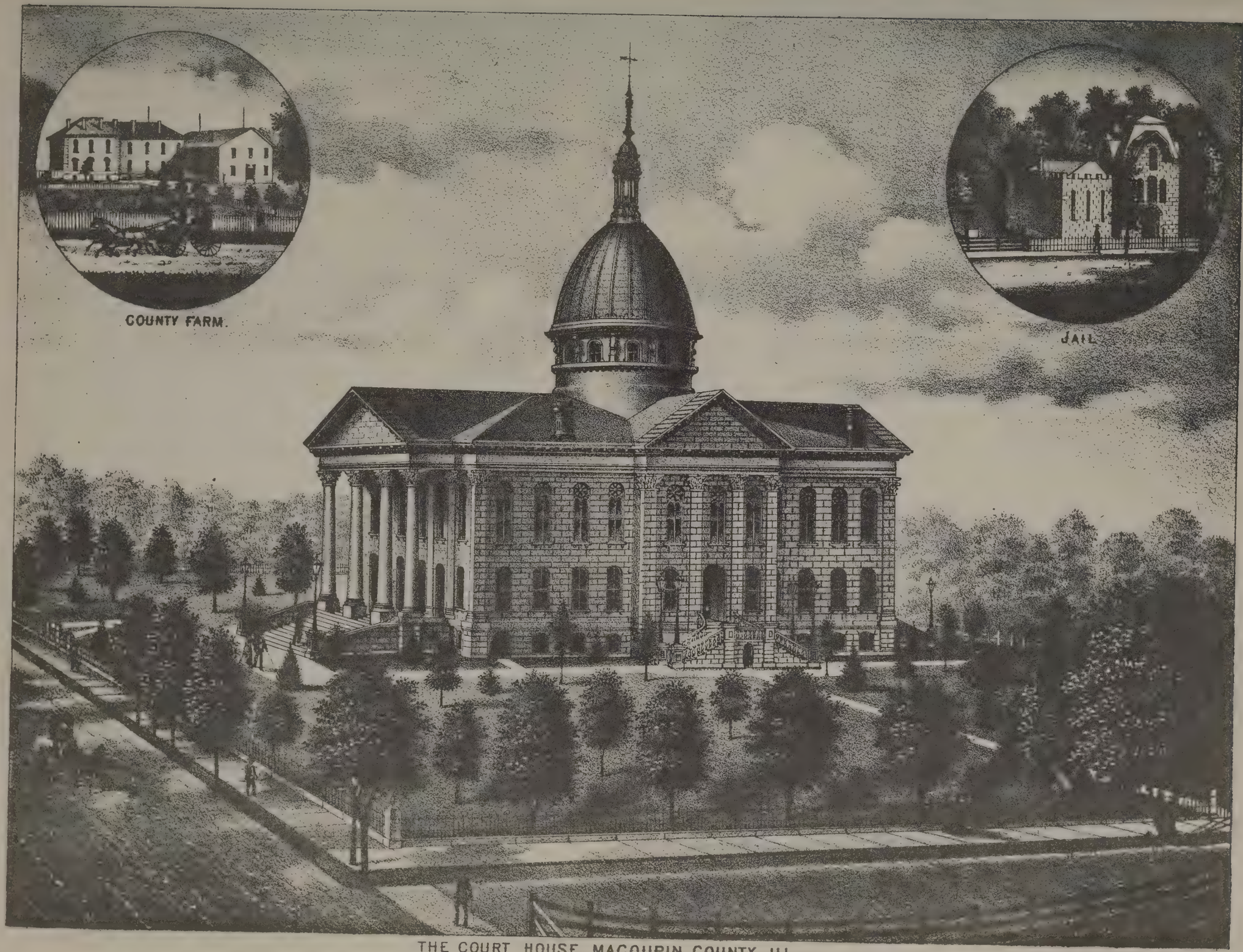
The news that a man was to be hung on the 2d of June spread far and wide, and when the day arrived that the sentence of the court was to be executed, not less than 8,000 people had gathered in the county seat. The scaffold was erected south of West Main street, below the depot. Major Burke officiated in person. Dr. John Logan, Colonel of the 44th regiment of militia, had five hundred of his men in line for the preservation of order. The execution was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Todd met his fate bravely, and with resignation. Two weeks before, he made a profession of religion, and died in the hope of a better life.

He was buried on the west side of the burying ground, at some distance from the other graves. Some days after his remains were interred, they were exhumed, and his head and one arm were severed from the body, and taken away.

### FIRST TAVERN.

At the County Commissioners' Court held at Carlinville March 1st, 1830:

"On motion of Wm. S. Holton he is allowed to keep a tavern at his own house in the county of Macoupin, for the term of one year from this date, he having executed bond with Tristram P. Hoxey, as required by law, in the sum of one hundred dollars, and the said William S. Holton having also




THE COURT HOUSE, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

paid a tax, one dollar and fifty cents, being the amount of tax assessed on said stand by the court.

It is considered by the court that the following be tavern rates for the year 1830, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast, dinner or supper for one person, | 25 |
| Horse for single feed, | 12½ |
| Horse per night or day, | 25 |
| Lodging per night for one person, | 6¼ |
| Whiskey per half pint, | 12½ |
| Rum, Wine, or French Brandy per half pint, | 25 |
| Cider or Beer per quart, | 12½ |

And the several tavern-keepers are authorized to receive the aforegoing rates and no more.

COPY OF FIRST TAVERN BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we, William S. Holton and T. P. Hoxey, are held and firmly bound unto Ninian Edwards, Governor of the State of Illinois, and to his successor in office, in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, for the payment of which said sum of money well and truly to be made, we, and each of us, bind ourselves and heirs, executors and administrators jointly, severally and firmly, by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this first day of March, A. D., 1830.

The conditions of the above obligations are such that whereas the above bound William P. Holton hath obtained license and permission from the county commissioners' court of the county of Macoupin, State of Illinois, to keep a tavern or inn, at his own house in the county aforesaid, for the term of one year, from this date: Now if the said William S. Holton shall at all times be of good behaviour, and observe all the laws and ordinances, which are or shall be made, or be in force relating to innkeepers or tavern-keepers within the state, and further that he will at all times keep meat and lodging for at least four persons, over and above his common family, and stabling and provender for their horses. Then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and effect.

*Attest* T. P. HOXEY. W. S. HOLTON, T. P. HOXEY. } { SEAL }

ROADS.

The value of good roads to a nation and country can hardly be over-estimated. They are evidences of a high civilization. Savages make no roads and build no bridges, and it is only at the bidding of civilized man that the beautiful arch springs across the stream. A great people are road-builders, and Rome retained sway over her conquered and remote provinces by means of the magnificent highways that radiated from her gates.

When the first settlers came, it is not necessary to say, that no roads existed. The wily Indian pursued his journey along the trail that had first been marked over the waste by the footsteps of the buffalo.

Since that distant day much has been done to provide roads along which products travel to the place of shipment, but the condition of our roads, even now, is far from being satisfactory. Business languishes during a portion of the year, owing to the execrable state of the roads. Let the roads be improved and our farm interests—the really important ones of a nation or community—will grow apace. Our soil is so deep and the surface so level, and the consequent difficulty of making good roads so great, that the people seem to think they are not possible unless macadamized. But this is not true. What is wanted is an improved system of road supervision and drainage. The following extract from the records shows that the importance of good roads was appreciated by the early settlers.

At a special meeting of the commissioners' court held at the house of Ezekiel Good in August 1829, sundry voters petitioned that a road should be laid out from Carlinville towards Jacksonville, as far as the county extended; at the same time other voters petitioned a road should be made from Carlinville towards Carrolton. Both petitions, it will appear, were successful, from the following:

"At a commissioners' court, begun and held at the house of Ezekiel Good, in and for the county of Macoupin, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A.D. 1829.

Present Theodorus Davis, Sr., and William Wilcox, Commissioners.

The viewers appointed by the last term of this court to view and lay out a road from Carlinville (as far as this county extends) in a direction to Jacksonville on the nearest and best rout, made return of their proceedings, to wit. That said road as viewed by them, begins at the north end of Broad street, thence in a north-western direction through the head timbers of Hurricane creek, thence to the north fork of Macoupin, and crossing the same near Reuben Clevenger's farm, thence pretty much in the same direction to Lewis Solomon's farm, running on the north-east side of the same, and thence to the rock ford on Apple creek in Morgan county, which said report is approved and accepted by the court, and said road is ordered to be opened and kept in repair, and when opened to be a public highway and subject to all the laws and regulations of other highways."

"The viewers appointed by the last term of this court to view and lay out a road from Carlinville to this county line, to pass by Bear Creek Point, thence to Daniel Dedrick's house, thence north of Norris Hayes's in a direction to Carrolton, made return of their proceeding, to wit: that said road after being viewed by them, was deemed necessary and proper, and that the same begins at the west end of Main street, and is designated by staking the prairies and blazing the timbered land through which it passes agreeably to the order of said court, which said report is approved and accepted by the court and said road ordered to be opened, to be a public highway and subject to all the laws and regulations of other highways.

*Viewers for the Jacksonville Road.*

Joseph Borough, John Love, and Russel Taver. $8.37½ cost of survey.

*Viewers for the Carrolton Road.*

Samuel Lear, Ezekiel Good, and Daniel Dedrick. $6.75½ cost of survey.

## COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

As yet the county was without public buildings; the sessions of the court having been held at private houses.

"At a County Commissioners' Court begun and held at the house of Ezekiel Good, in and for the county of Macoupin, on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1829."

Present: THEODORUS DAVIS, *Sen'r*, SETH HODGES, } *Commissioners.*

"It is ordered by the Court that the building of a Court-house for said county of the following description, viz.: to be built of hewn logs, 18 feet by 24. The logs to face one foot on an average; the house to be two stories high. The lower story to be eight feet between floors and the second story to be six feet below the roof; to have one door below, with one window below and one above; door to be cased and to have a good strong plank shutter; the windows to contain twelve lights or panes of glass, eight by ten; two good plank floors, to be jointed and laid down rough; roof to be double covered with boards; weight poles to be shaven; cracks to be lined on the inside with shaven boards and crammed on the outside with mud and straw or grass, well mixed together; all to be completed in a strong manner by the first Friday after the second Monday in April next, will be let on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to the lowest bidder on the 19th inst; the undertaker to give bond with approved security for the performance of his contract, and that the clerk of this Court advertise the same."

Seth Hodges received the contract for the building of the Court-house, and filed the necessary bond required by the commissioners. The building was duly completed according to contract, and the commissioners held their first court in the new Court-house on the 17th day of July, 1830.

The court-house was accepted by the commissioners, and at the September term, 1830, Seth Hodges was allowed the sum of forty-eight dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents, ($48.33⅓) and at a subsequent term of the Court he was allowed fifty-seven dollars, thirty-three and a third cents ($57.-33⅓). Among the items included in the building and furnishing the court-house were benches and bar $23, which furnishes an interesting comparison with the furniture of the court-room and judges' chair of the present magnificent structure.

The commissioners on the 25th of March, 1835, appointed James C. Anderson, Isaac Greathouse, Steth M. Otwell, John R. Lewis, John Wilson, agents for the county of Macoupin, to borrow a sum of money not under five nor exceeding seven thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, for a term of years not under six nor over ten—

to be applied to the erection of Brick Court-house. The Commissioners approve the bond June 1st, 1835.

SECOND–COURT HOUSE. SPECIAL TERM OF COURT 1836.

The Court adopted the following as the plan of a court-house in the town of Carlinville and county of Macoupin: The square of the house fifty feet; wall to be of stone, four feet, two feet under ground, of rough stone, and the other of two feet hewn stone, all to be laid with good lime mortar, two feet six inches thick; the balance of good hard burnt stock brick, laid with good lime mortar, in workmanlike manner, two and a half bricks thick first story, and two the second, each story to be fourteen feet in the clear; the lower floor to be even with the top of the stone wall, to have four posts with a door, and two windows in the lower story and three windows in each front in the upper story, each window to be 24 light 10x14, and the door to be made in accordance with a plan given by Doctor J. R. Lewis; the first door in the east to be made permanent and the judge's seat to be placed against the same. The lower part to be divided into a court-room and lobby, separated by a banister four feet high, passing through the house from north to south, parallel or nearly so with the near side of north and south doors, to the judge's seat, two flights of stairs running from the court-room over each door to the center space of upper story, and to be one chimney.

*December term*, 1836. It is ordered by the Court that Harbird Weatherford and Jefferson Weatherford, two of the undertakers to build the Court-house for this county be allowed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to be due and payable on the 1st of March, 1839, and if not punctually paid when due to draw interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the time the same becomes due and payable until paid.

*June term*, 1837. It is ordered by the Court that in the plan of the Court-house in this county that the stone-caps be dispensed with and that brick arches be turned, and also that the sills for the windows of stone be dispensed with and walnut sills be received in their place, and also that one hundred and seventy-five dollars be deducted from the price of building said house Two of the undertakers of the house being present and giving their consent to this order by J. Greathouse and J. Weatherford.

*March*, 1840. The Court-house officially received. $550 deducted from payment thereof for defalcations in completion of the work.

1838. A fence costing two hundred and thirty dollars, built round the Court-house to each corner, and each chimney to have two fire-places, one above and one below, the upper part to be laid off with a passage in the centre, corresponding with the centre windows, ten feet wide; the east side of said passage to be entry room and the west to be laid off in three rooms of equal size. The roof and cupola to be built in accordance with the said plan of Doctor J. R. Lewis; the cupola to be supported by four large pillars from the basement floor up, the bottoms to be placed on stone pillars. The sills and caps of doors and windows to be of hewn stone, and the Court appoints Doctor J. R. Lewis, James C. Anderson and Thos. Carr as commissioners to let out the said building to the lowest bidder, payable out of the county in the following payments: two thousand dollars payable the 1st of March, 1839; four thousand payable 1st of March, 1840, four thousand payable 1st of March, 1841, and the balance provided the amount does not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, payable the 1st of March, 1842. County orders to be issued to the order of said Commissioners, and said orders to bear eight per cent. interest per annum, from the time due until paid, if not punctually paid, and said Court-house to be built in the centre of the public square, of the said town of Carlinville, and the same to be finished according to the said plan, against the first of January, 1838. Ordered publication of said building be published in the Alton *Telegraph* four weeks.

On the completion of the third and present court-house, the old building was sold at public auction by the authorities.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

*"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."*

Perhaps it is not possible to write an article on the court-house that will be satisfactory to all. As impartial historians, we simply give facts, which are matters of record, and let them speak for themselves

An act had been passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, authorizing an expenditure by the county court of fifty thousand dollars, and no more, for the purpose of erecting a new court-house. This act was passed on application of the county court. The old court-house, which was built in 1836, was inconvenient and insufficient for the county's needs. It was a relic of the past. True, around it clustered many pleasant memories. In it had "glittered the intellectual steel of men born to be great." Back from its walls, through the long years came the faint reverberations of oratory and forensic eloquence of men whose names are written high up on the roll of honor and fame. But progress, in whose wake follows the arts, science and modern civilization, pulled down the walls, and erected in its stead the magnificent temple whose dome rises high, and whose spire points heavenward, reminding those who enter its portals, that here as there, should dwell eternal truth and justice.

If the members of the court who erected the court-house, had built such a house as would have supplied room and sufficient conveniences for the transactions of the county's business all would have been well, and the people would have submitted with good grace, and paid for it without compulsion.

In order that the reader may gain a clear idea of the history and cost of this structure, we quote profusely from the records.

Following the first step towards building a court-house, which was the act of Feb. 18th, above referred to, came the action of the county court at the March term, 1867, from the records of which we quote:

"That A. McKim Dubois, and George H. Holliday be associated with T. L. Loomis, county Judge, and Isham J. Peebles, associate Justice, as commissioners to erect a new court-house in the city of Carlinville The foundations of the new court-house to be laid this year, and the building to be completed before the term of office of the present court." It was further ordered, "That a levy of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of property in Macoupin county for the year 1867, real, personal and mixed, be made for the purpose of erecting said court-house, and that the clerk extend the same tax on the collectors' books for the year 1867, and that it be collected as other taxes for county purposes; Judge Yowell dissenting." The work was then inaugurated. At the June term following it was ordered, "That the commissioners be instructed to proceed immediately to the procuring of suitable plans, adopt same, and contract for the erection of the court-house." It was not expected at this time that the cost of the proposed building would exceed two hundred thousand dollars. It was further ordered at the same term, "That the contracts be made for the whole house, or for such parts thereof as the commissioners in their judgment may deem for the best interests of the county."

It was ordered that Hon. T. L. Loomis be appointed agent for the county, to close and sign all contracts made by the said commissioners in behalf of the county, and that all contracts so executed by him, and with the advice and consent of the commissioners aforesaid, shall be binding upon the county of *Macoupin*, and that he be authorized to use any funds of the county at his disposal in payment on contracts made by him." The great power conferred on the agent by this order can be readily seen.

"In order to defray the expenses of the work so constructed, and paying for the lots purchased by the county for court-house purposes, and other purposes necessarily connected with the prosecution of the work, county orders be issued to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent., payable semi-annually at the banking house of Chestnut & Dubois, on the first days of January and July of each year, said orders to run not exceeding ten years." At the same term, Messrs. Chestnut & Dubois were appointed agents of the county for the sale of the county bonds, and were instructed to pay out the proceeds arising therefrom on the order of T. L. Loomis, county agent. It was also ordered "That the county agent make a report of his acts, contracting and making payments for the construction to the court for the next three months preceding—that as much of the order made at the last term of this court respecting the building of a court-house as is conditional and is otherwise inconsistent with this order, be revoked." At the special term of the county court, held August second, 1867, it was ordered "that bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars be issued for the purpose of raising money to build a court-house, as provided by the act of the Legislature, approved February 18th, 1867." The bonds to draw ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and were to mature as follows: One-fifth in two years, one-fifth in three years, one-fifth in five years, one-fifth in seven years, and one-fifth in ten years. The building now began to assume grander proportions than had been expected, and the opposition to its erection grew fierce and determined. An injunction was applied for, and notice served upon the commissioners a short time after the passage of the act of the Legislature of Feb. 18th, 1867, in which they were sought to be enjoined from

continuing the work, and calling into question the authority of the county court to build a court-house. The trial was held before his honor, H. S. Baker, Judge of the city court of Alton. The complainants appeared by Henry W. Billings, and the Court by John M. Palmer. The injunction was denied, and the commissioners proceeded with the work. At the September term of the county court, the county agent made his report, showing, "That there had been expended for lots, laying foundations, issuing bonds, &c., the sum of $13,534.39;" he also reported that he had let the following contracts. (For the purpose of giving the uninformed reader information as to the cost in detail of various parts of the work, we subjoin contracts which were let for the constructing of different parts of the building.) "To Henry Watson, of Madison county, the concrete for foundations, at 27½ cents per square foot. The range work at 65 cents per square foot, and the footing stone at 55 cents per foot. F. Johnson & Brother, Springfield, for the sill work course, $3.90 per superficial foot; for the rustic work on the pilasters, $2.75 per superficial foot; for the pitch-faced work, $1.90 per superficial foot; for moulded courses under the water table, $5.00 per lineal foot; for plain water table, $6.00 per superficial foot; for stone steps, $1.50 per superficial foot; and all door sills required, at $1.50 per superficial foot. To R. D. Laurence, of Springfield, brick work at $15.20 per thousand."

At the December term of the county court the agent made a report of money expended and paid to contractors amounting to $49,942.53, and also reported the failure of the brick contractor to comply with the terms and specifications as required by the commissioners and the re-letting of the contract to William D. Richardson, at $16.20 per thousand. He further reported the "letting of the contract for the rock work above the basement to Messrs. Deakman & Massinger, of Chicago, upon the following terms, to wit: For the ashlar work, $2.40 per superficial foot; for pilasters, $3.40 per foot; for pilasters plinth, $6.00 per foot; for mouldings to plinth and columns, $8.00 per foot; for window sills, $2.00 per foot, and cubits, $3.00 each."

At the special term held January 11th, 1868, it was ordered "that A. Johnson & Brother be allowed $3,000 on account of stone work on basement." The orders were issued in amounts of $1,000 each, payable ten years from the 1st of January, 1868, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The same order was made for $25,000 to Henry Watson for stone work, $5,500 to Deakman & Massinger, and $4,000 to Richardson, payable as the work progressed. At the March term of the court, $35,156.85 was reported by the county agent and allowed upon different contracts. From this date there was no report made by the county agent to the court until at the special term held January 1st, 1869, when he reported amounts paid on contracts aggregating $313,044.25. At the special term held February 1st, the month following, he reported $471,600.00 of orders which were granted. The opposition at this time to the building of the court-house grew more intense and outspoken. Indignation meetings were held in all parts of the county. Resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the commissioners, and calling upon them to make statements as to the amount of money already expended, and the probable cost of the structure when completed. Prominent citizens were delegated to call on the commissioners, and ask them to give information that would satisfy the people. Threats were made, protests entered and such was the furor and excitement that it had the effect of calling into question the legality of the county court to issue interest bearing orders, and the validity of the same. A legal opinion had been obtained from John M. Palmer, which stated that the interest bearing orders were properly issued and were binding on the county. The commissioners asked for special legislation. The building was up to the cornice and no means attainable to finish it beyond. Confidence had to be restored in financial circles so that money could be obtained to finish the building. The Legislature was in session, and the commissioners sent agents to Springfield, who were familiar with the intricacies of special legislation. From the time it was understood by the people that the commissioners would endeavor to secure the passage of an act that would fasten the court-house debt upon them more securely and give the builders further lease of power and ability to issue bonds they commenced organizing to defeat their designs. The following bill was introduced in the Senate:

"An Act to legalize certain acts of the county court of Macoupin county and to enable it to complete a court-house in said county."

*Issue of bonds legalized.*

Section 1. "That all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness heretofore issued, in good faith, by the court of Macoupin county, to raise money or discharge contracts in reference to the building of the court-house in said county, are hereby legalized; and said county court is hereby authorized to borrow money and issued bonds therefore—bearing, not exceeding ten per cent., principal and interest payable at such time and place as may be indicated in said bonds—to raise whatever sum may be necessary to complete said court-house and improvements connected therewith."

*Levy tax to pay interest.*

Section 2. "It shall be the duty of the county court or other proper authorities of said county to levy a sufficient tax from year to year, not exceeding one per cent. in addition to the taxes now authorized by law, to pay the interest on said bonds and other evidences of indebtedness heretofore issued or hereafter to be issued in good faith, and the principal when due."

Section 3. "This Act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage."

Approved March 9th, 1869.

To resist the passage of the bill which had been referred to the judiciary committee, a mass convention of the citizens of Macoupin county assembled at Carlinville in February, 1869. The following resolutions were adopted, T. M. Metcalf presiding:

"WHEREAS the people of the county of Macoupin in mass meeting assembled, being informed that there is an attempt on the part of the county court and the court-house commissioners appointed by said court, to induce the Legislature, now in session at Springfield, by an act of their body, to legalize all the acts of said court and commissioners in the building of a court-house; said house having been commenced and the work prosecuted thus far without their consent, and in direct violation of their expressed wishes; therefore be it—

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to any act or measure that in effect or by express provisions, legalizes any illegal act or acts of said court or commissioners, the effect of which will be to saddle upon the people of this county a large indebtedness without their being consulted in regard thereto; and be it further—

"*Resolved*, That we look upon the acts of the county court in the building of the new court-house with alarm, they having taken it upon themselves, in violation of the express wish and will of the people, to involve them in a debt that we feel and know will be ruinous to the best interests of the county; and be it further—

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, composed of tax-payers of the county, request the legislature not to legalize the wanton waste and squandering of the people's money as would be effected by the passage of the Senate bill upon this subject now before the house judiciary committee, but to save and protect them from what they believe to be a wholesale fraud.

"*Resolved*, As the sense and wishes of this meeting, that no legislation of right ought to be had by the present or future legislatures to legalize any of the illegal acts of the present county court of Macoupin county or the court-house commissioners.

"*Resolved*, That the county court of Macoupin county, in building a new court-house, has disregarded the almost unanimous and often-repeated protest of the people of this county; that it has utterly disregarded the best interests of the people, and has imposed a debt that the present generation may not hope to be able to cancel; that they have transcended the laws of the land and trampled under foot the bulwarks of our liberties; that such open and shameful violations of law and utter disregard of the people, is the worst form of tyranny and despotism, and that this convention regard and condemn as enemies to free government the authors and perpetrators of these evils."

A committee was appointed by that meeting to appear before the judiciary committee at Springfield to represent the people of the county and protest against the passage of the act.

Petitions signed by thousands of the citizens of the county poured in upon the legislature praying their non-interference, and asking them to prevent any legislation that would make the illegal acts of the county court and commissioners of the court-house binding upon the people. The commissioners were summoned before the committee, and made statement under oath that the building would not cost over five hundred thousand dollars.

During the pendency of the fight before the judiciary committee at Springfield, it was discovered that the record pertaining to the issuance of bonds and county orders and contracts made had not been written up by the county clerk, except that of the ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars. It became neces-

sary in order to secure such legislation, to produce the records. The county clerk was dispatched to write up the records, which he proceeded to do.

The commissioners, aided by the influence of the executive, secured the passage of the legalizing act.

At the March term of the county court, the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS by an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois approved March 9th, 1869, the county court of Macoupin was authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of raising moneys to complete the new court-house, and the improvements thereunto," etc. Bonds aggregating $272,000 were accordingly issued, placed upon the market by the financial agent, A. McKim Dubois, and sold. Of these bonds there were different classes, some maturing in five years, others in ten, fifteen and twenty years; all bearing date of issue April 1st, 1869, with ten per cent. interest from date.

At the September term in the same year, it was ordered that bonds to the amount of $408,000 be issued. They were similar to the bonds above mentioned. At the October term, it was resolved, among other things, that, "Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 9th, 1869, it is provided that all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness heretofore issued in good faith by the county court to raise money to discharge contracts in reference to building of said court-house in said county, are legalized." (See Act).

At the November term of the court, $212,000 in bonds were ordered issued, and placed in the hands of the financial agent. The county agent also reported the letting of the contract for the iron roof and dome of the court-house, in accordance with the plans submitted by the architect, to J. P. Steadman & Co, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $125,115.

At the general election held in November, 1869, new members of the county court, who were anti-Court-house, were elected: P. C. Huggins, A. A. Atkins and M. Olmstead. They qualified, took the oath of office, and entered upon their duties on the first Monday in December of the same year. At a special term held January 12th, 1870, by the new county court, it was ordered "that all orders made heretofore by the county court appointing general or special agents to act in any matters wherein the people of said county have any interest, the same are hereby rescinded; that all agents heretofore appointed by order of said court make a full and final report of all their acts to this court, at a special term of this court, to be held Wednesday, first day of February, 1870."

At the special term held on the day above named, and in pursuance of the order of the court, "A. McKim Dubois came into court, and reported that he had received at divers times of T. L. Loomis bonds, interest bearing orders of said county, representing on their face an aggregate value of $1,466,900, and have realized out of the same $1,462,275.83; that Loomis deposited to that account himself $121.25, making $1,462.397.08; that they have paid out on the checks of Loomis $1,342,308.32, leaving a balance of $120,188.64; that this has been reduced $48,600, leaving outstanding indebtedness $1,418.300; that the report be received and made a part of the record." The report was received.

It may be here stated that the $120,188.64 balance still remaining in the hand of Messrs. Chestnut & Dubois at the time of their report, was afterwards absorbed in the payment of interest and other orders of the building commissioners. This does not appear of record, but there is filed in the office of the county clerk checks and orders paid after the report was made by Chestnut & Dubois, aggregating that amount, and paid by them.

At the July term of the county court, 1870, it was ordered "that so much of the proceedings of the court had heretofore in relation to the acceptance of the report of Chestnut & Dubois, and making such report a part of the record, the same is hereby rescinded." There appeared duplicate numbers of bonds, and therefore it was ordered "That no bonds of Macoupin county or coupons there attached be paid until they were presented to this court for approval and registry; that the order be published in the county papers and in two papers in New York, and a copy be furnished Chestnut & Dubois, and Howe & Macy, New York." (Of these duplicate bonds it is claimed that they were issued fraudulently. Of this we can have no positive certainty).

This concludes the information from the records that is pertinent to this branch of the subject. We introduce the excerpts from the proceedings to show and give the general reader some knowledge that perhaps had not heretofore been made public, although the records are the property of the common public. There has been expended in interest bearing orders and bonds for buildings, grounds, iron fence, jail, labor, interest paid, commissions paid architect and commissioners, costs of issuing bonds and securing favorable legislation, the sum of $1,342,308.32, judging from the report of the financial agent made to the county court February 12th, 1870. From the same report it appears there were issued in interest bearing orders and bonds, representing on their face an aggregate value of $1,466,900, from which was realized the sum of $1,462,275.83. The final report of T. L. Loomis, county agent to the new county court, was made February 7th, 1870. In this report he shows previous reports made to the county court, and items of expenditures allowed, aggregating the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 7th, 1867 | $ 15 534.39 |
| December 7th, 1867 | 49,942.53 |
| March, 1868 | 35,156.85 |
| January, 1869 | 350,970.30 |
| December, 1869 | 838,541.73 |
| February 7th, 1870 | 43,532.81 |
| Amount paid on jail not included in former reports | 10,547.70 |
| | $1,342,226.31 |

The report was not approved. The court-house was completed in 1870, with the exception of those parts which still remain unfinished. The commissioners resigned February 11th, 1870, after recommending an iron stairway in the dome, to cost $1,200, which would complete the building.

During the Huggin's court, they employed an architect (Chas. H. Pond, of St. Louis), to make measurements of the building, and estimate the cost, as per the terms of the written contracts on file, for the respective parts of the work. He made a new plan of the building, and from it figured his estimates, making the amounts aggregate as follows: $643,867, which amount Pond stated under oath should have been the cost of the building, as estimated by the contracts on file. This, however, does not include building commissioners' fees, architect's fees, or per cent. on sale of bonds, etc., which were several thousand dollars more. We subjoin Pond's estimates, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Steadman & Co., contract for court-room | $65,935.00 |
| Howard & Co., contract for door, window frame and doors | 27,000.00 |
| Howard & Co., contract for extras—window frame and sash | 3,465.00 |
| Howard & Co., contract for extra doors | 3,245.00 |
| Philip Onings, contract for grading yard | 900.00 |
| Gehlman & Tainter, seats for court-room | 3,300.00 |
| J. P. Steadman, roof and dome | 125,115.00 |
| Dieckman & Messenger, remainder of stone work | 125,000.00 |
| Measures and calculations according to contract on following work: | |
| Footing stone and rubble work | 24,923.10 |
| Cut stone work | 17,243.58 |
| Ashlar work and pilasters | 59,730 94 |
| Rustic work and moulding | 28,515.45 |
| Outside stone flagging and door sills, etc | 4,342.43 |
| Pitched work and door jambs | 11,781.57 |
| Painting and bronzing | 4,732.37 |
| Plastering | 4,229.11 |
| Brick work | 31,811.38 |
| Slate base and filing | 12,515.43 |
| Excavation and concrete | 1,836.87 |
| Measure and estimation painting court-room and roof | 3,055.60 |
| Jail contract | 14,000.00 |
| Stairs and brick casing, estimated (no contract) | 28,000.00 |
| Heating apparatus, as paid | 4,500.00 |
| Judges' stand, contract price | 1,689.40 |
| Fence and walk around the grounds | 15,000.00 |
| Estimated for plumbing, gas fixtures, iron railing, furniture for rooms, etc... | 50,000.00 |
| | $643,867.00 |

On the 17th of February, 1870, the following card, addressed to the taxpayers of Macoupin county, appeared in the "*Carlinville Democrat*":

WHEREAS, There is doubt in the minds of the people of the county, in respect to the legal liability of the people of the county to pay a large portion of the nominal amount of the new Court-house debt; and

WHEREAS, A large amount of the taxes levied by the late County Court, for the purpose of paying said debt, are believed by us to be levied without authority of law; and

WHEREAS, The payment of any extra, unauthorized and unnecessary taxes, is at this time particularly oppressive.

Now, for the purpose of settling the above questions, and of affording the people such relief as the law will afford, we recommend that the taxpayers who desire so to do, decline and refuse to pay so much of the taxes

now being demanded of them as is known and called "Special Tax," "Court-House Tax" and "Bond Tax, until the Court shall decide that the levy of said taxes is legal and binding; and that in order to test that question, when the Sheriff applies to the County Court for a judgment against the lands for such taxes, we will appear in behalf of all such tax-payers as shall desire us so to do, who for that purpose will furnish their names, free of charge, to resist the recovery of such judgment, and therein and thereby test the validity of such tax. The only expense attending this proceeding to the tax-payers, would be blanks, and the *Democrat* office proposes to furnish these free of charge.

JOHN I. RINAKER,
C. A. WALKER.

At the March term of the County Court, 1870, in accordance with the above proposition, a motion was made by John I. Rinaker and C. A. Walker, for themselves and other tax-payers, that the Court declare illegal, and direct the Sheriff and collector not to collect the tax mentioned and described on the tax-book as "Special Tax," "Court-house Tax" and "Bond Tax." Motion sustained as to the so-called "Court-house Tax," and the Sheriff and collector was ordered not to collect the said tax. The motion as to "Special Tax" and "Bond Tax" was overruled. The clerk was ordered to prepare a complete copy of the above motion and serve upon the Sheriff and collector. Suits were brought, judgments obtained against the county, a mandamus issued to compel the levy and collection of taxes, supervisors fined for contempt of court, but no positive permanent action was taken upon the question until 1877, when the supervisors made a proposition for funding the Court-house indebtedness, and on the 5th of January, 1878, it was submitted to the legal voters of the county for their adoption or rejection. It was adopted by a majority vote. The substance of the proposition was: "To fund, take up, and cancel all of the said outstanding bonds, notes, orders, coupons and judgments, at the rate of seventy-five cents to the dollar of the principal of said outstanding bonds, notes and orders, and no more of the original indebtedness, and the criterion was to be the registry of the bonds kept by the financial agents of the county, and to issue in lieu thereof to holders of the aforesaid bonds, orders and coupons, &c., bonds issued by the county of Macoupin, which when issued shall run twenty years from their date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. And the aggregate amount of bonds authorized to be issued shall not exceed the sum of one million thirty-six thousand dollars, ($1,036,000). All bonds to be issued and registered in conformity to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act relating to county and city debts, and to provide for the payment of the same by taxation, &c."

The paper issued to raise money to build the court-house and make improvements thereon, was of four classes.

1st. Bonds issued under Act of the Legislature of February, 1867. Of this class the amount issued was $94,000, of which $49,500 was sealed and the balance not. (The act authorized them to issue only $50,000).

2d. Ten per cent. orders. Of this class there were issued $64,000.

3d. Macoupin county interest bearing orders. Of this amount $321,000 were issued.

4th. Bonds under the Act of the Legislature appeared March 9th, 1869. Of this class there were issued $950,500. Of the first class $49,000 were paid by the county as fast as they became due, leaving $45,000 out-standing to be funded.

An attempt was made by the financial agents of the county to register these several classes of paper, but not until all, or almost all, had been sold; there are perhaps $10,000 worth of bonds of the issue of 1867 that from the want of proper dates, do not agree with the register in the name of the payee.

The second class, or ten per cent. orders, agree with the register except perhaps four or five bonds or orders, in which there is a discrepancy in name of page. This class are all funded except five or six bonds. Of the third class (Macoupin county interest bearing orders) none agree with the register as to date of maturity. None of this class are funded except one or two bonds. They are all $1,000 bonds. Of the fourth class or bonds of 1869, $112,000 do not agree with the register, as to date of maturity, $70,000 maturing October 1881, and 42,000 maturing October 1882, the register showing them to mature in April of the above named years. The balance agree with the register. There were however twenty thousand dollars of bonds issued and taken by Chestnut and Dubois, not included in the amount given below. The same were paid before the "Huggins" court, as it was called, came into power.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds of 1867 issued | $ 94,000 |
| Bonds of 1867 paid | 49,000 |
| Balance | 45,000 |
| Ten per cent. orders issued | 64,000 |
| Macoupin County Interest bearing orders | 321,000 |
| Bonds of 1869 | 950,500 |
| Amount out-standing when funding began | 1.380,500 |

CONCLUSION.

The court-house as it now stands is a beautiful structure. It is built of brick, magnesian limestone and iron of choice and elegant design. It is thoroughly fire-proof throughout.

For the purpose of giving the reader a better and more correct idea of the structure we give a brief statement of its dimensions and a description of the material that entered into its construction.

The building is a rectangle, 181 feet in extreme length by eighty feet in extreme breadth, crossed at an equal distance from the north and south, ends by a transverse rectangle of smaller dimensions, the plan resembling an elongated Swiss cross, or a cross of St. George, of double width. It is built after the Corinthian order of architecture, and this classical model is strictly adhered to throughout the entire building. It is divided into three floors: basement, twelve feet in height, main floor, sixteen feet in height, and upper floor, occupied mostly by the court-room, thirty-two feet in height. The height of the building from the top of the cornice to the ground, is sixty-nine and a half feet. Four iron columns resting on the foundations and running up within the walls, to the plumb of the roof, support its circular iron band, from which spring ribs of the dome. From the apex of the dome to the foundation it is one hundred and eighty-six feet, giving the dome an altitude of almost one hundred feet. Each story of the building is anchored not only to its own walls but the walls of the other stories.

The main entrance is on the north, and the portal is reached by twenty-two stone steps, flanked on each side by a low wall of masonry, capped with cut stone, leading up to the portico. The roof of the portico is supported by four Corinthian columns forty feet in height, four feet in diameter at the base, and three and one-half feet at the capital. These columns are composed of seven whole blocks of dressed stone, and half of another. The ceiling of the portico is all of stone, forty-seven by sixteen feet, laid off in three panels.

The south entrance has ten steps from the level of the street to a terrace eight feet in length and the width of the building, formed of square blocks of cut stone, neatly and uniformly laid. From the terrace there are twenty-three steps to the portico. The steps to the east and west entrances are laid parallel with the building, ascending from the north and south, and meeting upon a platform before the large entrance way. A balustrade of finely chiseled stone, with heavy stone caps, flanks the steps, at the foot of which on the pedestals, a lamp-post rises on each side made to represent the symbol of unity, a bundle of fagots, banded by a scroll, upon which is "Macoupin county." At all the entrances these lamp-posts are stationed with three heavy glass light chambers, about four feet in height, gilded and bronzed, surmounting them. There are five entrances to the basement from the court-house park. The ceilings of the basement are arched, and are twelve feet high. The floor is laid in mosaic with a wide border of brown slate running the length of the side walls. The building is lighted by gas and heated by steam. There are twelve rooms on the main floor, all finished in the most elegant style and manner, with marble floors, panelled walls, chandeliers, etc. The upper floor is reached by a wide, light-appearing yet strong iron stairway. The court-room has an area of 4,500 square feet. Its general dimensions are nearly sixty-four by seventy-four feet. In shape resembling a square with a rectangle attached to it, projecting wings extending some eight feet from the walls of either side. It is thirty-two feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, and from the floor to the apex of the inner dome is forty-four feet. From this dome hangs suspended a magnificent chandelier of fifty-six burners, which cost the sum of three thousand dollars. All the inside work is finished with galvanized iron. The pilasters are of cast iron, ceilings and walls galvanized iron, heavy cornice and mouldings of the same. The walls are in tall shield-like panels, surmounted above alternate panels by appropriate devices. Twelve windows, six on each side, furnish ingress to the light. The windows have four panes of glass each, besides the rose-shaped circle of colored glass at the top, and are fully twenty feet in height. The judges' stand, on the south side, projects about eight feet out into the

room. It is made of five different kinds of marble after the style of Henry VI. of France, and is the finest in the country. The judges' chair is an elegant one of the Elizabethian period, tall, richly carved square-shaped back, arms and legs. It is about seven feet in height, and upholstered with crimson velvet. Adjacent to the court-room are the judges' private apartments, jury rooms, and rooms for officers of the court. The roof is formed of wrought and cast iron, and covered by corrugated galvanized iron. The dome is formed of wrought iron ribs, springing from a heavy iron band, which are braced by cross trusses, the whole covered by galvanized iron, close to the roof. On the south side is a galvanized iron tank that holds the water pumped by the engine below, and from which pipes convey the water to all parts of the building; the capacity of the tank is about eight thousand gallons. In all this structure there is not a foot of combustible material.

### FIRST JAIL.

*March Term* 1832. "It is ordered by the court that the building of a jail for this county, of the following description, to wit: To be built of hewn timbers, the outside wall to be started one foot under ground, to be eighteen feet square, built of logs, hewn to square ten inches; the floor to be laid with hewn timbers, to square twelve inches, two thicknesses and crosswise, the whole to be only twelve inches above the surface of the ground; the inside wall to be built of hewn timbers, to square eight inches, and started on the floor; the middle wall to be started at the same place as the inside one, and built of hewn timbers, to square six inches, to be let down outwise, the inside and middle wall to be raised seven feet high; the second floor to be laid with timbers to square ten inches, to be laid on said walls, and said floor to be laid with two-inch plank crosswise, to be jointed and laid down rough; then the middle wall will be discontinued, and the other two to be continued seven feet higher, leaving an open space between them of six inches; third floor to be seven feet from the second, and laid with hewn timbers, to square twelve inches, which said timbers to extend outside of the wall nine inches at each end; roof to be shingled with walnut shingles, to be made five-eighths of an inch thick and four inches wide, on an average; rafters to be three by five inches at the plate and three square at the top, to show four inches to the weather; to be sawn and to be set two feet from centre; two centre plates framed on the top to be eight by twelve inches, whereon to set the rafters, with conduits or eave troughs, to be black walnut; one outside door in the upper story, to have two shutters, one to open on the outside and the other on the inside, to be two feet six inches wide and five feet high, to be made of two thicknesses of plank, plank to be one and a half inches thick, nailed on crosswise, to be strapped with iron, straps to be half-inch thick and three inches wide, to be riveted on the door not exceeding six inches apart, the spaces between to be filled up with nails with large heads, to be driven in and clinched on the inside; hinges to be strong and suitable to the door; hatchway two and a half feet square, to be made as the outside door, and put in the middle of the second floor, hung on strong hinges, to be fastened with a large hasp and padlock; platform of four feet square, bannistered round, with a step-ladder extending from the ground up to it; two windows below, one foot square each, with iron bars one inch square, to be two inches from centre to centre, and let in the middle wall, bars to be crossed in the windows, and two windows above, to be the same size as the lower ones, and made with bars as below, only single instead of crossed; all the timbers to be of white oak and over cap; to be completed in a strong and workmanlike manner, on or before the first day of September, 1833. One payment of two hundred dollars to be made at the March term, 1833, to the undertaker, the same amount to be paid in annual instalments, until the full amount shall be discharged; be sold on the first Monday in June next, to the lowest bidder, the undertaker to give bond, with approved security for the performance of his contract, to the county commissioners of this county and to their successors in office, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract, on or before the first day of September, 1833; also that the clerk of this court advertise the same in three public places in this county.

*Dec.* 1832. It is ordered by the court, that the jail about to be erected for this county be erected on the north-east corner of lot numbered eighty, being the same lot on which the stray pen is put in the town of Carlinville.

*March* 1834. Total cost of jail, $686.70."

Perhaps the most notable event connected with prison-life in this jail was the suicide of Andrew J. Nash, a murderer and inmate. Nash, who was a man of family, killed with a knife a man named Lockerman. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to death by hanging. The dread day approached, and all preparations were in readiness for his execution. B. F. Burke, an energetic and efficient officer, was the sheriff. This distinguished citizen, whose portrait and biography will be found in this work, was first elected to this office in 1838, and discharged the duties of the position with such satisfaction to the citizens of the county, that he was never beaten for it, but held it continuously until 1848, when a change in the law made him ineligible; providing that a person could not hold that office for consecutive terms.

The night before the day fixed for the hanging of Nash, his attorney arrived with the governor's reprieve, and the glad news was reported to the prisoner. Of course this fact was not known among the people. The next morning an immense crowd gathered from all parts of the county to witness the execution. When they found it would not take place, they threatened vengeance against the murderer, and excited and agitated, they rushed for the jail, and gathered a howling, frenzied mob around the building, determined to take the prisoner out by force and lynch him. One of the murdered man's brothers was in the crowd. But the sheriff was a man of great personal bravery, and standing his ground manfully in defence of law and order, by appeals to the crowd and an exhibition of determined courage, held them at bay. By his side stood several fearless citizens who shared with him the danger, and among these was Dr. John Logan. Meanwhile a company of armed men was hastily formed among the citizens, who deprecated mob violence, and marched hastily to the scene and placed themselves under the command of the sheriff. When the crowd beheld the display of military force, they dispersed. After the restoration of order, it was discovered that Nash, hearing the cries of those who sought his life, and having no hope that they could be prevented from reaching him, had, during the excitement, hung himself in his cell. What must have been the agony of fear in his breast, when he sought death for relief, can only be imagined.

When the second jail had been completed, this building was moved to the site of the present court-house, and for many years thereafter was occupied as a dwelling. Gov. John M. Palmer at one time occupied it, as also did A. McKim Dubois.

### SECOND JAIL.

This was a much more pretentious structure than the former, and was erected near the south-east corner of the public square in the year 1854. It was a two-story building, the outer walls being constructed of brick, and the cells and partitions of wood. The upper floor contained the cells for prisoners, while the lower was used for a residence by the jailor and family.

This building was burned to the ground in 1860, and its destruction was brought about in this wise. A negro horse-thief was confined in one of the cells. One night in the month of June, he set fire to his cell, no doubt, hoping thus to gain his freedom. He soon saw that his life was in jeopardy, and his shrieks of mortal terror aroused the sleeping inmates of the lower floor. Mr. Jacob Plain was the sheriff, but was absent in attendance upon the Charleston convention. His family, however, were in the building. The flames had made too much headway before his cries were heard; and the rescue of the miserable man, though bravely attempted, was impossible on account of the density of the smoke and the fierceness of the heat. His piteous cries for relief grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased. The next morning his charred remains were found in the ruins.

### THE THIRD JAIL.

This was built in 1860, on the site of the burned building. The walls were of brick; the cells of iron. Upon the completion of the present tasteful structure, the cells were removed to Alton, and are now in use in the prison at that place. The building has since been used as a dwelling. It was from this that Carl Engleman, the wife-murderer, was taken by a howling mob, and hurried to his terrible fate. He was a German, whose wife had separated from him. He wanted her to live with him again, but she refused. One day he went to her house, and entering, asked for a match. While in the act of reaching for one, the fiend threw his arm around her neck, forcing back her head, and with the other hand cut her throat. His little girl, who was living with her mother, seized a heavily-loaded pistol, when her mother fell, and placing it near the scoundrel's head pulled the trigger, but the weapon failed to explode. He killed his wife on Friday, and, on Saturday, he was placed in the custody of Mr. Joseph Liston, the sheriff, and securely jailed. As there were threats of mob violence, and great excitement prevailed, Mr. Liston placed guards over the jail for the better protection of the prisoner. The victim of his fury was buried on Sunday, and the excitement was intensified by the funeral, which was numerously attended.

The plan, which was so successful in throwing off their guard the sheriff and citizens of Carlinville, was carefully laid on the day of the burial. Accordingly on Monday a great crowd of men gathered in the county seat, and about nine o'clock made a demonstration against the jail to get hold of the prisoner. This attempt was frustrated by the vigilance and firmness of the jailor and his guards.

The preliminary trial was to come off on the next Monday, and the ringleaders of the mob declared they would await the action of the court, and if justice were done they would be satisfied, but if not they would come in and hang him. Accordingly they dispersed; thinking all danger over, the sheriff dismissed the guards.

Just as he set down to dinner, and while the citizens were in their houses, on a signal being given, the mob rushed for the jail, under the leadership of a man named John Hill. The sheriff, taken by surprise, could offer no resistance.

The great lock of the cell was broken by blows from a sledge-hammer, and their victim was in their power. A female prisoner, who had the liberty of the upper floor, when she heard the rushing of the maddened mob, went to the cell of the doomed man, and told him they were coming, and to get him. He was partly undressed, and gently arose and dressed himself, saying to her at the same time: "Well, let them come." The mob quickly seized him, placed a rope around his neck, and hurried him down South Broad street, and hung him to a tree just across from the public school building, and in full sight of the children who were enjoying their noon-recess.

Some have entertained doubts as to the sanity of Engleman. His crime was a dastardly one, and few felt any sympathy for his terrible fate.

Some of the participants in the hanging wore masks, and a number of them were indicted. It was impossible to get a jury, however, of those who had not formed an opinion, so that a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the cause.

The *fourth and present Jail* is built of stone, and is a handsome and durable structure. It stands south of the court-house, and was built at the time of the erection of its grander neighbor. A view of this edifice is given in this work, from which a good idea of the plan may be gained.

### POOR FARM.

Previous to the purchase of land, or the erection of a building for the poor, those persons having them in charge or granting relief to the same, were remunerated by the county by orders issued from the commissioners' court. During the September term of court in 1851, J. M. Palmer (Judge) was instructed to ascertain and report to the court, the cost of a suitable farm for a pauper establishment, also improvements required, and such information as he could obtain relative to the poor-house system in other counties. By the following December a habitation was secured ready for reception of the poor with two hundred and two acres of land attached upon sections twenty-six and thirty-five of Nilwood township, and no one was permitted to be received without the sanction of the county court.

In March 1855 the court appointed Enoch Wall commissioner, to sell the above, which it appears he succeeded in doing, for in May of the same year forty acres was purchased by the county in section sixteen Carlinville township, which was subsequently increased in 1870, by the further purchase of eighty acres adjoining. Upon this land a building was erected, which was completed ready for reception of its importunate occupants in 1856.

Davison Hankins was appointed keeper of the same, and the terms of his occupancy were to keep each pauper sent to the poor-house, at the rate of two dollars per week each. From time to time additions and improvements have been made in the original structure, and the county has now a substantial and commodious brick and frame building, with well cultivated farm attached

The superintendents of the poor-house have been as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davison Hankins | appointed in | 1858 | J. A. Lewis | appointed in | 1870 |
| Samuel Work | " | 1860 | " | " | 1871 |
| David McDaniel | " | 1861 | " | " | 1872 |
| " " | " | 1862 | " | " | 1873 |
| " " | " | 1863 | " | " | 1874 |
| " " | " | 1864 | " | " | 1875 |
| " " | " | 1865 | " | " | 1876 |
| W. W. Thompson | " | 1866 | Abril Hays | " | 1877 |
| " " | " | 1867 | " | " | 1878 |
| " " | " | 1868 | " | " | 1879 |
| " " | " | 1869 | | | |

The growth of the county in wealth can in no way be so clearly exhibited as by giving the assessment rolls at different periods. We select three, which are here appended, viz., those of 1837, 1860 and 1879.

### TAXES IN 1837.

In 1837, the total amount of taxes paid in the county was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total land tax, | $390.56¾ |
| Total personal taxes, | $1,399,67½ |

Col. James C. Anderson was the heaviest tax-payer, and paid taxes to the amount of $16.80, of which $4.80 was on landed, and $12.00 was on personal property. The number of taxpayers was 1007, and the average amount of tax paid by each was $1.77.

Assessment of Macoupin county in 1860, showing totals.

| | Number. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Horses | 10,223 | 360,125 |
| Cattle | 22,017 | 168,061 |
| Mules and asses | 1,400 | 57,364 |
| Sheep | 7,318 | 7,406 |
| Hogs | 25,488 | 38,222 |
| Carriages and wagons | 3,299 | 71,937 |
| Clocks and watches | 2,551 | 9,170 |
| Pianos | 45 | 3,635 |
| Goods and merchandise | | 83,183 |
| Capital stock of incorporated banks, | 125 | |
| Manufactured articles, | 4,904 | |
| Moneys and credits | 126,027 | |

| | Value |
|---|---|
| Bonds, stocks, Joint Stock Co., etc | |
| Unencumbered property | 95,576 |
| Acres in wheat | 37,797 |
| " " corn | 30,271 |
| " " other field products | 13,717 |
| Total number of acres under cultivation | 112,785 |
| Total value of taxable personal property | 994,238 |
| " " of railroad personal property | 264.295 |
| " " lands | 8,010 |
| " " lands | 3,286.954 |
| " " town lots | 544,092 |
| " " real and personal property | 5,097,589 |

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, ETC., OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS. | Population in 1870. | No. of Votes cast in 1876. | Acres of Improved Land. | Acres of Unimproved Land. | Cash Value of Improved Land. | Cash Value of Unimproved Land. | Total Cash Value of all Lands. | No. of Improved Town Lots. | No. of Unimproved Town Lots. | Cash Value of all Town Lots. | Horses. No. | Horses. Value. | Cattle. No. | Cattle. Value. | Mules & Asses. No | Mules & Asses. Value. | Sheep. No. | Sheep. Value. | Hogs. No. | Hogs. Value. | S. Eng's incl'd'g Boil'rs | F. & B. Proof Safes. No | F. & B. Proof Safes. Value. | Bil'ard & other Tables No | Bil'ard & other Tables Value. | Carriages and Wagons. No. | Carriages and Wagons. Value. | Watch's and Clocks. No. | Watch's and Clocks. Value | Sewing & Knitting Machines. No | Sewing & Knitting Machines. Value. | Piano Fortes. No. | Piano Fortes. Value. | Melodeons & Organs No | Melodeons & Organs Value. | Miscellaneous Hand. Value. | Master and M'ine'd Articles Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barr | 999 | 227 | 15,644.52 | 7,794.47 | 94,024 | 18,128 | 112,152 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | 11,079 | 1,470 | 10,317 | 63 | 1,168 | 1,371 | 1,165 | 2,699 | 1,960 | 1 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 204 | 1,699 | 138 | 162 | 71 | 333 | 1 | 125 | 16 | 113 | 501 | ..... | ..... |
| Bird | 999 | 221 | 18,650.36 | 4,394.67 | 143,589 | 12,298 | 155,887 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 727 | 12,032 | 1,548 | 11,738 | 110 | 2,133 | 805 | 679 | 2,837 | 1,767 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 251 | 1,917 | 167 | 212 | 96 | 392 | 4 | 75 | 23 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brighton | 1,794 | 404 | 19,662.92 | 3,182.25 | 165,940 | 9,973 | 175,913 | 229 | 147 | 45,376 | 652 | 11,810 | 1,210 | 9,450 | 110 | 1,937 | 1,907 | 1,867 | 1,882 | 1,282 | 2 | 225 | 1 | 200 | 2 | 50 | 153 | 3,258 | 207 | 432 | 136 | 628 | 28 | 770 | 33 | 445 | 6,075 | 200 |
| Brushy Mound | 737 | 206 | 12,531.83 | 10,598.39 | 87,445 | 23,411 | 110,856 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 528 | 8,202 | 1,809 | 10,265 | 110 | 1,861 | 438 | 508 | 1,114 | 1,016 | 1½ | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | 2,031 | 104 | 151 | 47 | 271 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bunker Hill | 2,881 | 677 | 20,516 | 2,359.25 | 198,184 | 5,799 | 143,983 | 783 | 54 | 69,205 | 669 | 10,781 | 1,294 | 10,171 | 90 | 1,490 | 357 | 559 | 1,422 | 1,420 | 1 | 240 | 6 | 128 | 1 | 30 | 375 | 3,930 | 471 | 622 | 249 | 890 | 63 | 2153 | 18 | 641 | 8,429 | 145 |
| Carlinville | 6,808 | 842 | 19,290 41 | 2,086.381 | 169,623 | 9,020 | 178,643 | 1160 | 136 | 175,017 | 665 | 11,775 | 1,454 | 12,007 | 153 | 3,285 | 1,419 | 1,315 | 2,174 | 1,647 | 9 | 1113 | 28 | 3555 | 8 | 100 | 272 | 2,905 | 398 | 1018 | 276 | 1174 | 70 | 3275 | 48 | 885 | 42,280 | 1,165 |
| Cahokia | 853 | 190 | 14,913 | 7,926.20 | 113,600 | 17,095 | 130,695 | 27 | 78 | 1,715 | 491 | 8,970 | 965 | 7,605 | 87 | 1,665 | 511 | 511 | 1,424 | 1,034 | 1 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 | 1,105 | 120 | 150 | 51 | 148 | 2 | 100 | 4 | 50 | 240 | ..... |
| Chesterfield | 1,048 | 288 | 12,017.82 | 9,646.72 | 93,492 | 19,966 | 113,458 | 146 | 150 | 15,983 | 645 | 9,138 | 1,251 | 8,090 | 61 | 1,033 | 1,448 | 1,260 | 2,227 | 1,255 | 1½ | 60 | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 2,206 | 141 | 248 | 115 | 422 | 4 | 75 | 2 | 341 | 1,970 | 217 |
| Dorchester | 877 | 220 | 13,088 | 9,038 | 73,241 | 25,702 | 98,943 | 13 | 25 | 1,510 | 495 | 6,142 | 715 | 5,306 | 72 | 994 | 671 | 657 | 1,192 | 880 | 2 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 20 | 172 | 1,241 | 104 | 122 | 77 | 230 | 5 | 160 | ..... | 55 | 150 | ..... |
| Gillespie | 1,085 | 263 | 18,276.54 | 4,730.48 | 128,208 | 11,622 | 139,830 | 822 | ..... | 15,037 | 556 | 11,572 | 785 | 7,084 | 140 | 3,182 | 222 | 222 | 1,344 | 1,102 | 7 | 1246 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 10 | 241 | 3,491 | 210 | 267 | 107 | 529 | 7 | 290 | 20 | 165 | 4,120 | 235 |
| Girard (see Virden) | ..... | 399 | 11,103.33 | ..... | 96,484 | ..... | 96,484 | 479 | 371 | 48,947 | 386 | 7,568 | 957 | 8,141 | 67 | 1,385 | 143 | 143 | 1,141 | 1,151 | 8 | 91 | 11 | 275 | 4 | 60 | 184 | 2,634 | 178 | 262 | 139 | 686 | 10 | 540 | 25 | 255 | 11,020 | 190 |
| Hilyard | 1,072 | 253 | 11,432.99 | 3,444.01 | 152,274 | 11,046 | 163,320 | 178 | 57 | 7,197 | 604 | 11,508 | 1,057 | 8,420 | 103 | 1,913 | 725 | 669 | 1,587 | 1,213 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 228 | 1,839 | 134 | 114 | 102 | 429 | 7 | 110 | 15 | 150 | 1,000 | 255 |
| Honey Point | 710 | 193 | 20,340.97 | 2,349.23 | 181,995 | 6,280 | 187,084 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 583 | 7,542 | 1,100 | 7,500 | 102 | 1,623 | 383 | 413 | 1,034 | 1,506 | 2 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173 | 1,203 | 132 | 107 | 70 | 211 | 3 | 60 | 8 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nilwood | 1,211 | 256 | 20,284.90 | 2,358.10 | 124,290 | 6,524 | 130,814 | 307 | 4 | 15,817 | 665 | 8,678 | 1,637 | 11,840 | 144 | 2,732 | 288 | 278 | 2,314 | 1,340 | 3 | 220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 2,580 | 210 | 240 | 162 | 437 | 8 | 270 | 23 | 208 | 1,265 | 30 |
| North Otter | 1,250 | 217 | 19,232.57 | 3,737.94 | 142,074 | 12,875 | 155,849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 777 | 12,478 | 2,097 | 15,821 | 83 | 1,344 | 510 | 539 | 2,297 | 2,480 | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 262 | 2,624 | 191 | 198 | 84 | 413 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 129 | 60 | 32 |
| North Palmyra | 1,234 | 261 | 20,691.77 | 2,140.14 | 121,020 | 4,527 | 125,547 | 40 | ..... | 2,492 | 673 | 9,371 | 1,386 | 10,726 | 90 | 1,529 | 936 | 814 | 1,581 | 1,593 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 240 | 1,965 | 178 | 236 | 90 | 481 | 3 | 90 | 21 | 250 | 1,160 | 302 |
| Polk | 643 | 171 | 16,218.40 | 6,826.72 | 92,080 | 15,266 | 107,346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 582 | 9,716 | 1,030 | 8,273 | 53 | 946 | 839 | 768 | 1,634 | 1,650 | ..... | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | 1,040 | 137 | 183 | 62 | 315 | 1 | 270 | 10 | 114 | 200 | ..... |
| Scottsville | 1,440 | 297 | 15,031.05 | 6,981.76 | 98,716 | 17,783 | 116,499 | 77 | 110 | 9,665 | 564 | 9,926 | 1,484 | 10,518 | 122 | 1,577 | 555 | 528 | 2,168 | 1,623 | 2 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 | 1,564 | 161 | 200 | 94 | 428 | 2 | 35 | 17 | 110 | 2,078 | 85 |
| South Otter | 695 | 226 | 17,380.15 | 5,591.77 | 107,431 | 11,641 | 119,072 | 29 | 13 | 1,555 | 668 | 8,681 | 1,092 | 5,950 | 137 | 1,958 | 694 | 741 | 1,590 | 984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 188 | 1,550 | 164 | 164 | 68 | 279 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| South Palmyra | 1,165 | 281 | 12,890.64 | 9,526.71 | 56,376 | 17,942 | 74,318 | 75 | 77 | 4,433 | 638 | 9,568 | 1,016 | 6,909 | 143 | 2,450 | 1,073 | 874 | 1,948 | 1,393 | 3 | 425 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 215 | 2,148 | 172 | 174 | 90 | 418 | 1 | 20 | 17 | 125 | 760 | 20 |
| Shipman | 1,517 | 384 | 16,773.38 | 6,000.20 | 155,940 | 12,867 | 168,807 | 277 | 75 | 24,280 | 690 | 12,234 | 1,332 | 9,060 | 55 | 1,925 | 1,162 | 1,082 | 1,867 | 1,102 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 45 | 302 | 2,980 | 280 | 420 | 165 | 790 | 14 | 80 | 7 | 708 | 6,224 | 48 |
| Shaw's Point | 870 | 232 | 16,312.43 | 5,631.51 | 104,745 | 16,842 | 121,577 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 590 | 9,695 | 994 | 6,811 | 137 | 2,490 | 1,317 | 771 | 1,955 | 1,177 | 1½ | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 229 | 2,142 | 170 | 229 | 88 | 440 | 2 | 40 | 8 | 141 | ..... | ..... |
| Staunton | 1,954 | 444 | 14,379.24 | 8,374.14 | 104,229 | 17,966 | 122,195 | 4425½ | 265 | 33,655 | 489 | 11,794 | 778 | 7,294 | 74 | 1,965 | 316 | 316 | 1,405 | 2,231 | 9 | 1010 | 9 | 310 | 7 | 153 | 196 | 2,116 | 250 | 117 | 155 | 718 | 13 | 360 | 17 | 320 | 7,750 | 965 |
| Western Mound | 891 | 220 | 19,640.48 | 2,756.88 | 80,691 | 4,720 | 85,411 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 677 | 10,927 | 1,147 | 7,496 | 61 | 1,020 | 1,360 | 1,236 | 2,587 | 2,000 | 2 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | 1,721 | 127 | 145 | 92 | 340 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 115 | ..... | ..... |
| Virden (incl'g Girard) | 3,675 | 476 | 7,067.55 | 3,559.92 | 81,269 | 35,306 | 116,575 | 460½ | 331½ | 76,088 | 427 | 4,563 | 1,576 | 9,781 | 48 | 608 | 115 | 95 | 1,824 | 1,052 | 7 | 675 | 1 | 275 | 2 | 20 | 270 | 1,710 | 225 | 300 | 124 | 834 | 27 | 545 | 47 | 298 | 11,802 | 300 |
| Total | 34,462 | 7748 | 412,130 | 131,016 | 2,907,251 | 344,538 | 3,251,789 | 5,635 | 1,893 | 547,972 | 15,172 | 245,750 | 31,070 | 226,506 | 2319 | 43,313 | 19,765 | 17,950 | 45,207 | 36,840 | 734 | 8456 | 82 | 2960 | 31 | 108 | 5772 | 54,870 | 4000 | 6031 | 2885 | 11,803 | 287 | 6758 | 387 | 4486 | 100,602 | 4,351 |

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, ETC., OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS. | Bushels of Corn. | Bushels of Wheat. | Bushels of Oats. | Bushels of Rye. | Bushels of Irish Potatoes. | Bushels of Sweet Potatoes. | Bushels of Apples. | Bushels of Peaches. | Bushels of Pears. | Pounds of Tobacco. | Tons of Hay. | Gallons of Molasses. | Gallons of Wine. | Acres of Pasture. | No. of Sheep Killed by Dogs. | Pounds of Wool. | Pounds of Butter. | No. of Fat Cattle Sold. | No. of Fat Hogs Sold. | No. of Fat Sheep Sold. | No. of Hogs and Pigs died of Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barr | 112,665 | 27,287 | 11,149 | 765 | 500 | ..... | 3,404 | 185 | ..... | ..... | 2,489 | 664 | ..... | 4,496 | 17 | 4,372 | 2,894 | 547 | 2,172 | 145 | 506 |
| Bird | 134,768 | 78,682 | 12,840 | 30 | 160 | ..... | 3,489 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,404 | ..... | ..... | 5,663 | 48 | 5,640 | 5,442 | 829 | 2,832 | 144 | 202 |
| Brighton | 64,910 | 57,405 | 28,286 | ..... | 1801 | ..... | 5,785 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,727 | 10 | 10 | 3,925 | 25 | 12,631 | 13,540 | 114 | 1,638 | 475 | 533 |
| Brushy Mound | 50,591 | 49,319 | 8,980 | ..... | 1095 | ..... | 1,172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,329 | ..... | ..... | 2,987 | 14 | 1,332 | ..... | 159 | 908 | 21 | 1,006 |
| Bunker Hill | 53,617 | 50,014 | 25,664 | ..... | 2122 | 120 | 19,935 | 232 | 58 | ..... | 1,556 | ..... | ..... | 4,031 | ..... | 2,762 | 125,044 | 100 | 1,546 | 78 | 56 |
| Carlinville | 86,050 | 70,485 | 17,120 | 260 | 680 | ..... | 3,265 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,418 | ..... | ..... | 4,691 | 66 | 6,527 | 547,740 | 465 | 1,586 | 160 | 828 |
| Cahokia | 69,385 | 59,629 | 27,917 | 310 | 1803 | ..... | 3,070 | 250 | ..... | 350 | 1,439 | 465 | ..... | 1,757 | 41 | 4,067 | 10,954 | 142 | 989 | 100 | 711 |
| Chesterfield | 93,930 | 43,666 | 9,370 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,318 | ..... | ..... | 3,942 | 57 | 9,517 | ..... | 239 | 2,160 | 117 | 295 |
| Dorchester | 45,296 | 40,053 | 17,312 | 377 | 1402 | 121 | 5,333 | 135 | ..... | 250 | 828 | 333 | 2 | 3,366 | 6 | 4,085 | 4,003 | 70 | 118 | 170 | 174 |
| Gillespie | 75,485 | 69,123 | 30,115 | ..... | 763 | ..... | 3,666 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 1,233 | ..... | 2 | 3,064 | 3 | 1,940 | 12,470 | 173 | 1,468 | 31 | 723 |
| Girard | 68,260 | 25,786 | 25,729 | 170 | 220 | 320 | 7,499 | 615 | ..... | ..... | 1,920 | ..... | ..... | 2,274 | ..... | 828 | 7,810 | 359 | 1,378 | 24 | 476 |
| Hilyard | 49,860 | 51,710 | 18,249 | ..... | 160 | ..... | 2,790 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 1,432 | ..... | ..... | 2 415 | 7 | 5,563 | 5,750 | 133 | 1,418 | 178 | 40 |
| Honeypoint | 74,385 | 65,188 | 22,551 | 122 | 549 | ..... | 4,895 | 97 | ..... | ..... | 1,779 | 207 | ..... | 4,041 | 14 | 1,718 | 4,292 | 117 | 1,471 | 107 | 981 |
| Nilwood | 109,996 | 72,382 | 23,890 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 5,832 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 2,409 | 48 | ..... | 4,142 | 8 | 123 | 3,789 | 501 | 2,208 | 12 | 1,961 |
| North Otter | 126,877 | 42,879 | 15,250 | 318 | 550 | 500 | 14,570 | 850 | 5 | ..... | 3,731 | 200 | 200 | 5,109 | 20 | 2,478 | 9,590 | 597 | 1,910 | 128 | 917 |
| North Palmyra | 131,075 | 30,597 | 16,396 | 386 | 2069 | 141 | 13,643 | 2403 | ..... | 1783 | 3,045 | 4,148 | 48 | 3,861 | 50 | 4,078 | 9,760 | 517 | 2,171 | 141 | 1,413 |
| Polk | 64,230 | 40,846 | 8,562 | 10 | 1200 | ..... | 2,725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,521 | 177 | ..... | 1,360 | 86 | 4,942 | 375 | 164 | 1,470 | 65 | 191 |
| Scottville | 96,655 | 19,325 | 4,158 | 393 | ..... | ..... | 569 | 85 | ..... | 50 | 1,562 | 604 | ..... | 2,755 | 14 | 1,251 | 657 | 309 | 1,257 | 93 | 549 |
| South Otter | 129,613 | 45,511 | 20,818 | 297 | 1526 | ..... | 4,138 | ..... | ..... | 306 | 1,775 | 2,557 | 376 | 2,189 | 7 | 3,613 | 5,295 | 195 | 1,133 | 112 | 1,444 |
| South Palmyra | 65,585 | 25,211 | 5,790 | 107 | ..... | ..... | 1,056 | 139 | 5 | ..... | 1,298 | ..... | ..... | 989 | ..... | 5,310 | ..... | 151 | 975 | ..... | ..... |
| Shipman | 73,768 | 63,750 | 20,276 | 5 | 1643 | ..... | 16,960 | 451 | ..... | ..... | 1,891 | 439 | ..... | 3,543 | 10 | 8,315 | 7,169 | 151 | 1,814 | 186 | 144 |
| Shawspoint | 58,220 | 63.099 | 17,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,345 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,032 | 82 | 8,099 | 4,230 | 755 | 625 | 169 | 1,488 |
| Staunton | 44,144 | 58,004 | 39,848 | 415 | 2402 | 160 | 3,123 | 50 | 6 | ..... | 1,004 | 710 | 105 | 1,904 | 55 | 2,010 | 10,205 | 138 | 1,448 | 64 | 211 |
| Western Mound | 108,495 | 43,094 | 6,935 | ..... | 1078 | ..... | 2,325 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1,765 | 1,342 | ..... | 4,042 | ..... | 6,582 | 1,550 | 191 | 2,310 | 447 | 622 |
| Virden | 84,206 | 10,549 | 17,394 | 70 | 952 | 5 | 13,364 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 1,989 | ..... | ..... | 3,067 | 15 | 351 | 6,519 | 606 | 1,525 | 66 | 409 |
| Total | 2,072,066 | 1,203,794 | 452,499 | 4115 | 22,675 | 1367 | 143,955 | 5774 | 74 | 2739 | 43,441 | 11,904 | 743 | 81,647 | 645 | 93,634 | 351,338 | 7692 | 39,233 | 3233 | 15,880 |

Table from the United States Census Report, showing the population of Macoupin County at different periods:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 | 1,990 |
| 1840 | 7,826 |
| 1850 | 12,355 |
| 1860 | 24,602 |
| 1870 | 32,726 |

A list of the members of the General Assembly from MACOUPIN County since the organization of the County, 1829:

### SENATORS.

| *Date.* | *Name.* | *Date.* | *Name.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 | Thomas Carlin, | 1859, 1861 | A. L. Knapp. |
| 1832, 1834 | Larkin Craig. | 1863, 1865 | H. M. Vandeveer. |
| 1836, 1838 | Joseph Borough. | 1867, 1869 | John M. Woodson. |
| 1840-1846 | John Harris. | 1871 | Lewis Solomon. |
| 1849, 1851 | Franklin Witt. | | Charles Voris. |
| 1853, 1855 | John M. Palmer. | 1873, 1875 | Beatty T. Burke. |
| 1857 | Linus E. Worcester. | 1877, 1879 | George W. Herdman. |

### REPRESENTATIVES.

| *Date.* | *Name.* | *Date.* | *Name.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 | George Churchill. | 1865 | S. Gobble. |
| 1832 | Joseph Borough. | 1867 | W. C. Shirley. |
| 1834-1838 | John Harris. | 1869 | B. T. Burke. |
| 1840 | F. A. Olds. | 1871 | J. N. McMillan. |
| 1842 | Robert W. Glass. | | Geo. A. W. Cloud. |
| | Sargent Gobble. | 1873 | William McAdams. |
| 1844 | John Scott. | | Jonathan Plowman. |
| | John T. Wood. | | A. L. Virden. |
| 1846 | Thomas Hart. | 1875 | S. S. Gilbert. |
| | H. V. A. Tappan. | | O. P. Powell. |
| 1849 | F. A. Olds. | | H. F. Martin. |
| 1851 | B. T. Burke. | 1877 | Richard Rowell. |
| 1853 | L. Solomon. | | H. W. Wall. |
| 1855 | George H. Holliday. | | John N. English. |
| 1857 | B. T. Burke. | 1879 | H. W. Wall. |
| 1859 | W. C. Shirley. | | J. N. English. |
| 1861 | James T. Pennington. | | George E. Warren. |
| 1863 | Charles A. Walker. | | |

The foregoing are the names of the men who represented Macoupin County, or the *District including said County.*

### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The first board of County Commissioners.—Theodorus Davis, William Wilcox, Seth Hodges, elected in 1829.

The second board of County Commissioners.—Lewis Solomon, Roger Snell, Samuel Lair, elected in 1832.

The third board of County Commssioners.—Samuel Lair, Ezekiel Ross, Jesse Rhoads, elected in 1834.

The fourth board of County Commissioners.—Ezekiel Ross, Jesse Rhoads, Thos. Corr elected in 1836.

The fifth board of County Commissioners.—

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

September 1838. Lewis Solomon, Samuel Lair, Frederick A. Olds.
" 1839. Lewis Solomon, Andrew S Opdyke, Samuel Lair.
" 1840. Lewis Solomon, Andrew S. Opdyke, Seburn Gilmore.
" 1841. David McShee, A. S. Opdyke, S. Gilmore.
" 1842. John S. Foster, S. Gilmore, David McShee.
" 1843. David McShee, J. S. Foster, Jarrot Dugger.
1844. David McShee, J. S. Foster, Jarrot Dugger.
1845. Jarrot Dugger, David McShee, John M. Hilyard.
1846. David McShee, John M. Hilyard, Bird Peebles.
1847. John M. Hilyard, Bird Peebles, David McShee.
1848. John M. Hilyard, David McShee, Bird Peebles.
1849. Bird Peebles, David McShee, John M. Hilyard.

### COUNTY JUDGES.

1849. John M. Palmer, James Breden, and G. A. W. Cloud.
June 1852. Wm. Weer and Geo. A. W. Cloud.
November 1852. Samuel S. Gilbert and James Breden.
1854. Geo. A. W. Cloud and George Judd.
1856. S. S. Gilbert, Geo. A. W. Cloud, and George Judd.
1857. L. Solomon, T. B. Rice, and G. A. W. Cloud.
1861. Thaddeus L. Loomis, G. A. W. Cloud, and Thos. B. Rice.
1865. T. L. Loomis, John Yowell, and Isham J. Peebles.
1869. Phelander C. Huggins, Andrew A. Atkins, and Martin Olmstead.
1873. Lewis P. Peebles.
1877. Lewis P. Peebles. Present incumbent.

### PROBATE JUDGES.

J. P. Smith, appointed in 1831; P. W. Winchester, elected in 1832; Chas. Stover, elected in 1837; Thomas Jayne, elected in 1839; John M. Palmer, elected in 1843; Seborne Gillmore, elected in 1847; John M. Palmer, elected in 1848; Wm. Weer, Jr., elected in 1851; S. S. Gilbert, elected in 1853; Lewis Solomon, elected in 1857; T. L. Loomis, elected in 1861, re-elected in 1865; P. C. Huggins, elected in 1869; Lewis P. Peebles, elected in 1873; Lewis P. Peebles, re-elected in 1877, and is the present incumbent. Since the county went under township organization the probate judge also performs the duties of county judge.

### MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

John W. Bainbridge, appointed in 1843; A. McKim Dubois, appointed in 1845; Samuel S. Gilbert, appointed in 1857; Charles A. Walker, appointed in 1861; Samuel S. Gilbert, re-appointed 1870; John I Rinaker, appointed Dec. 21st, 1876, and is the present incumbent.

### CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT.

T. P. Hoxey, appointed in 1829, served until 1837. John Wilson, elected in 1837, (removed the same year). A. McKim Dubois, elected (pro tem.) in 1837. J. A. Chestnut, elected in 1838, and served by re-election, until 1851. Enoch Wall, elected in 1851, and served until 1858. George H. Holliday, elected in 1858, and served until 1869. Thos. M. Metcalf, elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1873. C. Westermier, jun., elected in 1877, and is the present incumbent.

### CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Tristram P. Hoxey, elected in 1829, served until 1841. A. McKim Dubois, elected in 1841, re-elected in 1843, re-elected in 1845, and served until 1860. A. S. Mayfield, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1864, (died in office), term served out by M. Mayfield. Hy. W. Burton, elected in 1868, re-elected in 1872. Geo. R. Hughes, elected in 1876, and present incumbent.

### SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

John Harris, appointed in 1829, served until 1834. Jefferson Weatherford, elected in 1834, and re-elected in 1835 and 1836. B. T. Burke, elected in 1838, and filled the office by re-election until the year 1851. Wm. M. Snow, elected in 1851. J. L. Plain, elected in 1854. M. McClure, elected in 1856. J. L. Plain, elected in 1858. M. N. Wills, elected in 1860. H. Tappan, elected in 1862. M. N. Wills, elected in 1864. Joseph B. Liston, elected in 1866. S. B. Wilcox, in 1868. Wm. H. Fishback, elected in 1870, died in office, term served out by Peter Schaffer, coroner. James T. Pennington, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. Isaac Heaton, elected in 1876. John F. Sunderland, elected in 1878, and is the present incumbent.

### COUNTY TREASURERS.

Wm. G. Coop, appointed in 1829. Wm. G. Coop, elected in 1830. Henry H. Havron, elected in 1831. Travis Moore, elected in 1832. Archer B. Beauchamp, elected in 1832. Travis Moore, elected in 1833. John Lewis, elected in 1834, and filled the office by re-election until 1839. James McLarning, elected in 1839, and served until 1847. Thos. P. Ross, elected in 1847. Wm. M. Maddox, elected in 1850. L. F. Palmer, elected in 1850, re-elected in 1851, and re-elected in 1853. Wm. M. Snow, elected in 1853, re-elected in 1854. Thos. Hart, elected in 1854, re-elected in 1855. Mark Crowder, elected in 1855. Dempsey Sawyer, elected in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and served until 1865. Mr. Steward was elected in 1865, re-elected in 1867. Randolph J. Haley, elected in 1869. John W. Ayers elected in 1871. John W. Wills, elected in 1873. Lucius B. Corbin, elected in 1875. Zachariah Harris, elected in 1877, and present incumbent.

### COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Philip Deatherage, appointed in 1829, (died the same year). Ezekiel Good, appointed in 1829, and served until 1837. Benjamin V. Stephenson, elected in 1837, and re-elected in 1839. Isaac Whitaker, elected in 1841, and served until 1851. Geo. H. Holliday, elected in 1851. F. H. Chapman, elected in 1853, and by re-election, held the office until 1859. Thomas R. McKee, elected in 1859. A. W. Edwards, elected in 1861. G. W. Farrar, elected in 1863. T. G. Capps, elected in 1865. James Woodul, elected in 1867. E. C. Winchester, elected in 1869, and by re-election held the office until 1875. Jacob R. Muhleman, elected in 1875, and is the present incumbent.

### SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

William Miller, appointed in 1833, and served until 1839. Daniel Anderson, elected in 1839, and served until 1846. Enoch Wall, elected in 1846. G. W. Wallace, elected in 1847. Wm. Weer, elected in 1849. George B. Hicks, elected in 1851, re-elected in 1853. Lewis Judd, elected in 1855, re-elected in 1857. Horace Givin, elected in 1859. Chas. E. Foote, elected in 1861, re-elected in 1863, and served until 1869. Fletcher H. Chapman, elected in 1869. John S. Kenyon, elected in 1873. F. W. Crouch, elected in 1877, and is the present incumbent.

### CORONERS.

David Coop, Sen., elected in 1829. Robert Wallace elected in 1832, re-elected in 1834, and re-elected in 1836. Wm. S. Raymond elected in 1840. Wm. S. Dugger elected in 1842; re-elected in 1843. Josiah Boroughs elected in 1844. Wm. S. Dugger elected in 1846. John Graham elected in 1847; re-elected in 1848. Josiah Boroughs elected in 1853. Wm. F. Dugger elected in 1856. Wm. B. Brink elected in 1856. Mr. McDaniel elected in 1858. J. D. Kerr elected in 1860; re-elected in 1862. Mr. Wright elected in 1864. John Cromwell elected in 1866. M. R. Judd elected in 1868. Chas. A. Herb elected in 1870. Peter Schaffer elected in 1871 (*pro tem*). David Deeds elected in 1872. Peter Heinz elected in 1874. Andrew Rathgeber elected in 1876. Jas. S. Duncan elected in 1878, and present incumbent.

### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

After the adoption of the constitution in 1848, the legislature of 1849 passed an act to provide for township organization. Previously to the passage of this act, township organization in this state was unknown. A new law relating to this subject was enacted in 1851, and the law of 1849 was repealed. In 1870 the people of Macoupin county, by a decided majority, adopted this form of government, which has since been adhered to.

At the December term, 1870, the county court appointed John I. Rinaker, E. H. Davis and John P. Henderson, commissioners to divide the county of Macoupin into towns agreeably to the statute to provide for township organization. We quote the following from the records:

"*Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 25th*, 1871.

"At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the county court of Macoupin county, state of Illinois, at the December term, A. D. 1870, of said court, to divide said county into townships, and name the same, under the township organization laws of the state of Illinois, held at the court-house in Carlinville on this day, in pursuance of agreement, the board organized by the appointment of John I. Rinaker as Chairman and John P. Henderson secretary.

"The said board, as such commissioners, proceeded to divide the county into towns, making as many towns as there are townships according to government survey, there being twenty-four in number. The board not being fully advised in regard to the wishes of the people in the several towns or some of them, in regard to names for the said towns, and wishing to further consult the wishes of the people, it was moved and carried that the board adjourn to meet again on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, at the county clerk's office in Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill.

"JOHN I. RINAKER, *Chairman Board Commiss'rs.*
"JOHN P. HENDERSON, *Secretary Board.*

"*Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Ill., Feb. 23d*, 1871.

"The board met pursuant to adjournment, present John I. Rinaker, E. H. Davis and John P. Henderson. After due consideration of reports from different parts of the county, the board proceeded to make changes in the names of towns in accordance with the expressed will of the people, and agreed and finally adopted the names as set forth in the report this day agreed upon and filed with the county clerk, which report was duly signed by the several commissioners, and the board adjourned.

"JOHN I. RINAKER, *Chairman.*
"JOHN P. HENDERSON, *Secretary Board.*

The next year township 12 N., R. 6 W., was divided into two townships, namely Virden and Girard, so that the number of townships is now twenty-five.

### CONCLUSION.

Thus much has been written of the civil annals of Macoupin county. Its history includes but half a century. Men and women, in full vigor of intellect and enjoyment of health still dwell in our midst, who were here at its organization. Its growth from the first has been steady, and the change wrought marvellous. Beginning with its birth, just fifty years ago, we have followed its upward career until the present (1879). We have made mention of those who assisted at its formation, and have since been honorably connected with its history. We have seen it grow from the feebleness of infancy to the strength of manhood, from littleness to greatness, from great poverty to abundant wealth. We have seen its population increase from 1,500 to more than 40,000 souls.

Remarkable also have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries

and inventions, that have occurred and been made on this earth of ours, since Macoupin had its birth. Scott and Taylor, Grant and Sherman, have been placed among the great captains of history; Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell, have sung; Irving and Hawthorn, and Thackeray and Dickens have won a place among the masters of English; the "god-like" matchless Webster, the impassioned and eloquent Clay, the powerful and metaphysical Calhoun, have shed new luster upon their country and their race, and sunk into the bosom of the grave; Agassiz and Darwin and Huxley, and Faraday and a host of coadjutors have extended the circle of the sciences; Bancroft and Prescott, Hildreth and Motley, and Froude have won high rank among the historians of earth; Spurgeon and Punshon, and Beecher and Moody, have enforced the duties of morality and religion with a force and eloquence not inferior to that of a Massillon, a Bossuet or a Taylor; Stuart Mill, has arisen as a bright star upon the horizon of philosophy, and Thomas Carlyle upon that of history and philosophy; and Abraham Lincoln, of our own Illinois, has been crowned saviour of his country and benefactor of mankind; Morse, the American scientist, has discovered how to send that subtle agent, electricity, on its lightning pinions to do the bidding of man, and the ocean cable has been laid by Field along "the slimy bottom of the deep;" McCormack has given to the wheat-growing belt the reaper, and the voice of Stephenson's locomotive has been first heard in the land; Howe has been distinguished by the public as the inventor of the sewing machine, and the Atlantic and Pacific have been joined by iron bands; Mexico has been conquered and a magnificent domain wrested from her added to our western border, and Alaska has been purchased of Russia; the center of *population* has traveled nearly three hundred miles westward along the thirty-ninth parallel, and the population of our country increased until it numbers more than 40,000,000; St. Louis has from a small city grown to one of more than 500,000 inhabitants, while upon the shore of Lake Michigan, there has arisen as if through enchantment, a noble city which wears the proud title of "Queen of the West and North;" gold has been discovered in the far west, and great states have there been organized; and finally, the shackles have been struck from the limbs of the slave, and the great war for the Union has been fought and won.

Mighty, indeed, have been the changes of the last fifty years throughout the world and in this county. Gone is the frail wigwam of the Indians, and the rude cabin of the pioneer; gone are log court-house and jail, and in their stead are *costly* and imposing edifices. The game has vanished that brought hither the savage, and furnished wholesome meat for the family of the hardy settler. In all material things there has been great advancement, and we would fain believe, progress also in morality. What is in store for us in the future no man can say.

"The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before us,
But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it."

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## CHAPTER X.

*THE BENCH AND BAR.*

### THE BENCH.

THE first judge of this circuit was Samuel D. Lockwood of the supreme bench. Until 1835 the judges of the supreme court were required to perform circuit duty. At that time a law was passed severing the duties of supreme and circuit judges. Judge Lockwood presided until the change was made, with the exception of the years 1830 and 1831, when Theophilus W. Smith—also of the supreme bench—at Lockwood's request, sat in his stead. When the old system was re-established, in 1840, Judge Lockwood came back to the circuit and remained until the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. This distinguished man came to Illinois at an early day, and was a prominent actor in its history for many years. He was a man of stainless purity, and the peer as a jurist of the ablest of his associates on the bench.

Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, one of the brightest legal intellects in the west, and who won a national reputation, in law and politics, by the legislature, was elected judge of the *First Judicial District*, which included Macoupin county. In 1836, Thomas Ford, afterward governor, presided here at the request of Logan, who early in 1837 resigned. Governor Dun can appointed William Brown, of Jacksonville, judge *pro tem.*

Judge Brown was a native of Kentucky, a man of culture and agreeable manners, and at this time not more than twenty-five years of age.

The next in order of mention was Jesse B. Thomas, who held only a few terms of court here. John Pearson presided for him one term. Judge Thomas was a large and fine-looking man of polished bearing. It was a treat to a young lawyer to hear him deliver the opinion of the court. On one occasion when the judge was at chambers, and his presence was required at the court-room, the sheriff went to the door, and in his loudest voice called: "*Jesse B. Thomas!*" and concluded by saying: "*Come into court.*" When the judge had taken his seat on the bench, he called the sheriff before him, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, the next time you want the judge in court, *come after him.*" At a subsequent term of court, the same gentleman, not then being sheriff, was serving on the petit jury, and after the jury had been out awhile, and not agreeing upon a verdict, they concluded to sign and return instead of a verdict the following paper: "We the jury agree to disagree." The judge read it, and inquired if that was their verdict. When they all affirmed it, the judge turned to the clerk, and said: "Enter a fine of $5 against each of these jurors for contempt."

William Thomas, of Jacksonville, succeeded Jesse B. Thomas. He was a man of great gravity of manner and of few words, which he aimed right at the point in hand. A Kentuckian by birth and education, he was one of the first settlers in Jacksonville, and before and after his term on the bench was one of the leading members of the bar. He was and is a man of great integrity and trustworthiness. He retired from the bench in 1840 to make place for Samuel D. Lockwood, who has received due mention at our hands.

David M. Woodson of Carrollton, in 1848, was elected over the late Murray McConnell, and held the office for eighteen years. He was a man of magnetism and great personal popularity, and long before his elevation to the bench had been known as "Honest Mead. Woodson," and he deserved it as much as any member of the profession. During one term of court in 1851, O. C. Skinner presided for Judge Woodson

He was followed by Edward Y. Rice, a native of Kentucky. He studied law under John M. Palmer, and was elected judge in 1857. He was a very able jurist, and his opinions were very sound.

Then succeeded H. M. Vandeveer, of Taylorville, in 1870, and, in 1873, Charles S. Zane, of Springfield.

In 1877 the legislature passed a law establishing an appellate court, enlarging the circuits and providing for the election of three judges for each circuit. Wm. R. Welch was elected for the short term. The judges then were Vandeveer, Zane and Welch. At the election in 1879, Wm. R. Welch, of Carlinville, and Charles S. Zane were re-elected, while Judge Vandeveer was succeeded by General Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro.

Wm. R. Welch is a man of great popularity and genuine worth. He was born in 1828, and in 1851 graduated at the law-school of Transylvania University in 1851, and practised his profession very successfully for some years thereafter at Nicholasville, Kentucky. An able and conscientious judge, he has the respect and esteem of the bar and of his fellow-citizens

### STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

George Farquer—a half brother of Governor Ford—attorney-general, filled the office of state's attorney in 1830, 1831, 1832. E. D. Baker served for him in 1830 and 1831.

John J. Hardin, 1833 and 1834. Baker appeared for him at the April term, 1833.

Stephen A. Douglas, 1835 and 1836.

Jesse B. Thomas, 1837 and 1838. S. A. Douglas appeared for him at September term, 1837, and April term, 1838.

In 1839 and 1840, D. M. Woodson held the office.

John S. Greathouse, in 1841 and 1842.

John Evans, in 1843 and 1844.

C. H. Goodrich, in 1845 and 1846. Wm. Weer served in his stead for a time.

Henry Dusenberry, in 1847 and 1848.

C. H. Goodrich, in 1849 and 1852.

Cyrus Epler, in 1853 and 1856.

James B. White, from 1857 to 1864 inclusive.

C. M. Morrison, 1865 to 1869.

Horace Gwin, 1870 to 1872.

S. T. Corn, from 1873 to the present time.

### THE BAR—NON-RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Years ago, owing to the almost entire absence of litigation, attorneys found it necessary, if they would gain a support from their practice, to travel with the court from one county seat to another. "There were giants in those days." In an early period, Abraham Lincoln, "the world's most illustrious son," and Stephen A. Douglas, both destined to be life-long political opponents, and to great and enduring fame, came here a few times in the practice of the law. Douglas at one time was states' attorney of the district.

Here, too, was heard on more than one occasion, the surpassingly eloquent voice of E. D. Baker, who commanded a regiment in the war with Mexico, who was a United States Senator from Oregon, and who fell in his country's service at Ball's Bluff, early in the great war. Then also came U. F. Linder, witty and eloquent, of wide reputation in criminal law and politics. John J. Hardin, prominent in law and political circles, also practised his profession here. He was a colonel in the Mexican war and fell on the field of Buena Vista.

Seth T. Sawyer, of Alton, a good lawyer; Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, of fine personal appearance, a solid and pains-taking attorney; Josiah Lamborn, a very able criminal lawyer, at one time states' attorney, and, in the estimation of lawyers who conducted a criminal's defence, a very dangerous prosecutor; Benj. S. Edwards, of Sangamon, of great legal reputation; James Turney, of Carrollton, a very able man and renowned in criminal law; Josephus Hewitt, of the same town, a fine orator and a good lawyer and Christian minister; Robert Doyle, also from Green county, of unpretending appearance, but a fine speaker and good advocate; John M. Krum, now in St. Louis; Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, prominent in the history of the state; Murray McConnel, one of the old settlers of Morgan county, an energetic and good lawyer, who was killed in his office in Jacksonville; the aged Alfred Cowles, of Alton, and Adam W. Cavarly, all visited Carlinville professionally many years ago.

Among the prominent lawyers who at a later period practiced here, may be noticed the following: James A. McDougal, who went west and became a United States Senator from California; William Ferguson, a brilliant young man, who was killed in a duel in California; General John A. McClernand, the distinguished lawyer of Springfield; Martin B. Minor, of Jerseyville, an unobtrusive man and a good lawyer: James Davis, not so well educated as his compeers, but polished in demeanor and a successful criminal lawyer; Clark H. Goodrich, states' attorney, and John Evans.

### FORMER RESIDENT-LAWYERS.

Major Palemon H. Winchester must be regarded as the *Nestor* of the Macoupin county bar, as he was the first lawyer to open an office in Carlinville. He was born in 1794, either in Virginia or Tennessee. He was a man of very fine natural abilities, but was possessed of only a fair education. If his competitor made a blunder in conducting a law case the Major would detect it as with the eye of an eagle. To increase his income he obtained the appointment of Judge of Probate (made by the legislature) which office he held for several years. If he had turned his attention to politics he might have been successful, for he had the qualities that gain the hearts of the people. They knew him and loved him, and would have delighted to serve and honor him. He died in Carlinville in 1860, at the age of sixty-six years, leaving behind him no enemy. He was the friend of all, and served his friends to the extent of his ability.

John S. Greathouse was a Kentucky lawyer, about the same age as Major Winchester, and began practice at Carlinville not long after him. He was a fair lawyer and forcible speaker, and of course divided the business with the Major. He, after some years of residence in town, moved out upon his farm, which is now owned by Judge Loomis. He gave his attention to farming and money-making. For a time he was circuit attorney. In 1843, he removed to Kentucky, where he died. His practice was extensive and his services sought after.

The third attorney, was Isaac Hendershot, a native of this state, and who lived at Staunton before coming to Carlinville. When he was candidate, in 1836, for the legislature, he published a circular in which he set forth his exploits in Mexico (not in the war), and how he had returned home hungry and *literally naked*.

Old Simeon Francis, then edited the *Sangamon Journal*, and for the sake of a little fun at Hendershot's expense, published the circular, and headed it with a cut of Hendershot riding naked on a Mexican pony. The caricature excited the wrath of the candidate for office, who replied to Francis in a bitter communication, and closed it with an epitaph for old Sim, when he should die. It ran thus:

> "Old Sim, here he lies,
> Nobody laughs, nobody cries;
> Where he's gone and how he fares
> Nobody knows, nobody cares."

He attended the spring term of the court in 1836, and then went to Iowa. He said before he left, that he would be promoted or be hanged. It is not known that he ever attained either distinction, although he killed a man in Iowa. He was a *sui generis*. He had talent and energy, and knew the law, but he did not know *men*, and for that reason may have failed in his profession. His penmanship was beautiful, and his briefs were written with scrupulous exactness.

John A. Chesnut—to whom the publishers of this history are under obligations for most of the biographical sketches, and incidents of the early judges and attorneys in this chapter—came from Kentucky when about 21 years of age, and entered the law office of Maj. Winchester in 1856. He had a common-school education, and a fair knowledge of *Latin*. After reading diligently, such elementary works on law as were in his preceptor's library, he went to Vandalia, and at the December term of the Supreme Court, in 1837, was admitted to the bar. He was taken into partnership by Maj. Winchester, which was continued for two years, after which he undertook to go alone. He soon gained a fair share of the legal business of this county, and extended his business into adjoining counties. After John M. Palmer, Esq., came into the profession, he and Mr. Chesnut, for a good many years, divided a large part of the business between them. They found hard work, but pay was small, and they, like most of the lawyers of the day, prompted by ambition, engaged a little in politics and from a love of lucre sought office. To what pitch of eminence Mr. Chesnut might have attained in his profession, had he not left it in 1855 to engage in other lucrative pursuits, can never be known. He became wealthy, but the disasters to business occurring in 1873, and again in 1878, swept away his accumulations, and he is now entering anew upon his profession at Springfield. He was four times elected clerk of the County Court, and held the office twelve years. Mr. Chesnut is an able lawyer, and his oratorical abilities are of a very high order.

In the spring of 1837, David A. Smith, a young man of 33, came to settle in Carlinville, from Huntsville, Alabama. His father had emancipated his slaves, and Mr. Smith had settled them in Macoupin, which gave great offence to part of the population, and secured for him the epithet of "abolitionist," the worst that could be applied to a man in that day. He was a good lawyer, and quite as successful as any other at the bar. He had the respect and confidence of the court; but jurors sometimes allowed themselves to be prejudiced by their hatred of him as an abolitionist, and returned verdicts against him, rather than his client. In such cases the court would equalize things by granting a new trial. In practice, he was irrepressible. If he undertook a case, he went to the bottom of it, and never gave up until the last means were exhausted that promised success. In person, he was stout and stocky, and for this and his vigorous prosecution of everything he undertook, his enemies called him "Bully Smith."

He was a fine shot with a pistol, and it was said, he could bring down a deer with his rifle-pistol at a distance of 200 yards. On one occasion, as he was going from his office to his dwelling in the twilight, two or more of his enemies followed, whispering loud enough for him to hear, "Bully Smith." He thereupon drew his rifle-pistol, and turning upon them said: "Gentlemen, do you want anything with me?" To which they replied, "Nothing at all, Mr. Smith—nothing at all." He was never personally insulted afterwards. Mr. S., always wore broad standing collars, and a faultless bosom. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath. He was a lawyer to be trusted, and his clients always felt sure that their interests would be faithfully attended to. He was liberal, and yet grew rich. In 1840 he moved to Jacksonville, where he died on July 12th, 1865.

John M. Palmer is now about 61 years of age, and so eminent in his profession that he needs no words of praise from our feeble pen. His career, civil and military, stamps him great, and of him Macoupin county is proud as her most distinguished son. While in other pursuits he applied himself to the study of the law. In the spring of 1839, he came to Carlinville, and entered the law office of John S. Greathouse. After a few months of close

application he was admitted to the bar. It soon became evident, that he was a young man of good thought and an increasing knowledge of the law. He soon became very successful as a *trial* lawyer. And his great success in his profession, and his national reputation as a lawyer, have been secured in no small degree by that means. A sound thinker, learned in the law, and powerful in argument as, indeed, he is, there may be others who equal him in these respects, but few there are who rival him in the management of causes. It is not worth while to say more of this celebrated lawyer. Complete biographies of him have been published in the *New York Sun* and other papers, and the history of his early struggles and subsequent successes is familiar to all.

John W. Bainbridge, a Kentuckian, was for some years master in Chancery. He was a farmer and a lawyer. He had no office in town, but sometimes took a hand in the trial of cases. He started to California, but died on the way.

Wm. Weer was a liberally educated young man, and a graduate of McKendree College. He was studious, and possessed a fine logical and legal mind. To the arts of personal popularity he paid little attention, and was very decided in his convictions. He was for a time, prosecuting attorney, and no one before him had filled the office so ably. He was also for a time county judge, and was a very capable administrator of the law. He was eloquent in a high degree. He left Carlinville, and practiced his profession for a time in St. Louis. During the war, he was colonel of a Kansas regiment. He has been some years dead.

Thomas Jayne had been some years probate justice, and afterward read law and spent some years in the profession, but he began too late to rise to eminence. He had, however, some good qualities as a lawyer.

In the year 1843, Edward L. Rice, Lerry Palmer and William P. Chesnut were all law students in Carlinville, and all, soon after, became members of the profession. Finding the field too limited, they sought other places. Mr. Palmer went as a volunteer to the Mexican war, and soon after his return emigrated to Iowa where he has since been in successful practice.

Mr. Chesnut, in 1846, went to Jerseyville, and entered into a good practice. He made many friends, and died in 1849, beloved and regretted.

Robert Foster, a man of great eccentricity and much self-appreciation, was at once doctor, preacher and lawyer. He never got into a good practice here.

John A. Lauderdale, a young man of promise, about this time (1856) came from Tennessee, and established himself at the county seat. He had practiced his profession but a few years, when he was prematurely cut off by death. The same year that brought Mr. Lauderdale, saw the arrival of Horace Givin, a very excellent lawyer, and naturally gifted for his profession. But he, too, was destined to an early grave, and in Sept. 1858, he died.

James W. Langley and John S. Wolfe, now residents of Champaign, studied law in Carlinville with John M. Palmer. Both commanded regiments in the Union army during the war, and both have attained good prominence at the law.

James Lee studied law in Carlinville. He moved to Carrollton, and there made a good start in his profession; but he died young.

George W. Hamilton, a prominent man, exemplary citizen and safe lawyer, was an honored member of this bar from 1860 until his death, in 1876, in Carlinville. Many friends mourned sincerely his decease.

George Hunter opened his law-office here in 1861, and was regarded by his brethren as an honest and fair lawyer. He died in the fall of 1878.

In 1866 John N. McMillan, a young man not showy or brilliant, but a fairly well-qualified lawyer, opened an office in the county-seat. He made steady growth in his profession, but died in the winter of 1874–5.

Restorus C. Smalley became a member of the bar of Macoupin county in 1867. He was a safe, pains-taking lawyer. His death occurred in 1876.

From 1872 till 1876 J. S. Wells, a young man of fair attainments, practiced at this bar.

Others who have been in practice here are Joseph P. Messick, now practicing in east St. Louis, who was here in 1871, and Thomas F. Stephens.

### PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

In all ages lawyers have formed a distinguished and influential class of men, and much of the liberty we enjoy is owing to their efforts.

In speaking of the members of the Macoupin county bar, it is necessary to be somewhat brief. Undiscriminating praise and fulsome adulation would be out of place when speaking of the living, and are not craved by refined and scholarly men. It is not too much to say, however, that the bar of this county may be contemplated with pride by its citizens. It comprises young men of ability and ambition, before whom looms up a future rich in promise and bright with hope, and men of mature years, who have won high standing in a difficult and honorable profession, and whose careers furnish incentives to action for those who are to follow them.

Hon. S. S. Gilbert, a native of Massachusetts, the oldest practicing attorney, came to Illinois in 1835. He was for five years a student at Shurtliff College, and afterwards studied law with John A. Chesnut in Carlinville. He was admitted in 1850, and was taken into partnership by his preceptor. Afterward he formed a partnership with Thomas Jayne, and in 1857 with John I. Rinaker, which continued for five years. He has filled the offices of county judge and master in chancery. He was chosen by the people to represent them in the twenty-ninth general assembly. Mr. Gilbert is a man of unquestioned integrity, and is a good, sound and careful lawyer. He has always been found faithful to public and private trusts, and has the respect of his fellow-members of the bar and the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Gen. John I. Rinaker.—This distinguished citizen of Illinois was born in Maryland. He came to this county, and began the study of law under the tuition and direction of John M. Palmer in 1852, and in 1854 received his license to practice. Since that year he has followed his profession here, except during the war, when he was absent in the service of his country. General Rinaker is a man of irreproachable character, an orator of great talents and reputation, and a lawyer of eminent ability.

Samuel Pitman in 1854 began the practice of the law. He also studied in the office of J. M. Palmer. For ten years after his admission he was associated with Mr. Palmer as partner. From 1865 to '70 he was not engaged in practice. From the latter date until '72 he was in partnership with John Mayo Palmer. Mr. Pitman is of a social disposition, and is a good lawyer.

Hon. C. A. Walker studied in the office of Gilbert and Rinaker, and became a member of the legal profession in 1858, and has continuously practiced here since. He has attained high rank in his profession, and has a large and lucrative practice. He stands among the first, and enjoys that success which follows a man of good native powers when he studiously and persistently applies himself to a pursuit. He is a forcible speaker and an excellent lawyer.

Asa Potter, Esq., of Brighton, read law two years in the office of Judge Thayer, of Wyoming county, N. Y. He then in 1857 came to this state, and engaged in teaching until 1860, when, under the tuition of Gilbert & Rinaker, he further pursued the study of law. In February, 1862, he obtained a license to practice, and since that time—with the exception of a year and a half when he was in Green county—he has practiced with good success in this county. He is a good citizen, and a safe and careful lawyer.

J. G. Koester, a native of Germany, became a resident of Macoupin county in 1858. He began the study of law in St. Louis, but completed his preparation for practice with Mr. Pitman in Carlinville, and in 1862 he was admitted. Mr. Koester is a good lawyer, guarding zealously the interests of his clients. He stands well in the estimation of his fellow-lawyers.

S. Thompson Corn, the present able public prosecutor of Macoupin county, was graduated, in 1860, from Princeton (N. J.) College. He studied law in the office of Wm. R. Welch in Kentucky, and in 1863 began to practice his chosen calling. He became a member of the bar of this county in 1866, and in 1872 was chosen to fill the office of prosecuting attorney. In so satisfactory a manner did he discharge its important duties, that he was re-elected in 1876. In November, 1878, he formed a partnership with Robert B. Shirley. Mr. Corn is a graceful and eloquent speaker, and is considered a good lawyer by the bar.

Judge Lewis P. Peebles, the efficient and popular county judge, is a native of Macoupin county. He read law with Wm. A. Grimshaw of Pittsfield for a time, and afterwards in the office of Wm. R. Welch. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1873 he was elected county judge, and so well did he fill the office and administer the laws, that in 1877 he was re-elected without opposition. Judge Peebles is a social, pleasant gentleman, a clear-headed judge of law, and an accurate, safe and successful lawyer.

Balfour Cowen, of Virden, began the study of law immediately after being mustered out of the service in 1865. He studied at home, and on April 5th, 1867, was licensed to practice. His preference is for chancery practice. He has a good practice; is attentive, reliable and energetic. He is held in high esteem.

Archelaus N. Yancey has been in practice at Bunker Hill since 1867. A

native of Virginia, when twelve years of age, he moved with his parents to Kentucky. He was a student at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1863–4 and 64–5. In the fall of the latter year he entered the law department of the Michigan University, and was graduated in 1867. He has attained a prominent position in his profession. He is strong in argument, at once forcible and eloquent in delivery, and possesses in high degree the elements for a successful criminal lawyer. He has been largely engaged in civil practice.

E. W. Hayes, also of Bunker Hill, was born in Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college at Shippensburg, then entered Lafayette College at Easton, and in 1858 he completed the course of study and received his diploma. After enlistment in the army of the union, from which failing health compelled him to retire, he studied law in the office of R. P. McClure, of Shippensburg, and, in 1865, he was admitted. He first opened an office in Ralls county, Missouri, but in the spring of 1867 he became a resident of Bunker Hill, and a member of this bar. Among his professional brethren he is known as a skillful and cautious lawyer, and the carefulness and promptness with which he devotes his attention to legal business entrusted to him has secured him remunerative and large practice.

Mr. M. Duncan, of Girard, is a native of Virginia. He settled in this county in 1860. He read law with George W. Hamilton in 1867 and 1868 at the county seat. In February (16th), 1869, he was admitted to practice in Carlinville. The next year he removed to Girard, where he has since pursued his calling. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for six years. Mr. Duncan is a pains-taking and good lawyer.

F. H. Chapman, of the firm of Palmer & Chapman, was born in Macoupin county in 1828, and has resided here all his life. He has been elected to the offices of county superintendent of schools and county surveyor, and possesses the confidence of the people. He attended college at Hillsboro and studied law under Gov. Palmer before the war, in which he served with distinction. On his return home he continued the study of law, and in June of 1869 he became a member of the bar. He is a man of quick perception, and great activity, a good thinker, energetic and successful in practice.

Martin L. Keplinger received his education at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington in this state. Here he graduated in 1869. He studied law in the office of Gen. John I. Rinaker, and was admitted in 1872. He has associated with him Wm. H. Steward. Mr. Keplinger is capable and diligent. Has studied his profession well and possesses a natural aptitude for the law. He is succeeding well and growing in experience and knowledge daily.

John M. Brown studied law with Palmer & Harris and Palmer & Pittman. Admitted to the bar September, 1870. Was three years city attorney of Carlinville and four years police magistrate. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

W. E. P. Anderson was also educated at the Wesleyan University, and at a select school in Philadelphia. He read law in the office of Wm. R. Welch and John Mayo Palmer, and in August, 1871, received his license to practice law in the courts In 1877 the partnership of Anderson & Bell was formed, and still continues. Mr. Anderson is a young man of good habits, is studious and energetic. He is faithfully devoted to the interests of his clients, and will be successful in his chosen pursuit.

Robert B. Shirley was educated at the University of Michigan. He then studied law in W. R. Welch's office in Carlinville, and in 1876 became a member of the bar. In 1878 he became a member of the firm of Corn & Shirley. Mr. Shirley is a man of fine personal appearance, a close student, possesses a good knowledge of the law, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability and promise, and is a pleasant and forcible speaker.

Wm. H. Steward, a native of New Jersey, is a classical graduate of McKendree College of the class of 1873. He read law in the office of Cullom, Sholes and Mather, for a time, and then became a student of the Union College of law of Chicago. He was admitted in 1876, and formed a partnership with W. H. Snelling, which was dissolved, and in 1879 he became a member of the firm of Keplinger & Steward. Mr. S. is enthusiastic in his profession, a diligent student, of good habits; a fine speaker, and promises to become distinguished in his profession. He now creditably fills the office of city attorney.

E A. Gilbert, son of Hon. S. S. Gilbert, graduated at Blackburn University in 1873. He studied law in his father's office, and, in 1876, on examination by the Supreme Court, was licensed to practice, and was taken into partnership by his father. He is diligent, enthusiastic, and his friends, of whom he has many, predict for him success.

A. J. Plowman, of Virden, received his literary education at Shurtliff College, studied his profession in the office of B. Cowen, Esq., and at the Union College of law at Chicago, and became a member of this bar in 1876. He was city attorney for three years at Virden. He is a man of education and culture, a fine speaker and good advocate.

A. L. Mayfield, of Carlinville, studied under the direction of Wm. R. Welch, and is a graduate of Transylvania Law School, Ky. On January 5th, 1877, he was admitted to the bar. He is social in disposition, and if he devotes his attention energetically to his profession, possesses the requisite ability to conquer success.

A. H. Bell, of *Anderson & Bell*, is a graduate of Blackburn, class of 1875. He read law in the office of C. A. Walker, and in June, 1877, was admitted. He was city attorney of Carlinville in 1878. He is unassuming in manner, but a diligent student, possessing a keen, incisive intellect, and is surely one of the most promising young men at the bar.

Thomas Rinaker, of Rinaker & Rinaker, gained his literary education at Blackburn University, graduating in 1874. He entered the Law Department of Michigan University, from which he was graduated in 1878. On the 8th of October of the same year he was admitted, and on the 1st of the next January was taken into partnership by his father. He has made careful preparation for his life work, believes in hard work, and will succeed.

George A. Eastham, of Girard, read law in Carlinville. He is a good lawyer. (We should have been glad to give him more space, but no information concerning his legal life has been received by us.)

F. W. Burton, of Carlinville, was educated at Blackburn, at which college he graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of C. A. Walker, and was admitted to practice in February, 1874. He is a popular young man, and possesses good oratorical powers.

Other members of the bar who have not seen fit to give information to the publishers for this chapter are O. G. Hamilton, John Moran, James Johnston, D. D. Goodell, and John M. Brown.

F. Zimmerman, of Bunker Hill, lately licensed, is a graduate of Chicago Law School, and is now at Bunker Hill. At the same place is another young attorney, Charles Richards, who read law in the office of A. N. Yancey.

George S. Holliday, of Carlinville, is a graduate of Blackburn University, class of 1875. He studied in the office of Wm. R. Welch, and in February, 1879, was admitted to the bar. He has not yet entered upon practice. He is upright, studious and bright.

Such is the bar of Macoupin county. Had information been furnished by a few whose names only have been given, more could have been said of them. It has been the aim of the publishers to do justice to all. It is pleasing to note that many of the young members of the bar are liberally educated. The county has a right to expect them to add new dignity and brilliancy to an already illustrious bar.

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## CHAPTER XI.

*THE PRESS OF MACOUPIN COUNTY.*

BY D. MACKENZIE.

THE STATESMAN, SPECTATOR, MACOUPIN TIMES, MACOUPIN INQUIRER, FREE DEMOCRAT, DEMOCRAT, STAUNTON BANNER, UNION & GAZETTE, BUNKER HILL JOURNAL, UNION & GAZETTE, GIRARD ENTERPRISE, GIRARD GUIDE, GIRARD NEWS, GIRARD ENTERPRISE REVIEW, NILWOOD REVIEW, DEMOCRATIC CHIEF, GIRARD GAZETTE, VIRDEN RECORD, VIRDEN NEWS, CONSERVATIVE, SHIPMAN PROGRESS, TRUE FLAG, THE VOLKSBLATT, BLACKBURN GAZETTE, BRIGHTON ADVANCE, MEDORA ENTERPRISE, MEDORA ENSIGN, STAUNTON WEEKLY TIMES, MACOUPIN COUNTY HERALD.

TO fill an idle hour, Laurentius Coster while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, Haerlem, Holland, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday he wrapped his handiwork in a piece of paper, and lay down to rest. While men sleep the world moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Damped by the atmospheric moisture the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its

kind in the old Dutch town. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it at the death of his master absconded, during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the new enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dissolved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in lawsuits had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust after his dissolution with Gutenberg took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cast from these matrices, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage.

These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor. Coster's discovery of the use of wood-blocks or plates on which the pages to be printed were engraved was made some time between 1440, and 1450 and Schoeffer's improvement, casting the types by means of matrices, was made about 1456.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been supplied the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn, and the sheet removed. Improvements upon these crude beginnings have been made from time to time until the hand-presses now in use are models of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814, steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as almost to justify a belief in its perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvements which have been made in presses only, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well appointed printing offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing from it as newspapers ready for the carrier or express.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art, from its humble origin in Haerlem through all successive stages to the present, and to classify its products whereby "tongues are known, knowledge, growth, judgment increaseth, books are dispersed, the Scripture is read, stories be opened, times be compared and all (as I said) through the benefit of printing." For near a thousand years, previous to its introduction, mankind had been surrounded by the densest ignorance the world has ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the masterpieces of Grecian and Roman sculpture and architecture. Attila, the "Scourge of God," at the head of vast Tartar hordes from Asiatic steppes had traversed the Roman empire spreading dismay and disaster till checked in the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library after declaring that, if its volumes agreed with the Koran they were needless, if they conflicted they were pernicious. During this period feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, had unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice at arms; amusements were popular, only, as they contributed to martial prowess, and poetry in the main was but a minstrel's doggerel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight, or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. Pepin had humbled the Long Beards, and had laid the keys of their cities at the feet of the Holy Father. From the fall of Rome there had been little talent and time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics scattered here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian literature and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed that the hand which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn the baser metals into gold. Superstition, priestcraft, and thirst for material renown moulded public acts and private training. Piety was best shown in pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre. When the dust-stained devotees became objects of Turkish contempt and persecution all Europe rushed to the rescue.

While war destroys and demoralizes, not unfrequently it prepares the way for beneficent reformations. The Crusades broke the power of feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprises, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind, and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Greek Empire, and brought about Magna Chartas and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determines the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Wycliffe translated the Bible into the English vernacular. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of the soil, loom and fishing. Mental darkness can make no continued stand against such enterprise, and enterprise will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquests the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual ferment when Coster set up his printing office in Haerlem, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the present with the superstition, semi-barbarism and stagnation of the middle ages. Many a toiling careworn man repeats the words of the wise man, "Of making books there is no end." And many a weary author echoes, "And much study is a weariness to the flesh." Printing is rolling back ignorance, vice and degradation, is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image, and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans in the time of the emperors had periodical notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These *acta diurna* (daily events), were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published at London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24th, 1704. It was a half sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the post-master, was the publisher. *The Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22d, 1719. In 1776, the number of newspapers published in the colonies was thirty-seven; in 1828, this number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than five thousand newspapers are supported by our people.

Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known, and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies, and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of brilliant productions, such as the letters of Junius, are furnishing models; interviews with famous journalists touching the different phases of their profession are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study, specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men is so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion, while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of Macoupin county, we are indebted to H. M. Kimball, who perhaps, more than any other present resident of the county, deserves credit for the labors undergone in establishing the press in the county, and for careful and correct records, and files which have supplied us with a great amount of information necessary in this article. We also desire to extend to P. Y. Hedley of Bunker Hill, W. F. Thompson of Virden, A. M. Parker of Brighton, E. A. Snively of Springfield and others, our thanks for kindness shown and information given, which has enabled us to trace the history of the press of Macoupin

county, from its first appearance in March, 1852, down to the present time, and present it in form which we hope will be acceptable to our readers.

Previous to the establishing of a newspaper in Macoupin county, the people were dependent upon the St. Louis and Alton papers for their information from the outside world. It is to be remembered what is now one of the most productive agricultural sections in the State, was looked upon with disfavor by those seeking homes in the western States. Emigrants disliked prairie lands, and criticised its sloughs, hence, though now so popular and populous, the county was slowly settled.

Macoupin county received a great benefit from the location within its borders of the Chicago and Alton railroad. It brought its lands into demand by assuring superior facilities for the transportation of grain and produce. Emigration immediately set in, and the "State of Macoupin" rose rapidly in prominence and importance. Really a new order of business was established. Enterprise waved its magic wand, and the residents became imbued with a desire to excel. The people were ready for a newspaper. An organ was needed to speak for the county, for its agricultural resources, for its flattering promises of future greatness, for its rights and privileges, as an organized member of a great state. Politically, the people differed then as to matters of public policy, as they do now. A considerable number were disposed to favor General Scott's claims to the presidency, as opposed by those of Franklin Pierce. The majority of the voters were democratic, but the Whig element needed looking after.

Jefferson L. Dugger, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, inaugurated measures for establishing a newspaper in Carlinville. He purchased the material and necessary presses, and on the 4th of March, 1852, the first number of the first paper ever printed in Macoupin county made its appearance. It bore the name of

"THE MACOUPIN STATESMAN."

It is somewhat difficult at this distant day to imagine the furore and enthusiasm with which the *Statesman's* first appearance was greeted. It was the first permanent and actual step beyond frontier life. Henceforth the county was to have name and fame among its contemporaries. The paper was strongly Whig in its politics, and left no doubt of the views of its editor upon current topics. It advocated the claims of Scott and Graham for the presidency, Edwin B. Webb for Governor, and the brilliant orator and then rising statesman, Richard Yates, for Congress. Mr. Dugger continued the publication of the *Statesman* with varying success until January 1st, 1855, when it was purchased by Mr. George H. Holliday. He changed the name to the

"SPECTATOR."

Mr. Holliday changed the political tone of the paper, and made it the organ of the Democracy of the county. We may here add that the paper, through the various changes that have occurred since that time has always remained as the organ of the Democratic party of the county. He continued the publication until January 1st, 1857, when he sold out the office to Charles E. Foote, who was a native of Connecticut and a practical printer.

In taking leave of Mr. Holliday it is but justice to say of him that as a writer he was far above the average of editors of country journals. He was a man of fine intellect, to which was added the advantages of a superior education. Had he turned his attention to magazine writing he would have won a name in the literary world.

Mr. Foote continued in possession of the *Spectator* until December 21st, 1858, when he sold out to John F. Meginness. The publication of the *Spectator* was suspended a few weeks pending the negotiations between Foote and Meginness. The first issue under the latter's administration appeared January 12, 1859.

Mr. Foote was a reasonably good political writer. After his retirement from the newspaper business, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and in that capacity gave ample evidence of his fitness for that responsible position.

Mr. Meginness was a native of Pennsylvania, and like his predecessor was also a practical printer. He was a live, energetic newspaper man, full of push and enterprise, and he soon gave the *Spectator* a permanent place among the Democratic journals of the southern part of the state. He is remembered as a strong, vigorous writer, and for the victories that crowned his intellectual encounters with political opponents. Contemporaries, and those who ought to know, accord to him the first place among the editorial and political writers of the county.

In October, 1861, Mr. Meginness disposed of his interest in the *Spectator* to Messrs. Skinkel and Gray, who were employees in the office at the time. This arrangement continued until January, 1862, when Horace Gwin assumed control. In October of the same year, Messrs. J. R. Flynn and P. B. Vanderen became the proprietors. Vanderen soon after became the responsible proprietor and editor. He continued the publication until 1868, when he sold to the Meritts of Springfield and J. A. I. Birdsell. The latter named gentleman was a practical printer, and took charge of the office. The Meritts continued their connection with the office until after the close of the political campaign in November of the same year, when Birdsell became sole proprietor as well as editor. In June, 1868, he changed the name to

"THE MACOUPIN TIMES,"

And continued the publication until June 29th, 1870, when he sold out to H. R. Whipple, formerly of the *Burlington* (Iowa) *Gazette*. He continued the publication of the *Times* until September 20th, 1871. Mr. Whipple was an indifferent political writer, and as a local paper the *Times* was not a complete success.

About this time the leading men in the Democratic party in the county determined to have a better paper, and in order that it might be under the better control of the party it was concluded to form a joint stock company. The work of canvassing for the stock and other preliminary arrangements was left to Restores C. Smalley, a prominent lawyer and Democrat of Carlinville. After consultation it was determined to raise $3000 in shares of $25.00 each, (the stock being subsequently increased to $50.000.) And so earnestly and energetically did Mr. Smalley attend to his work that in a short time the stock was subscribed, and in the month of September, 1871,

THE MACOUPIN DEMOCRATIC PRINTING ASSOCIATION

was organized with Milton McClure, L. W. Link, James P. Pennington, James Rafferty, David Gore, and W. E. Eastham as trustees. These gentlemen subsequently elected the following officers: President, Milton McClure; Secretary, Restores Smalley; Treasurer, C. H. C. Anderson.

The first object accomplished by the organization was to purchase the *Times* printing office, and increase its capacity for all kinds of work by stocking it with improved material and presses. Members of the stock company looked after the publication of the paper until such time as they could find a suitable man to take charge of it as manager and editor. On the 8th of October, 1871, they arranged with E. A Snively, then city editor of the *Peoria Daily Democrat*, to take charge of the office in the above named capacity. Mr. Snively, as soon thereafter as possible, removed to Carlinville and took charge of the paper. It was determined so far as it was possible to make a radical change in Democratic journalism, therefore the *Times* was discontinued, and in its place on the 2d of November, 1871, there appeared the first number of the

MACOUPIN ENQUIRER,

A bright eight page paper, containing forty-eight columns. The paper was thus conducted by the company until May, 1873, when the material was leased to Mr. Snively for a period of five years. He continued the publication, enlarging it at the commencement of the sixth year, until the 1st of March, 1877, when he surrendered his lease to the company, who then leased it to Mr. Samuel Reed, of the *Times*, of Lincoln, Illinois, and who has remained manager and editor up to the present, and under whose management it has maintained the high standard of excellence given it by his predecessor. The *Enquirer* was issued as a semi-weekly paper January 11th 1879.

The next newspaper published in the county was the

FREE DEMOCRAT.

It was founded September 6, 1856, by William C. Phillips, a practical printer. Mr. Phillips in his salutatory to the public announces that he is a Republican, and would support John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In the same paragraph he also announces that he will "hoist the 'Peoples' Ticket nominated by the Bloomington Convention, at the head of which stands the name of the favorite son of Illinois, the brave soldier, the true patriot, the enlightened statesman, William H. Bissell, and will do all in our power to insure its success." In another column he gives notice of a Fremont and Dayton Mass meeting to be held at Springfield, "which will

be addressed by Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Col. Bissell, Governor Koener, and Messrs. Hoffman, Lincoln, and Lane of Indiana." The first issue started off on its journey of usefulness with a good share of advertising patronage, and it gave ample evidence of its intention and determination to win a name and fame in the field of journalistic enterprise. Mr. Phillips continued sole proprietor until December 4, 1856, when Henry M. Kimball purchased a half interest in the office. The firm-name was Phillips & Kimball. The partnership continued until February 10th, 1859, when Mr. Kimball purchased Mr. Phillips' interest, and became sole proprietor and so remained until 1867, a period of eight years. Mr. Phillips was a good newspaper man, and well adapted for the business of establishing a paper in the pioneer era of newspapers in the county. He was active, and had the necessary force of character to make his journal a necessity to his constituency. When Mr. Kimball assumed sole proprietorship on the date above mentioned, John M. Palmer took charge of the editorial department as political editor, and remained so engaged until October 6th, 1859, when he received the nomination for Congress. From October 6th, 1859, to March 1st, 1867, Mr. Kimball was editor and proprietor of the *Free Democrat.* At the latter date a partnership was entered into with Mr. A. W. Edwards, of the *Union and Gazette* of Bunker Hill. The partnership of Kimball & Edwards however continued only until the ninth of the same month, when a joint stock company was formed and named

THE MACOUPIN PRINTING COMPANY.

This company was organized and legalized by a special act of the legislature March 5th, 1867. The organizers and incorporators were H. M. Kimball, A. W. Edwards, George H. Hamilton. The capital stock was limited to $25,000. At the time the company was formed and the first issue made under the new arrangement, the word "Free" for the sake of brevity and typographical neatness was dropped out, and since then it is known as the

DEMOCRAT.

The first officers of the company were George H. Hamilton, President; H. M. Kimball, Treasurer; and A. W. Edwards, Secretary. At this time was also commenced its semi-weekly, in connection with the weekly issue, which has continued to the present time. Both Messrs. Edwards and Kimball assumed the management and editorial control, and under their vigorous administration the *Democrat* prospered and grew in importance, and soon took the position of one of the leading country journals of Illinois. Their views and theories upon the political problems of the day were adopted and widely copied by journals of less note throughout southern and central Illinois. Mr. Edwards continued his connection with the *Democrat* until June, 1872, when he was appointed Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, by Governor Palmer. After the expiration of his term of office he removed to Chicago and became prominently connected with Life Insurance. At present he is in the newspaper business in Fargo, Dacotah territory.

Mr. Edwards is a fine descriptive writer and an excellent paragraphist. There was also a rippling of mirth that abounded in all his articles that gave zest to them, and enabled his readers to get an insight into the character of the man, and learn from them what a genial, whole-souled, free-hearted gentleman he was. Since his retirement the management and editorial burden have fallen upon Mr. Kimball. As a newspaper manager and writer of political articles Mr. Kimball undoubtedly stands at the head of the profession in Macoupin county. He is a ready writer, is master of a clear, polished diction, and his articles show a thorough knowledge of the issues of the day.

He is a warm-hearted gentleman with a host of friends and admirers who cheerfully give him the first rank among the county's journalists, notwithstanding his waiving the honor, to have it bestowed upon Mr. Meginness.

The next paper that claimed the attention of the citizens of Macoupin county was

THE STAUNTON BANNER.

The first number appeared March 8th, 1858, and was owned and edited by a practical printer by the name of Parsons Percy. He brought the office from Monroe county. The *Banner* was democratic in politics. He continued the publication through many trials and tribulations, until the winter of '60–'61, when it was purchased and removed to Gillespie.

Mr. Percy was a man of more than ordinary ability, and had his lot been cast in a more favorable place, he might have won for himself both name and riches. He was given somewhat to writing poetry, and perhaps is remembered by the old settlers more on account of his poetic effusions than from anything else. The press and type as before stated were purchased by A. W. Edwards, and in November of 1860 the first number of the Gillespie

UNION AND GAZETTE

made its appearance. The paper continued under Mr. Edwards' control until 1863, when he enlisted in the union army, where he remained until the close of the war. The publication was, however, continued for some time afterwards by Alonzo James; but he too enlisted, and the publication was then suspended. The *Union and Gazette* was extremely democratic in tone.

BUNKER HILL JOURNAL

was the name of the first paper published in Bunker Hill. E. J. Bronson was editor and proprietor. It was a five-column folio, and was neutral in politics. The first number was issued December 8th, 1859, and the last in May, 1860.

In 1865, after the return of Mr. Edwards, he removed the printing office from Gillespie to Bunker Hill, and resumed the publication of the

UNION AND GAZETTE.

The first number was issued January 19th, 1866. He continued the publication until January 31st, 1867, when he sold out to Dr. A. R. Sawyer and F. Y. Hedley. The paper was then republican in politics. When Messrs. Sawyer & Hedley assumed control, they changed the tone and made it independent, and it so remained until Dr. Sawyer's death, which event occurred in May, 1868. After that date it again became republican in politics, and has remained the organ of the republican party of Bunker Hill to the present time. In 1871 the name of the paper was changed. The word "union" was dropped out, and from that date to the present it is known as the

BUNKER HILL GAZETTE.

Mr. Hedley continued editor and proprietor until January 1st, 1878, when Mr. W. S. Silence became the publisher, Mr. Hedley still acting as editor. This arrangement continued until January 24th, 1879, when both Hedley and Silence retired, and the office was leased to Messrs. Said & Poorman, of Charleston, Illinois, who published the paper until July, 1879.

The circulation of the *Gazette* is about 750. It is a neat, sprightly paper, and enjoys the confidence of its constituency. Mr. Hedley, who may be regarded as the father of journalism of Bunker Hill, has retired from the active participation of the business, but not without first demonstrating his entire capability to run a newspaper successfully. He is a practical printer, and the *Gazette*, under his management, was a model of typographical neatness. He is a good writer. He is now postmaster of his beautiful little city, and as a man and officer is respected by all who know him. Mr. Hedley resumed editorial charge of the *Gazette* about the 10th of July, 1879.

THE GIRARD ENTERPRISE

was started November 1st, 1857, by Dr. Critchfield, of Lincoln, Illinois, who was a practical printer. The object in starting the *Enterprise* was to have a medium through which the town of Girard might be advertised, and its advantages be made known. It was therefore neutral in politics. The business men gave it encouragement; but from some cause, the doctor became satisfied that there was no "royal road" to wealth in the newspaper business in Girard, and after one year's trial, he sold out to W. A. Solomon, who changed the name to the

GIRARD GUIDE.

He, after one year's trial, with a similar experience of Critchfield's, sold the *Guide* to Mr. McChesney. He changed the name to the

GIRARD NEWS.

About the same time, a man by the name of Canfield became associated with him in the business. They continued the publication for nearly one year, when it suspended entirely. In 1865 Mr. McChesney and William E. Milton commenced the publication of the

GIRARD ENTERPRISE.

The first issue was in April of the year above-named. The firm of McChesney & Milton continued until the 1st of October, 1865, when McChes-

ney retired, and Milton continued the paper six months longer, when the citizens purchased the press and material, and gave the office in charge to H. H. Keebler, with William Shook as local editor. This arrangement continued for eight months, when Thomas Organ became manager for the citizen-owners. Prior to Organ's management, the *Enterprise* was neutral in politics; but he gave it a decided republican tone, at which there was the customary harsh objection on the part of those differing with him in politics, which finally resulted in the office being sold. It was removed to Pontiac, Livingstone county, Illinois. In 1872 William E. Milton brought a press and type from Greenfield, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the

REVIEW.

He also at the same time published in the same office the

NILWOOD REVIEW,

and sent it by mail to Nilwood. Mr. Milton continued the *Review* until August, 1874, when he leased the office to Charles E. Fish, who changed the name to the

DEMOCRATIC CHIEF.

Four months later the publication was suspended. About three months later William Crenshaw and J. H. Powers got control of the office, and the publication was revived. Powers afterward changed the name back to the *Review*. The paper, under the management of Crenshaw & Powers, was inclined to favor the greenback cause and fiat theories. They held control for some time, and then the office seemed to become common property. There were numerous lessees, conspicuous among whom were Frank Everts, Henry E. Everts and S. M. Connor, who continued until November, 1878, when the press and type were sold at public auction, and the purchaser thereof removed it out of town.

THE GIRARD GAZETTE.

The first issue of the *Gazette* was on January 18th, 1879, Messrs. Tipton & Stuve, proprietors; William Stuve, editor. It is a six column folio. Circulation 300 copies. Neutral in politics. The *Gazette* suspended publication April 24th, 1879; cause, lack of patronage. Since writing the above, the parties have, after a few weeks' suspension, again resuscitated the *Gazette*, and at present it promises to remain in active life, and the organ of Girard and vicinity.

THE VIRDEN RECORD

Was established in August, 1866, by Reynolds & Milton, both of whom were skilled adepts in the art preservative. It was neutral in politics. The object in starting the *Record* was to give the people of Virden an opportunity to hold converse with the outside world, and inform them of the advantages and beauties that lie hidden within the domain of that beautiful city, and at the same time put shekels in the pockets of the proprietors, for be it understood that it was an individual enterprise. The latter object was a failure, as we should judge from the fact that the publication was frequently suspended for lack of funds to purchase paper. About six months after the first issue, they sold out to a man by the name of Johnson. On the 17th of October, 1867, Johnson sold a half interest to W. T. Thompson. The firm continued until November 21st, 1867, when E. L. Rich purchased Johnson's interest, and the firm became Thompson & Rich. They continued until March 7th, 1870, when Thompson purchased Rich's share, and became sole proprietor, and has so continued up to the present time.

The *Record*, under the management of Mr. Thompson, has been a success, both as a financial venture and a newspaper. It is a five column quarto, and has a circulation of 650 copies. It is neutral in politics.

VIRDEN NEWS.

In April, 1872, R. H. Ballinger and John Frank commenced the publication of a Republican paper, bearing the above title. One year later the office was sold, and removed to Waverly. A. M. Barker, a practical printer, and then, as now, foreman in the *Democrat* office of Carlinville, made arrangements to continue the publication of the *News*. The paper was printed in the *Democrat* office, and forwarded to Virden by mail, until such time as the press and printing material could be obtained in St. Louis, and shipped to Virden. The first issue of the *News* under Barker's management, was April 11th, 1872. He continued the publication until August 24th, 1874, when the office was sold and removed to Auburn, Sangamon county, Illinois.

CONSERVATIVE.

The above-named paper was issued by George H. Holliday, editor and proprietor, and the Macoupin Printing Company, publishers. The first number appeared March 24th, 1868, and the last June 2d, of the same year. It was Democratic in politics. What the object was in starting the *Conservative*, and the reasons for its early demise, were never exactly known or understood. But we have no doubt that its mission was a good one, and when accomplished, its eccentric proprietor had no desire that it should outlive its usefulness.

SHIPMAN PROGRESS

Was brought into life through the united aid and liberality of the citizens of Shipman, and W. E. Milton was editor and manager. The first number of vol. 1 made its appearance December 12th, 1868. It was soon demonstrated that there was not sufficient business in Shipman to support a newspaper, notwithstanding the liberality of the citizens and their efforts to maintain it upon a paying basis, therefore the *Progress* suspended September 2d, 1869. There was no further effort made to establish a paper in Shipman until 1874, when on the 10th of September of that year, the

TRUE FLAG

Was flung to the journalistic breeze. Messrs. Parker & Waldron were the editors and proprietors. The partnership continued for six months, when Waldron withdrew, and Parker continued the publication into October 21st, 1875, when he removed the office to Brighton, and consolidated it with the *Advance*. After the removal of the office from Shipman, the *True Flag* was printed in Brighton, and sent out by mail. This arrangement, however, continued for a short time only, when it was discontinued. The *True Flag* was independent in politics.

BRIGHTON ADVANCE.

The first number of the *Advance* was printed April 7th, 1871, by A. G. Meacham, who was editor and proprietor. He continued the publication until October 21st, 1875, when Mr. A. M. Parker removed the *True Flag* office from Shipman, and both papers were consolidated. The firm of Meacham & Parker was then formed, and continued until about two weeks before the death of Meacham, which occurred six months after the consolidation, when he (Meacham) leased his interest in the office to R. D. Suddeth. The firm of Parker & Suddeth continued up to August 23d, 1877, when the interests of Meacham were leased to L. H. Chapin. Parker purchased Meacham's share in the office June 20th, 1878, and since that time has continued the publication of the *Advance* up to the present. Mr. Parker is a practical printer. He has demonstrated his ability to give the people of Brighton and vicinity a paper of which they may well be proud, and to whose support they can graciously contribute. Since the death of Meacham it has been Republican in politics. Prior to that time it was neutral. Its circulation numbers about 350.

THE VOLKSBLATT

was the name of a German newspaper printed at the office of the Carlinville *Democrat*. The first number was issued May 21st, 1870. It was intended by the projectors of the *Volksblatt* to continue the publication provided it should prove remunerative. The experiment proved otherwise, therefore, after doing duty as a campaign organ, it was discontinued. The material was sold and removed to Decatur, Illinois. Theodore Fisher was editor, and the officers of the Macoupin Printing Company managers.

BLACKBURN GAZETTE

was a monthly quarto sheet edited and published at the Blackburn University. The first issue was October 18th, 1871. Its publication continued about two years.

MEDORA ENTERPRISE

was published by Messrs. Parker and Suddeth of the Brighton *Advance*. The first issue was August 1st, 1876, and the last January 1st, 1878. At the latter date the subscription lists were sold to the Carlinville *Democrat*, and the publication discontinued. J. H. Williams was the resident local editor.

### MEDORA ENSIGN.

No. 1, vol. 1, appeared September 12th, A. D., 1878, Herbert Lawson Durr editor. It was printed at the office of the Brighton *Advance*. It lived but a short time, and only published No. 1 of vol. 1.

### STAUNTON WEEKLY TIMES.

There was no effort made to re-establish a newspaper in the town of Staunton after the demise of the *Banner* in 1860–61, until August 19th 1878, when Messrs. Showman and Lamb commenced the publication of the *Times*. They continued the issue until October 19th of the same year, when they sold out to W. F. Bentley, who at the present is both editor and proprietor. He is a practical printer, and learned the business at the office of the *Gazette*, at Bunker Hill. The *Times* is an eight page paper, quarto in form, twelve by eighteen inches in size. Circulation, three hundred.

### THE MACOUPIN COUNTY HERALD.

The *Herald* is the latest aspirant for journalistic honors in Macoupin county The press and type, to which large additions have been made, were formerly in the office of the *Journal*, at Farmer City, Illinois. It was removed to Carlinville in the winter of 1878–9. The first number was issued March 1st, 1879. Mr. L. C. Glessner, former proprietor of the *Journal* above named, is the publisher, and associated with him in the editorial management, is E. A. Snively, formerly manager and editor of the *Macoupin Enquirer*, but now Clerk of the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division. The *Herald* is Democratic in politics, and gives no uncertain utterances upon the issues of the day. It is growing in influence, and is already recognized as one of the prominent journals in the seventeenth district. Both gentlemen are experienced newspaper men, at either the case or in the sanctum. Their efforts to please their friends and the advocates of the enterprise have reacted in the form of a liberal advertising patronage and the building up of an extensive subscription list. As managers of a newspaper they have the necessary requisites for success, viz.; experience, ability, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people of Macoupin County. We predict for the *Herald* a brilliant and successful career.

### CONCLUSION.

The history of the press of Macoupin county has been briefly traced. There have been some trials and obstacles, and it has witnessed a few failures, but it is fairly representative of the business history of the county. The influence and character of the press have grown with the material wealth and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No industry or business can show a better record or less failures or number more enthusiastic and patient workers. The number of newspaper enterprises organized and supported in the county shows well for the liberality of its citizens, and it further shows the appreciation of the power of printer's ink and editor's pen when used for the advancement of the intellectual growth of the people, and the material wealth of the country. With this educating force and its popular Blackburn University in its midst, the rapid intellectual strides of the people of Macoupin county cease to be a wonder. We say it, and say it truthfully and boldly, that to the press, more than to any other industry, belongs the honor of building up and making known to the outside world the wealth of soil, the advantages of agriculture, the excellent schools, the business growth, the moral tone of the people, and, in short, all that has made Macoupin county famous among the counties in the state of Illinois.

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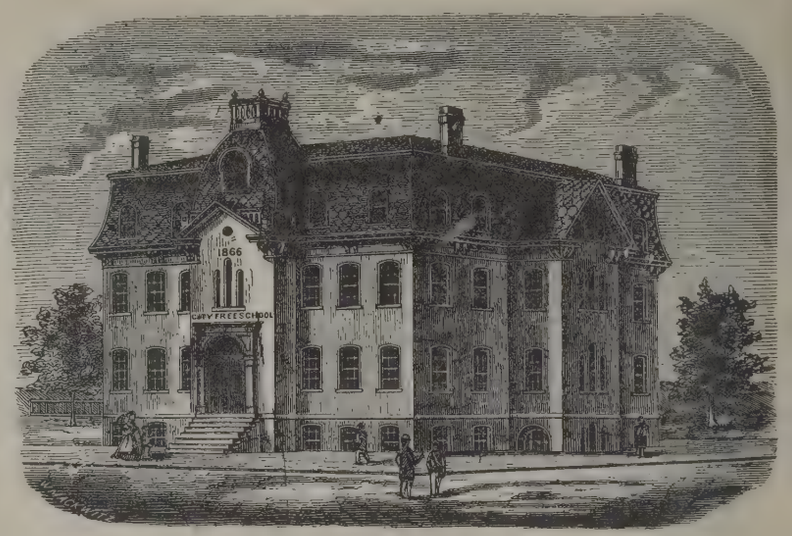
## CHAPTER XII.

*COMMON SCHOOLS OF MACOUPIN COUNTY.*

BY F. W. CROUCH, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

ORIGIN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—FIRST SCHOOL TAUGHT IN THE COUNTY—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—COUNTY NORMAL SUPERINTENDENTS—TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

THE present system of "free schools" may properly be said to have been inaugurated and entered upon in 1855. That date proved to be the turning point in the history of Illinois. It is a truth that every person is a factor in the state or society in which he or she lives. Our state, early recognizing this fact, sought to provide liberal means and facilities for the proper education of those into whose hands the affairs




PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CARLINVILLE.

of state would soon pass. The influences growing out of the system of public education inaugurated at that time are worthy of the attention and critical study of the historian and philosopher. They have affected, not the average intelligence alone, but the character of every calling, and have developed advantages previously unrealized.

The work of 1855 was not the beginning. The germ of the free school system had been planted long anterior to this date, and by proper cultivation it had grown up to be a prolific system. The idea of making knowledge common reaches far back beyond the existence of Illinois as a separate territory. Article third of the celebrated ordinance of 1787 declared that "knowledge is necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind," and enjoined that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Paper manifestoes are not often dreaded; the edicts of potentates seldom survive the age in which they are decreed, and proclamations rarely have existence longer than that of the paper on which they may be written. They lose their efficiency or become inoperative with the vicissitudes of time. This ordinance seems to be an exception. It became the nucleus of the grand system of education, the benign influence of which is felt and recognized in every home and sphere of business in our state; and in 1887 those of the "mankind" of Illinois, who will not be reaping benefits from the influences of its declarations and injunctions, will be the exception, will be a blank in society, and but little above the menial serf.

Some of the encouragement meant in this document came in a material form in 1818. The convention which framed the constitution under which the state was admitted, accepted in August of that year a proposition made by Congress, in the "Enabling Act" for this state, and made April 18th, appropriating section 16 in each township to the state for the use of the inhabitants of said township, for school purposes; also three-sixths of five per cent. of the proceeds of public lands within the state sold by Congress after January 1st, 1819, should be appropriated by the legislature for the encouragement of learning. One-sixth of this amount was to be applied to a college or university, and thirty-six sections, or one entire township, with one previously reserved for that purpose, should be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning. These funds may be thus classified: the state school fund from the sales of public lands, less one-sixth, which is the university fund; the seminary fund, derived from the sale of the seminary lands; the township fund, resulting from the sale of the sixteenth section. The state school fund in 1876 amounted to $613,362 96. The seminary fund in the same year was $59,838.72. The college fund in 1876 was $156,613.52. The proceeds of the three per cent. fund were blended in 1835, and were increased by the addition of the surplus county fund in the hands of county commissioners. In 1836 was added to this, by act of Congress, the surplus revenue fund then in the treasury, and the whole distributed among the states and loaned at six per cent. per annum interest. This fund to this state alone amounted to $335,592.32. The interest from these funds was to be distributed annually to the counties for school purposes. These funds under the control of the state, exclusive of the county fund, amount to $1,165,407.52.

The most valuable donation from Congress for school purposes was the sixteenth section of every township. If this section was sold, or in fractional townships not having this section, lands equivalent to the amount were given for school purposes. This donation amounts to 998,449 acres. Properly managed, the revenues derived from these lands would have released forever the people from local taxation for school-purposes. These lands were nearly all sold when there was but little demand for land. The proceeds of the sale of these lands were placed under the control of a board of trustees elected for each township, and were to be loaned, and the interest derived from them was to be used for the support of schools. In 1876 this "township fund" in the state amounted to $5,081,629.91. In 1828 the legislature unanimously authorized the sale of these lands, and borrowed the money to defray the current expenses. But the returns from these magnificent gifts were too meagre to support the schools, and taxes had to be added. In 1835 a county fund was created by an act of the legislature, which provided that the teachers should not receive from the public fund more than half the amount due them, and that the surplus should constitute the principal of the "county fund," which amounted to $348,285.75.

In 1876 the common-school fund was $1,513,693.27, yielding an annual interest of $90,821.60. The same year the township fund of the state was $5,081,629.91, yielding an income on the amount loaned of $49,248.54. In 1835, the interest on school moneys borrowed by the state was first distributed to the counties. This distribution was based upon the number under twenty-one years of age, and one-half of these funds was to be paid to teachers, and the remainder, if any, was to constitute a county fund forever as given above. The aggregate of these funds in 1876 was over six and one-half millions of dollars.

In 1824 the balance of the overflowed and swamp lands, after paying for drainage and levees, was granted to counties for educational purposes. In 1853 all fines and penalties imposed in courts of records, and criminal forfeitures on bails were added to school resources, and school property was exempt from taxation.

### THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM

was adopted thirty years before.

In 1824-5 Governor Coles, in his message to the Legislature, advised that provision be made for the support of common schools. During the same session, Senator, Joseph Duncan, of Jackson county, introduced a bill to establish a system of schools. The main points in this school system were:—

1. The schools were to be open to every class of *white* citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one.

2. Persons over twenty-one years of age might be admitted on consent of the trustees and upon the agreed terms.

3. Districts of not less than fifteen families were to be formed on petition of a majority of the voters.

4. Officers were to be elected and sworn in. The system was very full and complete.

5. The legal voters at an annual meeting could levy a tax, in money or merchantable produce at cash value, not exceeding one half of one per cent., subject to a maximum limitation of ten dollars for one person.

6. The State appropriated annually two dollars out of every one hundred received into the treasury, Five-sixths of this was added to the interest received from the school fund, and the sum was apportioned to the counties according to the number of *white* children under twenty-one years of age. The counties distributed this among the districts; but no district was to receive any part of this fund unless it had sustained a school of three months for the year in which the distribution was made. This distribution was based on the report of the clerk of each county commissioner's court, which was made to the Secretary of State, and contained an abstract of the reports made by the trustees of schools, giving the school population, school attendance, and expense attending this. This system of schools, designed as a means of affording an education for all the children within the state, was truly in advance of the times. It met with violent opposition from its numerous enemies. Opposition to taxation was great, and the legality of the appropriation from the state treasury was denied. So violent was this opposition that it became inoperative, and was virtually annulled by an act approved February 17th, 1827, which repealed the fifteen family clause, made taxation for the full or half support of district schools optional with the voters of the district, and forbade the taxation of any one for the support of any free school without his or her written consent had first been obtained. This act alone stigmatizes the legislature of 1827, but other facts prove it to have been one of the worst that ever afflicted the state, and it presents a strong contrast to its predecessor. But neither legislation nor personal opposition could impede the growth nor destroy the germ of the free school system. It was deeply rooted in the fertile soil of the public mind and was fostered by the true friends of education. Subsequent legislation had but little effect on the schools for a decade, when an act providing for the incorporation of the townships became a law. It provided for a board of trustees, who should have the superintendence of "the business and affairs of the township in relation to education and schools generally." In this law appears the first requirement for a certificate of qualification from the township trustees, before any teacher could be paid out of the school funds.

For a time it seemed that all the virtue of this system had departed, and so great was the educational darkness that prevailed, that it might very properly be said that Egypt included almost the whole state. But some energy and educational enterprise remained among those old citizens, and their first object after securing for themselves a home, was to provide educational facilities for their children. In 1844 a "Common School convention" was held in Peoria. This assembly appointed John S. Wright, H. M. Weed, and Thomas Kilpatrick, a committee to draft a memorial to the legislature on the subject of "common schools." The paper drawn up by them was an able and exhaustive one, and plead for a State Superintendent with a salary of nine hundred dollars, and recommended local taxation for school purposes. This movement among the teachers served to bring the matter before the legislature. In February, 1845, an act was approved, making the secretary of state ex-officio state superintendent of common schools, and the county school commissioners ex-officio county superintendents, whose duty it should be to examine and license teachers. It also provided for local taxation on a favorable majority vote. The real principle involved remained obscured by their catering to paying out money for another's immediate advantage. All the district tax for schools in 1846–47 did not reach *one mill on the one hundred dollars.* The auditor, by this bill, distributed the interest on the school funds in proportion to the number of children under twenty years of age in the county. This was then distributed to the districts by the county superintendent. This same act made the qualifications of teachers embrace a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. But it required little more than an elementary knowledge of these branches. Because of the excessive apathy among the people on educational matters, very little was done. Though living on the borders of civilization, they failed to recognize the fact that education is the distinguishing characteristic between civilized and savage society. The relations between an intelligent ploughman and a school-room were unrecognized, and scholars were not wanted in a frontier life. In 1847 the standard of qualifications of teachers had to be lowered because there was an insufficient number of teachers to supply the schools. A certificate could be obtained for a knowledge of any one of the above named branches. Schools were by no means numerous even with this regulation.

In 1849 the standard of qualification was again raised to the former grade. The directors could grant special privileges as to any branch. This was something like the "provisional certificate" of 1872–3, which authorized the directors to employ some favorite or relative who would "give good satisfaction" and absorb the public funds. Little did the average school officer then know of the necessary and judicious discrimination as to the local needs in the choice of a competent teacher. When we see employed first in our public schools, the poorest teachers who are licensed by the county superintendent, we are made to feel that the same weakness prevails among them to-day,

In this year, local taxes for school purposes were changed from 15 cents to 25 cents on one hundred dollars, except in incorporated towns and cities, where fifty cents was the maximum. The rate of taxes was raised in 1857, to one dollar on a hundred, by a majority vote. The taxable property of the State was at that time one hundred millions, which should have furnished a fund of one million of dollars for school purposes; but the amount actually raised did not exceed $51,900. This shows to what extent inactivity prevailed among the masses, and that the law was a dead letter. The supervision of schools was given to the district officers, who were often ignorant, narrow-minded, and unfit for supervising school methods and school work. It soon became apparent that something more than this was needed as the schools increased and the interest in them was growing. The spirit of progress had been aroused. The press took hold of the matter, and strong leaders urged the necessity of better schools. From the east and south

came a better class of citizens, to make this country their home. They brought with them advanced ideas of education, and urged its importance to the people here. Convocations met and discussed the question. These influences stirred the people up in their own interests. In 1854, the legislature created the separate office of State superintendent of public instruction with a salary of $1,500 per annum. The first State superintendent was to be appointed by the Governor, and should hold his office till his successor could be elected and qualified.

Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, appointed by the Governor the first State superintendent under this act, had the honor of framing the bill for a Free School system. It met with ready acceptance from the legislature, and took the form of law February 15th, 1855. It forbade the employment of a teacher for a public school without a legal certificate of qualification. It prescribed a State tax of two mills on the dollar, to be added annually to the six per cent. revenue from the school funds, and required that schools should be kept in operation at least six months in each year.

The system thus inaugurated—the first which really made schools free by providing for a sufficient State and local tax for their support—continues substantially the State system to this day, with alteration in some details. While the new law promised more vigorous action among the people, the scarcity of competent teachers was a serious trouble. Whence were they to come? What methods could be adopted to secure them? To meet this want of efficient teachers and supply the increasing demand, the Northern Normal was established in 1857. From this time the change in the grade of teachers became apparent. This demand for competent teachers increased beyond the supply so great that the Southern Normal was established in 1869, for the especial "training of teachers for the public schools of this State." County Normal schools were in the same year authorized "for the purpose of fitting teachers for the common schools."

The vital principle of the present law is this: The property and wealth of the state, as well as the county, shall educate their youth.

Many important changes in the school law were made by the thirty-first General Assembly. The law as amended went into effect July 1st, 1879. It requires all school officers having the care to strictly account for the same. The county superintendent must annually examine the books and accounts of each township treasurer. The school month is made to correspond with the calendar month. To make legal contracts, teachers must have certificates at the time of employment.

Treasurers are elected for two years. Graded schools in cities, are placed under the control of Boards of Education, instead of city councils. Efficient means for refunding indebtedness are provided.

The corner-stone of our educational structure has been well laid, and firmly established in the appreciation of an intelligent people; it advances gradually towards that perfection for which future generations must furnish the materials. Older states and European nations view with admiration and study with delight our educational system, and now many of its branches are engrafted into theirs.

Such is a rapid survey of the growth of the common schools in Illinois. They have not come in a night, nor in a year. They are the fruitage of a generation's constant and laborious effort, and to those early movers Macoupin county owes and attributes much of character and prosperity.

### EARLY SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

The progress of education in Macoupin county deserves special mention in this work. One of the first things to claim the attention of the early settlers of this county, was the education of their children, who were to be the men and women of to-day—those who were to fill important positions in society. As we have indicated in a preceding part of this chapter, one great impediment to early education in this county was the lack of suitable teachers. Less was required, and less expected of the teachers then than of those of to-day. The qualifications of the early teachers of Macoupin county were such as they brought with them from the states of their nativity. The school-houses and their furniture then were of the most primitive character. The houses were constructed of unhewn logs, and covered with boards which were held in their proper places by weight poles. Nature or mother earth supplied them with a floor. Oiled paper placed over an aperture in the wall, was made to supply the place of glass windows. The furniture was of the rudest character. The seats were usually made of split logs, with wooden pins driven into them for legs. To render them comfortable, and secure economy in clothing, these seats were sometimes hewn. The writing desks were simply low shelves against the walls. The branches taught in these schools were orthography, reading, writing, and in some of

OLD LOG SCHOOL BUILDING.

the better ones, arithmetic. The first school taught in Macoupin county was conducted by William Wilcox, at Staunton, in 1824. He boarded around, and received $30.00 for ten weeks' work. Mr. Wilcox also taught there in 1825, and was succeeded in 1827 by Roger Snell, who came to the county in 1821. I. P. Hoxey taught at the same place in 1828; Philip R. Denham in 1829; and Archibald Hoxey in 1830. In the summer of 1829, and again in 1830, James Howard, related to Judge Lewis Solomon, of North Palmyra, taught a school in the northern part of the county, near Apple creek. Mr. Howard was a native of New York. His attainments were good for that day, and he was considered the best scribe in the county at that time. He continued to teach until his death in 1864.

In 1829, a gentleman named Scruggs, taught a school in Scottville township, in a rude log-house, on the south side of Nigger-Lick creek, near the western border of the county. In 1831, Mr. Richardson taught a school in Bunker Hill, in a small house near Mr. Branscomb's hat-factory. The first school in the western part of the county, south of Otter creek, was taught near Chesterfield, by a gentleman named Anderson, in the year 1832, in a small log-house, with an earth floor. He was familiarly known to his patrons and pupils as the "Plug teacher." The school was only elementary in its character. A rude log-house was erected in Chesterfield in 1834, and a Mr. Dooner was the first teacher. His school was a great improvement over that of the "Plug teacher."

The first lady teacher in the county of whom we have any record, was Miss Charlotte Sherman, who taught a school in Brighton township, in the summer of 1832. During the summer of the next year, Mrs. L. P. Stratton taught a school near the same place. Some of our best citizens were members of these schools. A district school was organized in 1834, in Brushy Mound township, and placed under the control of Thomas P. Laws as teacher. Miss Matilda Thompson was employed as the first teacher in Dorchester township, in 1832–3. These were the first schools organized in the county, and though poor as compared with those of the present time, they were equal to the demands of the people, and were the beginning of the grand and liberal system which to-day dots our prairies with neat and commodious school-houses as the stars dot the sky, and which offers a liberal education to each of the 19,324 children in the county.

There are now 168 school districts in the county, employing about 225 teachers when the schools are all in operation. The character of the scholarship of the teachers of this county will compare favorably with that of the teachers of any other county in the State. The standard of scholarship of the teachers of Macoupin county has been greatly improved by teachers' institutes and normal drills, where the best methods of teaching were developed. In these institutes careful attention was given, not only to work in the text-book, but to principles, methods of teaching and the management of schools.

The first institute held in the county was organized in Carlinville, Ill., September 16th, 1857, by appointing Rev. J. C. Downer President, *pro tem.*, and D. H. Chase, Secretary, *pro tem.* A constitution was adopted to govern its deliberations, and permanent officers elected. L. S. Williams was elected as the first permanent President of the organization. Leonard Ledbrook and George Mack were elected as Vice-Presidents. Lewis Judd was elected Treasurer and James Lee, Secretary. A Board of Directors consisting of J. M. Cyrus, O. Blood, and W. V. Eldridge was chosen for the ensuing year. The directors and the secretary were made the executive committee. Interesting addresses were delivered before the society at its

first session by Rev. J. H. Moore and J. M. Palmer, LL. D. Among its members were J. W. Langley, now County Judge of Champagne county, H. M. Kimball, and W. V. Eldridge. It continued to hold regular semi-annual sessions with increasing interest up to December, 1870. After this time the sessions were annual and of one week each term until 1872, after which time it gave place to the Macoupin County Teachers' Normal, an organization among the teachers of the county for self-improvement. About this time a law was enacted by the legislature raising the standard of qualifications of the teachers throughout the state. It required the teachers to pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, the history of the United States, the elements of the natural sciences, physiology and the laws of health. To meet this new demand, the teachers organized the County Normal, which has held annual sessions of six weeks each term during the months of July and August, up to the present time. In 1878 there were eighty-nine teachers in attendance as members. The work has been thoroughly systematized and made to embrace all the branches required in the examination for county and state certificates. A desire to excel in the profession has acted as a stimulus with our teachers, and many of them have used every opportunity for self-improvement. These institutes are not supported at public expense, but by those who attend them. The public, recognizing their importance to the teachers, give them favorable consideration and prefer those teachers who attend them. Our teachers complain of the limited salary paid them for their labors in the public schools. In 1878, the highest salary paid to any teacher in the county was $100 per month, and the lowest $17.50. The average salary for the same year was $38.57.

During 1878, there was paid to teachers in the county $57,824.46, and for other purposes relating to schools, as school-houses, &c., $18,328.05.

During the same year there were employed in the public schools of the county 282 teachers. This excessive number is due to the fact that many teachers obtain employment for a single term in a place, and many are forced to move on and give place to another. There are 180 school-houses in the county used exclusively for public schools. The estimated value of school property in the county including libraries and apparatus is $176,197.00. The total amount of special tax levied for school purposes in 1878, was $59,118.12. These revenues our people readily pay, and feel that they are amply remunerated by the work done in our schools.

Efficient county supervision has had much to do with the success of the schools of Macoupin county. The success of any enterprise depends on the zeal and efficiency of those under whose supervision it is placed. The office of county commissioner was first filled, in 1833, by appointment of the court. In 1865, the title of the office was changed to that of county superintendent of schools, and the term of office was extended from two to four years. Below is given the list of the names of persons who have served as school commissioner or superintendent, with the date of election:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Miller, | appointed | 1833, | served till | 1839. |
| Daniel Anderson, | elected | 1839, | " | 1846. |
| Enoch Wall. | " | 1846, | " | 1847. |
| George W. Wallace, | " | 1847, | " | 1849. |
| William Weer, | " | 1849, | " | 1851. |
| George B. Hicks, | " | 1851, | " | 1855. |
| Lewis Judd, | " | 1855, | " | 1859. |
| Horace Guin. | " | 1859, | " | 1861. |
| Charles E. Foote, | " | 1861, | " | 1869. |
| F. H. Chapman, | " | 1869, | " | 1873. |
| John S. Kenyon, | " | 1873. | " | 1877. |
| F. W. Crouch, | " | 1877, the present incumbent. | | |

The county superintendents were required to visit the schools of the county each year, which resulted in great good to the schools. This school supervision ceased in 1872 by order of the county board.

The improvement in school furniture has kept pace with the change in the kind of school-houses. Foremost among the manufacturers of school, office and church furniture of the United States is the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co., 213 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Simply as an industrial establishment, it is one of the most successful in the entire west. Their names have literally become a household word, not only throughout the length and breadth of this country, but also in many foreign countries.

They have done much for the cause of education by beautifying and rendering attractive the school-rooms of the country, and not only that, but in providing for the physical comfort and bodily rest of the pupils.

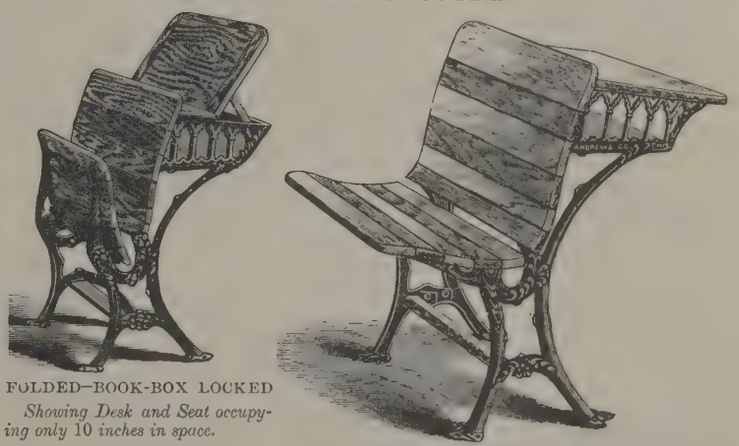
In this special field, Mr. A. H. Andrews, the senior member of the firm, has always been an enthusiast, and to-day hundreds of thousands of pupils are reaping the benefit of his enthusiasm; while other hundreds of thousands, who have finished their school course, look back upon the school-rooms furnished with luxuriously easy seats, convenient and comfortable desks, as the pleasant accompaniments of their school-life, that it will always be a joy to remember. And the house of A. H. Andrews & Co. were the pioneers in this elaborate and beautiful style of school-house furniture. That they have imitators and copyists is not strange—business success in any line will always attract competition and attempted imitation.

For the benefit of patrons of this work, cuts are inserted, exhibiting more clearly than words can express, the beauty, convenience and durability of the modern styles of school furniture.

ONLY FIFTEEN INCHES FROM THE EYE TO THE BOOK.

"1" shows the lid turned up for the Book-Easel.
"2" " " position for the lid as a Writing Desk.
"3" " " " " " when Desk is used as a Settee.

THE TRIUMPH SCHOOL DESK.



FOLDED—BOOK-BOX LOCKED

*Showing Desk and Seat occupying only 10 inches in space.*

*And here is another style much used.*

The patent dovetailed "Triumph" desk is the most perfect in its proportions, and much the strongest and most durable school-desk made. The seat and back are so curved as to enable the pupil to maintain an erect and healthful posture, and to perform his work with an ease and comfort unknown in the use of chair-desks, or even in most of the folding-seat desks. By the improved method of construction, the "dovetail" process, and the use of steel wire rods inserted into the slat-like continuous dowels (see cut of desk in process of setting up), a degree of firmness, strength and durability is obtained that is not equalled or approached by any other method, and which more than doubles its value.

Boards of directors or persons wishing school or office furniture may be sure of finding what they need, at fair prices, at the great establishment of this firm in Chicago.

The following is a list of the township treasurers in Macoupin county for the year 1879, together with the post-office address of each:

| TOWNSHIP. | TREASURER. | POST-OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| STAUNTON 7–6 | H. W. WALL | Staunton, Ill. |
| CAHOKIA 8–6 | E. S. HOLME | Gillespie, Ill. |
| HONEY POINT 9–6 | W. N. CULP | Carlinville, Ill. |
| SHAW'S " 10–6 | J. W. YOWELL | " " |
| NILWOOD 11–6 | JOHN GRAHAM | Zanesville, " |
| GIRARD 12–6 | F. L. THOMPSON | Girard, " |
| DORCHESTER 7–7 | JOSIAH SAWYER | Staunton, " |
| GILLESPIE 8–7 | A. FREY | Gillespie, " |
| BRUSHY MD. 9–7 | W. H. STODDARD | Carlinville, Ill. |
| CARLINVILLE 10–7 | A. MCKIM DUBOIS | " " |
| SOUTH OTTER 11–7 | ROBERT BACON | Buford, " |
| NORTH OTTER 12–7 | G. A. W. CLOUD | Girard, " |
| BUNKER HILL 7–8 | S. S. CLARK | Bunker Hill, " |
| HILYARD 8–8 | SAMUEL BROWN | Plainview, " |
| POLK 9–8 | W. E. SANDERS | Macoupin Station, Ill. |
| BIRD 10–8 | J. H. ARNETT | Carlinville, " |
| SOUTH PALMYRA 11–8 | D. N. SOLOMON | Palmyra, " |
| NORTH PALMYRA 12–8 | IMRI B. VANCIL | Vancil's Point, " |
| BRIGHTON 7–9 | EDWIN AMASS | Brighton, " |
| SHIPMAN 8–9 | E. G. RANDLE | Shipman, " |
| CHESTERFIELD 9–9 | N. CHALLACOMBE | Medora, " |
| WESTERN MOUND 10–9 | J. R. WOOLLEY | Greenfield, " |
| BARR 11–9 | HIRAM DRUM | Barr's Store, " |
| SCOTTVILLE 12–9 | J. H. ROHRER | Scottville, " |

After the expiration of the term of the present treasurers, the law provides that their successors be elected for two years instead of one. They are required to give bond to the township trustees for twice the amount of funds placed in their hands, and to give additional security when required. We have given briefly the history of the public schools of Macoupin county and of such parts of the history of the public-school system of the state as relate to the county. No county in the state has made greater progress in its schools in the same length of time than Macoupin. Beginning with a rude system that would not be recognized to-day as of any merit, it has made rapid progress, until to-day our schools are so graded and conducted, that they offer ample facilities for a liberal education to all who have any desire for literary culture. It may be true that apathy and ignorance prevail in some quarters, and remissness in duty with some teachers and school-officers; yet a careful observer will be fully convinced that the existing evils are fast disappearing, and the whole people realize the importance of supporting none but good schools, and of employing none but good teachers. With all the liberal provisions for a thorough education of all the children, yet the system is by no means perfect. The grand enterprise is but in its infancy, and requires careful and judicious attention to secure the results desired. These should be such that they will prepare every one for the duties of a freeman, and to assist him in becoming an industrious, intelligent, self-supporting citizen.

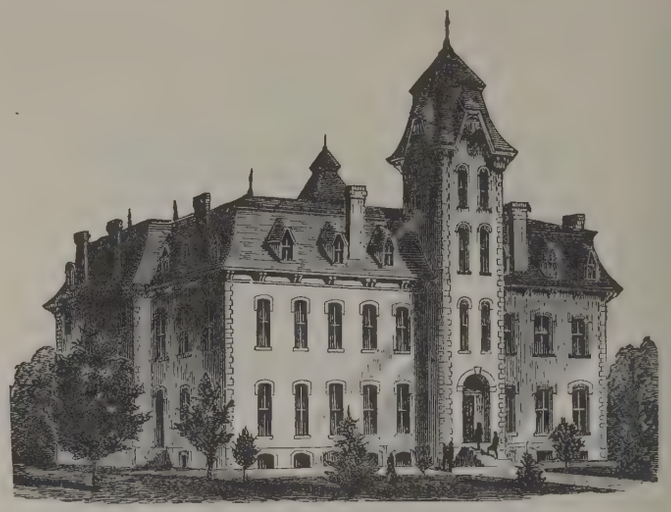
## CHAPTER XIII.

### *BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY.*

BY PROF. RUFUS NUTTING.

THIS, the most important educational institution of the county, and already numbered among the leading institutions of its kind in Illinois, adjoins the corporate limits of Carlinville on the north-east, occupying a magnificent campus of eighty acres. In the foreground are rows of well-grown forest trees of select varieties; as maple, ash, elm, buckeye and the like; while in the back-ground is an undulating park of great beauty, principally composed of native oaks.

The main building, shown in the accompanying plate, is of brick, and constructed in the most thorough manner, at a cost, for building and equipment, of about $60,000. Its frontage toward the west is 116 feet, and it has north and south wings carried back respectively 84 and 72 feet. With well-finished basement below, and high mansard, slate-roofed above, the building



BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY.

is practically of four stories, except the north wing, which is of five stories. All requisite accommodations are here furnished for recitation and lecture-rooms, chapel and general study-room, library and reading-room, and boarding hall, with private rooms sufficient for nearly one hundred students. These rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and in all respects pleasant and attractive.

The other building appearing in the plate is soon to be erected, as authorized by recent action of the Board of Trustees, and is to be about 45 by 60 feet, to be built of brick, and tastefully finished in style most approved for its special purposes. The first story is to be used for chemical laboratory and lecture-room; the second story for museum, and the third story for society rooms of the Philomathean and Orthopatetic societies of the students. The cost of building and necessary furnishing are estimated not to exceed $10,000. A large portion of the special fund required for this purpose has been generously given by Dr. William A. Robertson, a leading citizen of Carlinville, and other citizens of the place are offering contributions to the same end.

At this date (1879) the property of the university amounts to about $150,000, about half of which consists of buildings and equipments, with campus, and about half consists of cash invested in interest-bearing bonds and mortgages, with some lands still unsold. Its yearly income is at present about $9,000, of which less than one-third is derived from tuition.

The faculty is at present composed of seven instructors; viz.-Rev. E. L. Hurd, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Mental and Moral Science, also President of the Faculty; Robert B. Minton, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy; Rev. Rufus Nutting, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; John D. Conley, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; Mrs. Kate Hopkins, Principal of Ladies' Department; Henry Merz, Instructor in German and French Languages; and Thomas E. Moore, A.B., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

As to course of study, this institution embraces three departments: preparatory, collegiate and theological. The course of study in the first of these extends through two years, and is designed to give thorough preparation for the collegiate course, whether classical or scientific. The college-course (classical) extends through four years; and it is believed that it would be difficult to hit upon a course better adapted to the purposes of a complete and thorough education. It is substantially the same as that adopted in the best colleges east and west. Students who complete this course receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The scientific college-course also extends through four years, including all the studies of the preceding course, except Latin and Greek, embracing, however, some other studies of special value. Students upon completing this course, receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Students who complete the studies of the scientific course, and also the Latin of the classical course, receive the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

There is also a collegiate and theological course combined, extending through six years, and containing the main studies of the preparatory and collegiate courses, and also the theological studies. By this briefer and thorough course, young men who could not enter the ministry through a nine years' course of preparatory studies, and who yet have characteristics fitting

them for good service in the pulpits of the various Christian denominations, are enabled to secure the requisite training. Several of the alumni of Blackburn University, now doing good service in the field, are evidence of the wisdom of this arrangement. Both courses afford thorough training in Greek and Hebrew languages and exegesis.

There is also a full theological course, following upon the full classical course, in this institution, and extending through three years. This course is substantially the same as that of the best theological seminaries elsewhere.

Constant attention is paid to composition and elocution in all the departments and courses of study. Students who do not desire to pursue a full course of study, may select as they prefer in any of the established courses, and recite with the regular classes, if found qualified upon examination to do so profitably.

Special instruction is given in civil engineering. Competent teachers in music, both vocal and instrumental, will be provided, if desired.

A report of attendance, deportment, recitations and exercises of each pupil is made out at the close of each term, and sent to the parent or guardian; and future advancement depends entirely on the proficiency of the pupil.

Catalogues with more particular information can always be obtained by addressing a card of inquiry to "Blackburn University," Carlinville, Ill. In accordance with the more liberal sentiment of this progressive age, young ladies are admitted to all the privileges and honors of this institution upon the same conditions that prevail in the case of young men.

Blackburn University owes its existence to the wise foresight and the persevering exertions of Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D., from whom it has fitly taken its name. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Augusta county, Ky., Aug. 22d, 1772, where were spent the first fifteen years of his life. Subsequently a resident of Tennessee, and at the age of twenty-two having been admitted to the gospel-ministry in the Presbyterian Church, he spent twenty-nine years in missionary work, at the same time instructing and superintending the studies of young men preparing themselves for similar work. In 1823 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky. Four years later he accepted the presidency of Centre College in the same state, and then in 1833 removed to this part of Illinois. Becoming convinced of the future importance of this region, and also alive to the urgent need of additional facilities here for higher Christian education, he devised and carried into effect a scheme for the endowment of such an institution as seemed to be demanded. By personal application to benevolent men of means in the eastern states and cities, he obtained advances of money from them to be used in selecting and locating lands for them upon these fertile prairies. These advances were at the rate of $2.00 per acre. After paying the government price, which was but $1.25 per acre, and his own expenses, he was at liberty to use the surplus in entering lands which should serve as a basis for the establishment of his proposed seminary. He thus secured about 16,000 acres, which in 1837 he conveyed by deed to certain trustees, requiring them to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an act by the legislature incorporating an institution of learning to be located at Carlinville, the object of which should be "to promote the general interests of education, and to prepare young men for the gospel-ministry." Not long after this conveyance was executed, his death occurred.

For certain reasons the contemplated charter was not obtained until 1857. In the mean time some of the lands had been sold for taxes, and other difficulties were encountered. But at length in 1858 a building costing $12,000 (a portion of the present building) was erected, and in 1859 a preparatory school was there opened under the direction of Rev. J. C. Downer, which continued three years. Then, having been suspended one year, it was reopened in the fall of 1862 under the supervision of Prof. R. B. Minton, A. M., who had already demonstrated his superior abilities as an instructor in another state. From that date the institution has steadily advanced, adding from time to time to the number of instructors, and expanding its range of studies, until several years since, as above intimated, a full collegiate and theological course had been added to its preparatory course. And in the future, additions will be made to the corps of instructors and to the general facilities afforded by the institution, as rapidly as its resources shall warrant.

Thus far, over one thousand different pupils have to a greater or less extent enjoyed its advantages, and the average number of students annually enrolled, as shown by the catalogues of successive years, has been about two hundred.

Its first collegiate class, consisting of seven members, was graduated in 1870. Ten classes, including that of the present year (1879) have graduated from the institution, numbering in the aggregate eighty-five, and giving an average of between eight and nine for each class. This is a most gratifying and encouraging exhibit, as very few colleges in the United States have been able to show larger results for the corresponding decade of their history. One of the principal colleges in this state graduated on an average but six in each class for the first ten years; and to-day, after having celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, has but little more to show of permanent endowment or of buildings and facilities for its work than belong to this, its very young sister.

But since quality not less than quantity is to be taken into the account in a summary of results, it may be remarked that no more gratifying or conclusive testimonial as to the character of the educational work here done could be asked for or offered than is to be found in the highly honorable position taken by the graduates of Blackburn University in the learned professions and in the responsible business avocations of the age. In enterprise and ability it may safely be affirmed that as a class they fall behind the graduates of no other institution. Not only in our own state but in other states and territories, even in Utah, Oregon, Washington and California they are to be found acquitting themselves in manly style, and earning an enviable reputation.

While so much has been accomplished in the brief past, the present circumstances of the institution are such as to warrant on its behalf the most sanguine anticipations of a still higher future. A few of these may be noted.

1. It is free from debt.

2. It has come through the trying financial ordeal of the past six years with comparatively little loss of property.

3. It has a permanent endowment, substantially unimpaired, and securely invested, which assures the future existence of the University for all time to come.

4. Difficulties that had arisen years ago in its Board of Trustees and Faculty have been obviated, and at this time entire harmony prevails among all those to whom the interests of this important enterprise have been committed.

5. It largely enjoys, as it deserves to do, the affection of its alumni and students, and in growing measure the confidence and good-will of the community.

6. It is able to offer substantial advantages to those seeking an education. Its location is not only pleasant, but exceptionally healthful. Its rates of tuition, in pursuance of the liberal policy of its Christian founder, are from twenty to fifty or a hundred per cent. lower than in other similar institutions; while in certain cases tuition may be wholly remitted. The cost of board, which in the families of the community is much less than in other similar communities, may be much farther reduced through the encouragement and aid extended by the trustees to the boarding department of the institution. Its faculty is composed of instructors of experience and proved ability. The community is socially an agreeable one, well supplied with churches, and with the varied appliances requisite for social enjoyment and improvement. The moral and religious tone of the institution itself is in keeping with its evangelical foundation and Christian aims.

It may be proper to remark that though Blackburn University is under the control of Presbyterians, it is designed in no sense to be a sectarian institution. It would indeed be known as distinctively and peculiarly a Christian institution, where the Bible is the controlling book, and Christ the highest teacher. True to the aim and spirit of its founder, it specially seeks the presence within its walls of those who would prepare themselves to be Christian workers, of whatsoever name. Skepticism and irreligion and vice it discountenances as hostile to its highest purposes. Yet all are welcome, without reference to any church relationship, who are morally correct, and who are sincere seekers after knowledge, and candid inquirers for truth. Various churches have been represented in the Board of Trust as well as in the Faculty, and slight stress is laid upon any distinctive peculiarities of ecclesiastical doctrine or usage. The right of private judgment and the authority of the individual conscience are here most freely conceded and fully respected.

Though the mere matter of the existence of Blackburn University has been settled and assured by the wise foresight and liberality of its founder, the question as to its growth and advancement, as in other like cases, must be decided largely by the community in the midst of which it is situated.

In an important sense it is for the community, and so belongs to the community, and should naturally be cared for by the community.

Self-interest might well dictate as a wise policy, co-operation in so building up such an institution as to make the most possible of it.

To a considerate mind, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars given and invested for the moral and intellectual benefit of the people, will hardly appear a trifling matter.

As a demonstrable fact, the tuition of every student of Blackburn University has actually cost, and will continue to cost over $100 per year. Three-fourths of this sum, by virtue of the above investment, is given as a gratuity to each pupil every year, and through the pupils to the public, and only one-fourth, or $25, paid by the pupil and the public. Thus an annual benefaction of the value of $10,000 to $12,000 is rendered to the public by the institution. The import of such a fact can hardly be over-estimated, or even duly appreciated. Multitudes of the sons and daughters of this region are thus encouraged and assisted to attain such an education as would otherwise be quite beyond their reach, and are so put upon a new and higher plane of efficiency and usefulness and respectability, for which they and their friends will ever after have cause to be grateful. And by this process continually repeated, an uplifting work is silently, yet constantly going on in the community, which when measured by a generation or two will be felt and seen to be most prodigious.

Yet besides the moral and intellectual benefits thus accruing from the presence of such an institution, the pecuniary gain to the community is by no means trifling. To the best class of immigrants seeking a home, the strongest of attractions that can influence the choice of a new location, is such an institution with its educational facilities and the community it has gathered about itself. It enhances the value of every acre of ground within reach of its influence. It disburses thousands of dollars annually among the mechanics, farmers, grocers, and merchants, by way of its salaried teachers and employees and students from abroad, all of whom, but for the institution, would be spending their time and money elsewhere. It saves annually to the citizens of the community who have children to educate, hundreds and thousands of dollars, which must otherwise be expended in boarding their sons and daughters at some distant school.

May not an institution that, besides all moral and intellectual benefits, has a pecuniary value to the community in which it is located, of $30,000 to $50,000 per year, and so in that low view is better than any factory or mill, or mine, properly ask and expect not only good-will, and patronage, but also some reciprocation of pecuniary benefits, when it has occasion to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes, that it may confer still greater benefits in the community in its future generations?

Thoughtful consideration of this question, and a just answer rendered, will make a history for Blackburn University, of which the citizens of our county in future generations may well be proud.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

*PATRIOTISM OF MACOUPIN COUNTY.*

BLACK-HAWK WAR, MEXICAN WAR AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BEFORE entering much into detail of that war, its causes and results, we give to our readers a brief sketch of Black-Hawk, the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those campaigns. Macuta Mahicatah is the Indian name for Black-Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave, and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Braut, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver river settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in '31–'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock river, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of this state. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to the Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his head men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him a battle at once. * * * * In a few days Black-Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared at Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31–'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sax and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April. We give Governor Reynolds' circular which he addressed to the citizen-soldiers in the crisis then pending:

"*To the Militia of the North-western section of the State:*

"FELLOW-CITIZENS:

"Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the state in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by Black-Hawk, are in possession of the Rock river country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontiers to be in imminent danger. I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and also from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands high with all classes. In possession of the above facts I have hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community are in danger. I have called out a large detachment of militia to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d. Provisions for the men and food for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services, as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness in defence of their country. JOHN REYNOLDS."

To the stirring appeal of the governor the patriotic citizens of the state and Macoupin county nobly responded in both campaigns of '31–'32. Many of the best and most prominent men of the county enlisted to protect the frontier and preserve the honor of the state, and did signal service in the memorable events of the Black-Hawk war. Among the citizens of Macoupin county who went out were as follows.

Officers: Captain Harris, afterwards better known to the citizens of this county as Gen. Harris. He organized the first company. Capt. Bennett Nolan, also organized a company. Lieut. Col. Powell H. Sharp, then a resident of what is now Scottville township, ranked as Lieut. Col. in this war, and is spoken of as a brave man. William Coop, Jefferson Weatherford and the late Judge John Yowell were commissioned Lieutenants. The two former were Lieutenants in Capt. Harris' company, and the latter a Lieutenant in Capt. Nolan's company. Aquilla P. Pepperdine was the orderly sergeant in Capt. Harris' company. Thomas McVey and John Lewis were also sergeants in the same company. Capt. Harris' company first rendezvoused at Beardstown, and was mustered at Rock Island under command of Col. A. B. Duwitt of Jacksonville. William J. Weatherford was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. A portion of the Macoupin county men were in the regiment commanded by Col. James Collins. Lieut. Col. Sharp was attached to this regiment. Of the private soldiers from this county may be mentioned the following. George Mathews, Oliver W. Hall, Lewis Solomon, jr., Theodorus Davis, James Hall, John Bayless, Richard Wall, Reese Bayless, John Coop, Hardin Weatherford, Ransom Coop, a Mr. Powell, Hiram English, Thomas Thurman, Reverdy English, David Rusk, Joshua Martin, Travis Moore, Samuel Cummings, Samuel D. Ray, Wilford Palmer, Larkin Richardson, Samuel McVey, John Chapman, Charles McVey, Mathew Withrow, Aaron Sample, John Ross, Spencer Norville, Chas. Lair, William Talkington, James White, Achilles Deatheridge, E. H. Richards, John England, George Sprouse, Harvey McPeters and Zachariah Stewart.

Capt. Thomas S. Gelder, then a resident of Greene county, served in the campaign of '31, and immediately after his return settled with his father on the farm on which he now resides in Chesterfield.

Among those who enlisted from Macoupin county, in Capt. Kinkead's company of Greene county, were John Record, Isham Caudle, Isaac McCollum and Isaac Prewitt; there may have been others, but these are all the names that we have been able to gather, as no official record has been preserved at Springfield. Few of the hardy soldiers of this war remain with us; many after the war was ended moved to other sections of the country, and many others have passed over the River and are now in the embrace of the silent sleep of death.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a major-general, and he was paid accordingly. His presence in the army did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's run, a small, sluggish stream. In the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was, in a measure, demoralizing to the entire forces. Undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by daylight dispatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell, and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded; however, the soldiers from this county did but little fighting. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation. Over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and had gone up on the Wisconsin river, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with all the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country on which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms, adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them. Agricultural pursuits, commerce and manufactures, churches and schools, are lending their influence to advance an intelligent and prosperous people.

### THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the war with Mexico in 1846–47, Illinois furnished six regiments of men, as follows: First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris Forman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James Collins; Sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. Newby.

As the records have not yet been transcribed from the War Department at Washington, we have had to rely solely on the facts furnished by those now living in the county who served in that war. The county furnished about one hundred men.

*First Regiment, Col. Hardin.*—This regiment mustered at Alton, Ill., one thousand strong, transported to New Orleans by steamboat in July, 1846, crossed the Gulf, and disembarked from the vessel at Port Levacca, in Texas, thence by forced march to Camp Crockett, at San Antonia De Baxar, where they became a part of the main army, thence to Persido, thence two hundred and fifty miles to Mount Clover, thence to Paris, and from that point made a forced march to Aqua Aneva. This regiment fought bravely at the glorious battles of Buena Vista, the city of Mexico, and Cerro Gordo. In this regiment enlisted, in Company G, James P. Pearson (better known as Capt. Pierson, who was wagon-master and musician; he was severely wounded in the ankle at Buena Vista), John and Henry Sharp, James Coen, Thomas Joiner, Isaac Hill, Enoch Witt, Richard Mathews, Jefferson Edwards and Thomas Pettyjohn. In Company E, commanded by Capt. Newcomb, were John Vincent (died in the service), William Davis, Snowden Sawyer, S. B. Sawyer, John H. and Wm. C. Purdy, Reuben Skidmore, John Price, James Linton, Andrew Scroggins, Samuel Crowell, and James F. Chapman.

In the Fifth regiment, Col. Collins, Company C, there were fourteen, as follows: B. J. Dorman, William Brown, John Coudel, John Pomeroy (died in Mexico), James Raffurty, James Colyer, Jackson Edwards, Theodorus Moore (died in Mexico), Albert Clark (died in Mexico), William Larrimore, James Morgan, and John Burgess. These three also died in Mexico. James Green and Andrew Shaw were also members of Company C. Capt. Lee, of Fayette county, commanded the company. Several men from the neighborhood of Staunton were also members of this regiment. They were: D. W. Henderson, Benj. Henderson, S. W. Bell, Daniel Grant (died in the service), Drury M. Grant, B. F. Cowell, Thomas Howell (died in Mexico), James Vincent (died in Mexico), Jackson Scroggins (died in Mexico), Harrison Harrington, Ambrose Dickerson, and David R. Sparks.

They were mustered at Alton, in 1846, and sworn in for during the war. Thence they were transported to New Orleans, and from that place were ordered to Tampico, from which place they were transported by vessel to Vera Cruz. Was in Patterson's Division and under Gen. Scott. This regiment participated in several skirmishes, but was in no general engagement. They marched to the city of Mexico, but after its capture, they were mustered out at Alton, Ill., in August, 1847.

In the Fourth regiment, Col. Baker, were quite a number of Macoupin boys. They enlisted in Company B, Capt. Elkin, commander, at Carlinville, in the early part of June, 1846, and the next month, at Alton, were sworn into the service. Their names were: Fuller Smock, Seburn Gilmore, Rush Guy, Lee Graham, Joseph Graham, Elijah Pulliam, Wm. Dew, Richard Mathews, John Tennis, Marion Wallace (died at Tampico, Mexico), Jackson Wallace (enlisted as private, promoted to a first-lieutenancy; died at Camargo), Sylvanus Seaman, Wilson Mitchell, Felix Hampton, M Warmack (discharged at Jefferson Barracks, soon after being sworn in, on account of sickness), Alfred and Samuel Hall (both discharged on account of sickness at Matamoras), Felix Hall (discharged at Jefferson Barracks after enlistment—same cause), John Stockton (also discharged on account of sickness). Also in this regiment were Samuel Cowell and Andrew Scroggins. After being mustered at Alton, the regiment was moved to Jefferson Barracks, where they were drilled for about a month, then sent to New Orleans, thence to Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence to Camp Belknap, on the same river, from there to Camargo, where they laid six weeks; here severe drill was resumed; then took steamer to Matamoras; placed in Patterson's brigade, Gen. Taylor commanding division; afterwards transferred to main army under Gen. Scott. From Matamoras to Victoria, thence to Tampico, where they embarked for Vera Cruz, to which they laid siege, which, after a heavy bombardment, capitulated, surrendering the forts and shipping in the harbor. Then they marched to Cerro Gordo, where the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, were defeated. Here Gen. Shields commanded the brigade. They followed the retreating Mexicans to Jalapa, where they camped for three weeks. Their term of service had now expired, and they were ordered to Vera Cruz, thence to New Orleans, where, in August, 1847, they were discharged, and paid their own way home. Other soldiers from this county in that war were a part of Capt. Little's cavalry company. In Col. Hays' regiment of Texas cavalry, the regiment had two companies from Illinois—Little's and Stapp's. Their names were as follows: Thomas Bacon, sergeant, John Murphy, John Guison, Edward Miller, Wyatt R. Hill, Wm. Jones, Josiah Jones, Hiram Wood, James Holley, Peter Kuykendall, John Wood, William Edwards, Hugh Rice, William F. McWain, Charles Cowden, Thos. Stone, and William Hamilton. John Murphy and Thomas Stone were killed in action near Rober's Bridge, Mexico, and William Jones died at Rio Frio, Mexico.

Others, undoubtedly, were in the war, but their names cannot now be procured. It is pleasing to remember that the last General Assembly of Illinois made an appropriation for the purpose of transcribing the names of Illinois soldiers who were in the Mexican war from the official register at the War Department, the same to be placed in the Adjutant-General's office at Springfield. Gov. Cullom appointed Col. Ferris Forman, of Vandalia, (the only surviving Illinois colonel of that war), to perform that duty. And thus it will be possible to secure a list of those brave men who upheld their country's honor on many a hard-fought field under an alien sky.

### THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

It is not our purpose in this history to treat of the causes, which working through a series of years, finally culminated in civil war. It is ours, rather, to speak of the part taken by Macoupin county in the war of the great rebellion. Of her record her citizens may well be proud. When the tocsin of war was heard the sons of Macoupin crowded forward to offer their services to the national government, and there is no page of her history so brilliant as that which is glorified by the record of their deeds, and, to that record, unborn generations of her children will point in patriotic pride—the lawyer left his office, the minister the sacred desk, the physician his practice, the farmer his plow, and marched away 'neath flaunting banners to stirring martial music, in defence of the grand principle of nationality. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves, but *all*, superior and subaltern, officer and private, by their bravery and devotion, conferred honor on their county—and their country,

The total number of enlisted men accredited to Macoupin county, for all calls for volunteers during the war, up to December 31st, 1865, was 3,184, or a little more than one-eighth of the entire population. True, not so many were in the service at any one time. In 1863, the report of the adjutant general shows that 1,761 were in their country's service. It is sad to remember that very many of those who went forth against those who were their brethren in defence of their country never returned. Their country demanded the sacrifice, and they laid down their glittering youth. Others came back broken in health or mutilated in body, to fill an early grave, or drag on painfully throughout life. But they did duty manfully. They were at the storming of Fort Donaldson and the siege of Vicksburg. They marched with Sherman to the sea, and stood with Grant at Appomattox.

Of the 7th regiment, F and K companies were recruited in Macoupin; of the 3d cavalry, company L; of the 12th, part of company F; of the 14th, company C; of the 27th, company F; of the 30th, part of H company; of the 32d, A and C, and part of company I; of the 49th, company E; of the 59th, company I; of the 97th, company A; of the 122d, all companies but C. In addition, an examination of the roster will show the names of some Macoupin soldiers who were mustered into other regiments.

### THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the state of Illinois, under the first call of the President for three months' troops. The Eighth Illinois claims the same honor. F and K companies were recruited in this county. J. F. Cummings was captain of F, and William O. Jenks and C. F. Adams, were *first* and *second* lieutenants. Of K. Richard Rowett, afterward General by brevet, was captain, and his lieutenants were, Manning Mayfield and George Hunter. The Seventh was mustered into service for three months at Camp Yates, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A. Was sent to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City. Was re-organized and mustered in for three *years*, July 25th. It did duty in Missouri, and went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Ky. It was at the investment and siege of Fort Donaldson, Feb. 13, 14 and 15, and was in the last charge on the enemy's works. Lost three killed, and nineteen wounded. On the 21st, 1862, left for Clarksville, Tenn., Major Rowett, commanding. Ordered to Nashville and to Pittsburg Landing. Was engaged in the two days' battle of Shiloh, under command of Lieut. Col. Rowett. Loss, 2 officers and 15 men killed, and 79 wounded. Was engaged both days of the battle of Corinth; loss, 2 officers and 6 men killed, and 46 wounded.

On June 18, 1863, the regiment was mounted by order of General Dodge, and did most excellent service on scouting expeditions under Col. Rowett—engaging in many severe skirmishes, and making an enviable record for bravery and efficiency.

December 22, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. They performed noble service under Sherman, and were in the battles around Atlanta, and with him on his memorable march to the sea. A complete history of this historical regiment, "the battles, sieges and fortunes it has passed," has been written by D. Leib Ambrose, and published at Springfield, Ill. It was mustered out July 9th, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, July 12th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

### THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonels John M. Palmer, Cyrus Hall. This was first called into State service for thirty days, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It was mustered into service May 4th, 1861. On May 25th, it was mustered in for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. It remained at Jacksonville for instruction until the latter part of June, then proceeded to Quincy, thence to Missouri. It was with Fremont on his campaign to Springfield after Price. Returned and wintered at Otterville.

It was ordered to Fort Donaldson, reaching that place the day after its surrender. Palmer was promoted, and Major Hall of the 7th Illinois cavalry, had been promoted Colonel.

From Donaldson it proceeded to Fort Henry, where embarking on transports, it proceeded up the Tennessee. At Pittsburg Landing it first smelt powder in the bloody battles of the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, and lost in killed and wounded one-half the command, and the regimental colors were pierced with forty-two bullets. General Veatch, commanding brigade, in his official report of the battle employs the following language: "Col. Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment, that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines, and closed the struggle of that memorable day." It took an active part in the siege of Corinth; thence to Memphis, thence to Bolivar, Tenn.

October 4th, 1862, the Fourth Division, under Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, to relieve the beleagured garrison: but Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had punished the enemy, and they met the retreating rebels at the village of Metamora, on the river Hatchie. The Fourteenth Illinois, in the eight hours' fight, sustained its high reputation. After a march into Northern Mississippi, under McPherson, it went into winter quarters at La Fayette, Tenn. It was at Vicksburg, and in the expedition to Jackson. After arduous marches to Natchez, thence across to Harrisonburg, and captured Fort Beauregard; after the return, a large portion reenlisted as veterans. After enjoyment of veteran furlough, it formed a part of the advance on Atlanta. Here it was consolidated with the Fifteenth into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion." In October, 1864, when General Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed, and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville. Those who were not captured, were mounted and acted as scouts on the march to the sea. At Goldsborough, N. C., in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued. The two regiments were filled up, and Colonel Hall was again put in command of the 14th. After the capitulation of Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington, and on May 24th took part in the Grand Review of Sherman's army. Then it proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, thence by river to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Fort Kearney and back. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 16th, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

The aggregate number of men who have belonged to this regiment was 1980; and aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480. During its term of service, the regiment marched 4,490, travelled by rail 2,330, and by river 4,490 miles, making an aggregate of 11,310 miles.

Gen. John M. Palmer, the first Colonel of the Fourteenth regiment, was appointed a Brigadier General in the fall of 1861; served with the army under Hunter and Pope in Missouri; and he also commanded a division in Pope's expedition against Island No. 10. His command formed a part of Pope's army, when he joined Halleck's command in his operations against Corinth in 1862; also participated in the battle of Farmington. After the battle of Murphysboro', December 31st, 1862, he was promoted a Major General, at which place he distinguished himself; he also did signal service for his country in the ever-memorable battle of Chickamauga.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH—COL. MILES' REGIMENT.

Company F. was first commanded by Jonathan R. Miles, who became Colonel of the regiment, and was composed of Macoupin county volunteers.

It was organized at Camp Butler, August 10th, 1861, ordered to Jacksonville, thence to Cairo, (in September) was in the battle of Belmont. It was the first to land on Island No. 10, and was engaged in the siege of Corinth and battle of Farmington. In July 1862, was ordered to Iuka, in December under General Palmer it crossed the Tennessee at Decatur, Ala., and made a rapid march for Nashville, reaching that place on the 12th. It distinguished itself greatly in the battle of Stone river, and suffered severely at Chickamauga: was in Chattanooga during its investment, and behaved nobly at the storming of Mission Ridge. It made a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, returned to London, Tenn., January 25th, 1864, and on April 18 was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn. From thence it moved with the Army of the Cumberland on the Atlanta campaign, was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9th; at Resaca, May 14th; near Calhoun, May 16th; Adairsville, May 17th; near Dallas, from 26th to June 4th; near Pine Top Mountain, June 10th to 14th; battle of Mud Creek June 18th; in assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th; skirmished about the vicinity of Chattahoochie river, was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20th; in the skirmishes around Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25th, 1864, and ordered to Springfield for muster out. Its veterans and recruits consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Infantry.

During its time of service this hard-fighting regiment had the following casualties:—killed or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; number of wounded, 328.

### THE THIRTIETH INF'T., (30TH REG.) LIEUT. COL. WM. C. RHODES' REG'T.

Col. Rhodes recruited Company H in this county. After his promotion Henry W. Strang became captain of it. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler August 28th, 1861, Col. P. B. Fouke commanding. Sept. 1st moved to Cairo forming part of McClernand's brigade. November 7th was engaged in battle of Belmont, doing gallant service and capturing "Watson's New Orleans Battery," was in Oglesby's brigade at the capture of Fort Henry and took part in the siege and capture of Fort Donaldson, also took part in the siege of Corinth, in Col. Logan's brigade. On Sept. 1st marched toward Medan station on the Mississippi Central R.R. Four miles from Medan Station, met 6,000 cavalry under Armstrong, and after four hours' hard fighting gained a brilliant victory. After hard service and marching from place to place reached Memphis, January 19th, 1863. The next May was in the battle of Raymond, Miss. May 16th was in the battle of Champion Hills, losing heavily. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23d, then moved to Black river, under Sherman, to watch Johnson. Was with Sherman in the investment of Jackson, after which it returned to Vicksburg, July 25. Was mustered in as veteran organization, 1st Jan'y, 1864. Was under Sherman on Meridan campaign; March 5th left Vicksburg on veteran furlough arriving at Camp Butler March 12th. April 18th left Camp Butler. On the 28th left Cairo with "Tennessee River Expedition," under Gen. Gresham. Joined Sherman's Grand Army at Ackworth. Was in the battle near Atlanta July 21st, and on the 22d was again engaged, losing heavily. Actively engaged until fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. October 4th, 1864, moved northward in pursuit of Hood. Returned to Atlanta, and on the 15th of November moved forward on the "March to the Sea." Participated in the capture of Savannah December 21st. Moved by water to Beaufort, January 13th, and took part in the capture of Pocotaligo. On 30th of January marched to Goldsboro, N. C. (March 25th, 1865) was engaged during the march in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia and Cheraw and Fayetteville. Arrived at Raleigh on the 14th, where it remained until Johnson's surrender.

Arrived at Alexandria, Va., May 19th, took part in the grand review. Mustered out of service July 17th, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 20th. Received final payment and discharged July 27th, 1865. This regiment was composed of stubborn fighters, and did hard and gallant service.

### THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY,—COL. JOHN LOGAN'S REGIMENT.

Of this, Companies A and C and a portion of I were recruited in Macoupin. Henry Davidson was the first captain of A and Thaddeus Phillips of C; of I, this county furnished Capt. Sam'l Cumings, also the 1st lieutenant.

Robert B. Droke first filling the office, and being succeeded by Richard J. Rucker.

This regiment was organized by Col. Logan, and mustered into service December 31st, 1861.

It bore a distinguished and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, losing forty killed and two hundred wounded. Was engaged in the advance on Corinth. On the 5th of October, 1862, fought the battle of Metamora. This regiment did good service here, seven killed and five wounded. On the 8th of November in a forced march southward from Lagrange surprised and captured over one hundred rebel cavalry at Lamar, and routed the enemy. After many hard marches, part of the time being on short rations, in March, 1863, they moved to Memphis and remained until May 11th, when they moved to Young's Point; on the 15th joined the division ten miles below Vicksburg. Thence to Grand Gulf, where they were detained a few days as garrison. June 12th the post was abandoned, and the regiments joined the division on the lines around Vicksburg; engaged in the siege until June 27th, when Col. Logan, with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and one section of artillery, was ordered to command the post at Warrenton, which was the extreme left of the line. Rejoined brigade on July 4th, and on the 5th marched with Sherman's army toward Jackson, a very trying march. After hard service and skirmishing, and the capture of a battery of nine pieces of artillery, it on January 3d, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, where it was mustered as a veteran organization. Received furlough, and on the 28th reassembled at Camp Butler, Ill., and moved to Bird's Point, Mo. June 12th, 1864, siege of Kenesaw Mountain commenced; the Seventeenth Corps occupied the left of the line and the Thirty-second Regiment occupied the exposed position on the advance. July 2d, was transferred to right of line, on the 4th and 5th, and on the 5th when the Fourth division assaulted the enemy's works the Thirty-second was the first to plant its colors on the works. July 18th the regiment was transferred to the first brigade, and Col. Logan took command of the brigade. While guarding supplies at Marietta, a party of fifty men under Lieut. Campbell, while foraging, after a spirited resistance were captured, only nine escaping. On the 3d the enemy attacked the line near Kenesaw Mountain, and killed and captured twelve men. The regiment remained near Marietta until the "March to the Sea" began, when, on Nov. 13th, it moved from that place, and from Atlanta November 15th, 1864. In the siege of Savannah Capt. Lawson and four men were wounded. It suffered greatly from lack of food. Remained at camp in Savannah, Ga., until Dec. 5th, 1865, when embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort. On Feb. 3d the division waded the Salkahatchie river, two miles wide and from two to five feet deep and ice cold, and after a half hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their strong line of defence. Col. Logan was absent during these two campaigns on court-martial duty at Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Rider, afterwards Lieut. Col., commanded the regiment. Took part in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865. Thence to Parkersburg, Va.; thence to Louisville; thence moved westward, *via:* St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, arriving August 13th. Returned to Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 2d.

Sept. 16th mustered out there, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It traveled while in the United States service 11,000 miles, and its record makes glorious a page of the history of the state.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY,—COL. MORRISON.

Company E of this regiment was the only one which was composed of soldiers from Macoupin. John G. Berry, of Belleville, was the captain, and he was succeeded by Henry W. Kerr, of Carlinville.

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, December 31st, 1861. February 3d, ordered to Cairo; 8th, moved to Fort Henry. Fought at Fort Donaldson, losing fourteen killed and thirty-seven wounded. Was in the two days' battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, losing seventeen killed and wounded. After good service in siege of Corinth, was, on August 21st, moved to Helena, Arkansas, to join Steele's expedition against Little Rock. November 10th, participated in capture of that place. January 15th, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered as veteran volunteers. January 27th, moved to Vicksburg, and accompanied Sherman in the Meridan campaign, and returned to Vicksburg. March 10th, assigned to Red river expedition; 14th, participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, La. April 9th, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill. After returning to Memphis, was, on June 24th, ordered to Illinois on furlough. The detachment of non-veterans remained, commanded by Capt. John A. Logan, participating in battle of Tupelo, July 14th and 15th, 1864. After expiration of furlough, rendezvoused at Centralia, Ill., and proceeded, via Cairo and Memphis, to Holly Springs. August 12th, participated in Oxford expedition, returning to Memphis, August 30th. September 30th, arrived at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; moved to Franklin, and drove the enemy from the place. Moved with the army in pursuit of Price, and returned November 18th, 1864. Arrived at Nashville, Tenn., December 1st. Took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th. December 24th, ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, to muster out non-veterans. Performed garrison duty till mustered out, September 9th, 1865, at Paducah, and arrived at Camp Butler, September 15th, 1865, for final payment and discharge. This was a gallant regiment, and won high reputation.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company I was recruited by Capt. Alfred W. Ellett, of Bunker Hill, promoted Brigadier-General, November 1st, 1862.

This regiment of Illinois men was first accredited to Missouri, Illinois' quota being full, and was known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry. Did good service in that State. February 12th, 1862, the name was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Was in the battle of Pea Ridge, where it fought gallantly all day. After marching and skirmishing, arrived at West Plains, on the 28th of April. Captain Ellett, three lieutenants and fifty men, were ordered to report for duty to Col. Charles Ellett's ram fleet. After service in Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and later, General Robert B. Mitchell, on September 3d, left Murfreesboro, and began the westward march with Buell, arriving at Louisville, September 26th. On October 1st, moved in pursuit of Bragg. October 7th, engaged the enemy at Chaplin Hills. On the 8th, lost heavily, losing 113 killed and wounded out of 361 going into action. On the 10th, pursued the enemy, and on the 14th had a severe skirmish at Lancaster. Was in the Stone river campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, and in the Tullahoma campaign during the siege of Chattanooga; was constantly under fire of the enemy's batteries. November 23d, 1863, started on Lookout Mountain campaign. The Third brigade, of which the Fifty-ninth was a part, was led in the assault on the Mission Ridge by this regiment. January 12th, 1864, was mustered as a veteran organization. On May 3d, the Atlanta campaign began. On the 7th, supported the attack upon Tunnel Hill. On the 8th, began the attack on Rocky-Face Ridge, being constantly engaged until the 13th. Was in action at Resaca, Adairsville, at Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp-meeting grounds. From July 12th until August 25th, it was under fire night and day before Atlanta. Fought at Lovejoy Station. After skirmishing and doing arduous service, on December 1st reached Nashville. December 15th, occurred the battle of Nashville. The Fifty-ninth was in the first line of the assaulting column, and planted the first colors on the captured works. The loss was terrible, one-third being killed or wounded. This was the last battle of note in which the regiment was engaged. After being on duty in various parts of the South until December 8th, 1865, at New Braunfels, Texas, it was mustered out, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. Of its brilliant record each member of the Fifty-ninth, from the colonel commanding to the humblest private, is justly proud. All honor to the Fifty-ninth!

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited principally in the counties of Madison, Cumberland, Fayette, Jasper, Jersey, Calhoun, and Macoupin; was organized at Camp Butler, September 8th, 1862, by Col. Rutherford, and mustered on September 16th. Company A was from Macoupin county, and was raised by L. D. Martin, W. H. Willard and P. H. Pentzer, at Gillespie, Bunker Hill, Staunton, and vicinity. On the organization of the regiment, L. D. Martin was elected Lt.-Col., Wm. H. Willard made Captain of Company A, and P. H. Pentzer, Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Richard Wood was made First Lieut., and Alex. Atchinson, Second Lieut. Lt. Atchinson was killed May 22d, 1863, at Vicksburg. In the spring of 1863, Capt. Willard resigned, and Lieut. Wood became captain. W. E. Best, who had for some months been sergeant-major, vice Pentzer, promoted to the captaincy of Company C. Company A made for itself an enviable record for bravery and heroism. Capt. Pentzer, Company C, was the color company during three years. To Company C, belongs the honor of having surprised and captured Gen. F. M. Cockrell, now U. S. Senator from Missouri.

October 3d, 1862, the regiment was moved from Camp Butler to Cincinnati; assigned to A. J. Smith's division at Louisville. On 17th, left Louisville for Memphis, and went into camp. Left Memphis, December 20th, and landed near Walnut Hill, on the Yazoo, and was on the extreme right during the operations on Vicksburg. When the attack was abandoned, 1st of January, 1863, moved to Arkansas Post, and took part in the battle at that place. May 1st, was engaged at Port Gibson, and May 10th, fought at Champion Hills. May 19th, arrived in rear of Vicksburg, and took part in the hardships and dangers of that memorable siege until July 4th, when the stronghold fell. Took part in Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until August. Embarked for New Orleans on the 25th, and went into camp at Carrollton, Louisiana. It was mustered out of service July 29th, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, August 13th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,—COL., AFTERWARDS GEN., JOHN I. RINAKER, COMMANDING.

All of this regiment was recruited in this county, except Company C. It was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, August, 1862, where it was drilled diligently for a month, and mustered in September 4th. About the 6th of October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Dodge, at Columbus, Ky. Thence to Trenton, Tenn., at which place it went on duty, and Col. Rinaker was placed in command of the Post. On November 12th, the right wing of the regiment—Companies A, D and F—was ordered to Humboldt, Tenn., where, with a part of the Fifty-fourth Illinois and Seventh Wisconsin battery, it constituted the force on duty at that place, under command of Col. Rinaker. About the 16th of December, 1862, a large force of mounted infantry, under command of the enterprising and daring rebel General Forrest, had crossed the Tennessee river near Clifton, for the purpose of tearing up the railroad and destroying the bridges between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky., while a cavalry force, under the rebel Gen. Van Dorn, was moving from Murphysboro, Tenn., to attack and destroy, in like manner, the Mississippi Central R. R., from near Jackson, Tenn., to Holly Springs, Miss. The design of these operations was to frustrate and prevent the movement of the army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Grant, then moving by the inland route, to capture Vicksburg. Gen. Grant's army depended for its supplies upon the line of railroad between Columbus, Ky., via Jackson, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss., and thence south as he advanced. There were at all the stations along the line of road small bodies of troops; most of them were infantry. These detachments, at any of the points, were not of sufficient strength to repel an attack. Gen. Sullivan commanded the district of Jackson, Tenn., including the troops from the Kentucky line toward Columbus to Bolivar, Tenn., and as Jackson was at the junction of the Memphis, Charleston and Mississippi Central R. R. Company's said line on which supplies must move, and as there was a large accumulation of military stores at Jackson, and as Forrest had defeated and captured the cavalry force belonging to that district at Lexington on the 16th of December, Gen. Sullivan ordered all the effective troops on the line to move at once to Jackson. Col. Rinaker, therefore, on the 17th of December, moved his command, consisting of the right wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, four companies of Fifty-fourth Illinois, and half of the Seventh Wisconsin battery, from Humboldt to Jackson, Tenn., where the rest of the One Hundred and Twenty-second arrived the same day. On the night of the 27th of December, when, with a part of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, Fiftieth Indiana, and one-half of the Seventh Wisconsin battery, all under Col. Dunham, were ordered to move out from Trenton to intercept Forrest's command on its return from the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., to the Tennessee river. After a forced march, they reached Huntingdon, Tenn., on the night of the 29th of December. The next day additional troops arrived, and Gen. Sullivan assumed command. The One Hundred and Twenty-second—that is, nine companies of it—with the rest of Col. Dunham's command, took the advance to meet, or rather intercept, Forrest's command, which was moving around to the south and east of Huntingdon, seeking to avoid fighting, and to re-cross the Tennessee river. * * * Two days after, December 31st, occurred the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, sometimes known as Hunter's Cross Roads. The loss to the One Hundred and Twenty-second was one officer and twenty-two men killed, two officers and fifty-four men wounded. At this battle Col. Rinaker was severely wounded. Here they captured seven pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners. Major James F. Chapman, Capt. Balfour Cowen, and Lieut. W. W. Freeman, quartermaster of the regiment, and sixty enlisted men *sick in hospital in Trenton*, were captured by the enemy under Gen. Forrest. Moved on the 17th of February, 1863, to Corinth; on the 25th, was engaged at Town Creek, thence to Saulsbury in June, thence to Iuka in October, Col. Rinaker commanding Post at each place; thence to Eastport, thence to Paducah, and on January 19th, 1864, to Cairo. At all of these places, except Paducah, Col. Rinaker was in command of Post. Companies (these three companies were under command of Major Chapman), E, H and K were engaged in defending Paducah against Forrest's attack. March 24th, repelling three attacks on Fort Anderson. * * * Moved to Memphis and La Grange, and were assigned to First brigade, Third division, Sixteenth corps, commanded by A. J. Smith. July 14th, in the battle of Tupelo, lost Capt. Josiah Burrough and nine men killed, and thirty-three wounded. Was engaged in the campaign in Missouri after Price. Left St. Louis for Nashville, and engaged in the battle of Nashville on December 15th and 16th, capturing four pieces of artillery and a battle-flag, by the skirmish line, commanded by Major Chapman. February 18th, 1865, embarked for New Orleans; thence to Dauphine Island, Alabama. On the 23d, moved with the fleet up Fish river to Dorley's Landing, and thence to Spanish Fort. Col. Rinaker was in command of the First brigade; was engaged in the charge of the 9th on Fort Blakely, losing twenty killed and wounded. Mustered out of service July 15th; received final payment and discharge at Camp Butler, Ill., August 4th, 1865. This was one of the best of the Illinois regiments, and its colonel was breveted brigadier for meritorious services.

### THE THIRD CAVALRY,—COL. CARR.

Company L., of this regiment, was raised in this county. David R. Sparks, captain; Norreden Cowen, 1st lieutenant; Aaron Vanhooser, and Benj. F. Cowel, who were promoted from sergeant.

The regiment was organized by Col. E. A. Carr, in August, 1861. Ordered to St. Louis in September; thence to Jefferson City; thence to Warsaw; October 11th, was in the movement against Springfield; was with Siegel's division, and was the last to leave Springfield; November 19th reached Rolla; December 29th, moved in the advance of Curtis' army; near Springfield fought the first battle and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign. On 15th of February, 1862, captured prisoners from Price's retreating army at Crane Creek, and also participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. On the 18th at Sugar Creek the Third battalion charged and routed the enemy. Marched and skirmished with the enemy, losing some men. On May 14th moved to Little Red river. Fell back to Fairview. On the 7th, Capt. Sparks, (sent out to reconnoiter and fell into ambush at a Cross Roads, and charged in order to effect an escape,) with 66 men was surrounded by 300 of the enemy, and bravely leading his company cut his way out, losing four wounded and four prisoners. Reached Batesville on the 11th; marched to Jacksonport. On July 5th, moved with the army for Helena; reaching that place on the 15th. Detachments of the regiment engaged in scouting, including Captain Kirkbridge's raid to St. Francis river, and five companies with General Hovey's raid to Grenada. On the 23d of December, 1862, company L. and five others, under command of Kirkbridge, embarked for Vicksburg, and did good service on picket and escort duty in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg; company L. being one of the last to embark. Company L. was detailed as escort for General McClernand. The regiment took part in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona, and Guntown, also in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. On December 15th, was first in the enemy's works, when General Hatch turned the left of the enemy. In January, 1865, drove the enemy across the Tennessee, being then under the command of Gen. Wilson. In May was sent to St. Louis, thence to St. Paul. On July 4th started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, north to the British lines; south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Barthold. October 13, 1865, having served the country long and well, at Springfield, Illinois, was mustered out of service.

### COMPANY B, 2D ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The members of this company from Macoupin were recruited at Girard by Captain Fletcher H. Chapman, who had gained experience as an officer of artillery in Missouri, connected with Palmer's regiment. Twenty-five or thirty members of the company only were raised here. Captain Chapman's company and that of Captain Rolla Madison, were consolidated as company B,

at St. Louis, Captain Madison assuming command. They were placed in charge of a battery of heavy artillery, consisting of five 24-pound siege guns, and one 64-pound howitzer, for service in the field; were ordered from St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing; arrived there the night before the first day's battle of Shiloh. The battery opened fire from the last line about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and did brilliant service, aiding materially with its heavy fire in checking the enemy's advance. On the second day one of the guns and the howitzer were sent to the front. The battery was hauled by oxen on the movement against Corinth, and was called by the troops the "Bull Battery." At the battle of Corinth Capt. Chapman was in command of the battery, which did effectual service. He was afterward brevetted major, but was never mustered. The company was stationed at Corinth until January of 1864, when it was ordered to Memphis, turned over the heavy guns, and took charge of a battery of light artillery; was ordered on the Sturgis raid, and took part in the disastrous battle of Guntown. On the retreat, the guns had to be abandoned in a swamp. The company returned to Memphis, ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, and saw no further service, their term of enlistment soon expiring. They were mustered out at different dates, as their terms expired, and received their discharge and payment at Springfield, Illinois. They had done great service for their country at two critical moments in two of the greatest battles of the war.

Such is a sketch of the war record of this county in the great Rebellion. But it is not yet complete. There yet remains to be mentioned the noble part taken by those who did not go into active service. We honor him who lays down his life for his country or risks it in her defence. But those who contributed of their treasure liberally, that the soldier might go to the front feeling that his family were amply provided for; those who furnished the sinews of war, are not less worthy of honor. Macoupin county paid in bounties to the brave soldier boys the sum of $171,600. In addition there was paid by townships, $32,447 (Staunton being the banner township, paying $7,790,) making a grand total of $204,047. No patriot need blush for such a record as this county made in the *War for the Union.*

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## CHAPTER XV.

*ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF MACOUPIN COUNTY.*

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY ELDER W. W. FREEMAN.

HAVING been requested to write the History of the Baptists in Macoupin county, and being desirous of preserving everything relating to its early settlement, I have consented to do so, with the hope that it may afford to every one who reads, an hour both of pleasure and profit. To do this in a manner satisfactory to all, it is necessary to go back of the settlement in this county and give some details that antedate the recollections of the oldest inhabitants.

As early as 1784 the Rev. Josiah Dodge, a native of Kentucky and Baptist preacher, visited what is now the state of Illinois, and settled within the present limits of St. Clair county. Here it was that the work of evangelistic labor commenced. At that time the whole of the North-west Territory was a part of Virginia, but the Baptists, like other denominations, were anxious to be among the first in offering the helping hand of Christianity to the world. Indeed it may be said that they have not been behind other denominations in recognizing their obligations to give a pure gospel to all mankind, though at that time the country was almost wholly given up to and occupied by hostile Indians, except along the rivers. This man preached to the scattered few American settlers, and under the blessing of God, laid the foundation upon which to rear the vast number of churches in Illinois, which in 1878 amounted to 929, with 653 pastors, and with a membership of 68,074. In 1787 the Rev. James Smith, also a Kentuckian, came into the country and materially aided, by his preaching, in bringing about the results before stated. It was under the preaching of the Rev. Josiah Dodge that James Lemen, Sr., was converted, baptized and united with the Baptist church—he afterward became a preacher, and was the father of Elders James, Moses, Joseph and Josiah Lemen, men who bore a conspicuous part in building up the churches in the state of Illinois, and are remembered with great affection by multitudes throughout the state, and particularly in this and the counties south of here. In 1796 Elder David Badgley and Joseph Chance visited the country, preached to the people zealously and with great success. Converts were multiplied, and they with others were organized into a church by their ministers. This was the first organized body of Baptists in this state. These men lived and labored long, and were finally gathered home to receive their reward. Their descendants still live in Madison and St. Clair counties, the people respecting ancestors and descendants. As converts increased in number, churches were organized, and preaching became general in the sparsely settled neighborhoods, though not frequent. The tide of immigration pushing northward, through Madison county, reached Macoupin in 1815. In 1817 the Rev. John M. Peck, a descendant of the New England Pilgrims, and a native of Connecticut, immigrated to the West and located in St. Clair county. He was an educated man, deeply imbued with a missionary spirit and greatly devoted to the work of spreading the gospel. His labors were most abundant, and never ceased until gathered home. The writer remembers hearing him preach when too weak to stand upon his feet, his congregation, mostly ministers, gathered about him as children around an affectionate father, each anxious to catch the most unimportant word that fell from his lips. As he sat in an armed chair and unfolded the truths of the gospel, he reminded one of John the beloved disciple addressing his younger brethren.

Civilization having reached the northern limit of the American Bottom, settlements were formed on Wood river, east and north-east of Upper Alton, until in 1806, when Rev. William Jones settled there and preached to his neighbors, extending his labors north and eastward as settlements were made. As early as 1817 or perhaps 1815, Mr. Jones came into the present limits of Macoupin county and unfurled the banner inscribed in the motto, "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism," on Coops creek, near where the road from Woodburn to Carlinville crosses it. He continued at intervals, to the date of his death, to visit the county for the purpose of strengthening his brethren. Men still live in the county who remember this old servant of God with great veneration. He was the grandfather of John R. Jones, of Bunker Hill, who is also an earnest and successful preacher of the gospel. There were many others whose names should be mentioned, but time and space forbid. The following are the churches which have been organized with dates of organization as far as could be ascertained.

#### CONCORD ASSOCIATION.

*Concord Church* was constituted June 13th, 1829, by elders William Rogers, Aaron Smith and Thomas Lee, with eight members, as follows: Braxton Maybry, James Maybry, Maximilian Mabry, Nancy Mabry, Sally Mabry, Christian Mabry, Reuben Claringer and Sally Claringer, and has maintained its regular monthly meetings, with rare exceptions, and then only for reasons beyond the control of the members. The membership at present is 34. Rev. Isaac Conlee, who has recently died, was pastor for a great many years. Rev. James Solomon was ordained at the request of this church, and has been engaged in preaching ever since, with good success. The membership of this church, since its organization, has been very large, most of whom have died, while others have been dismissed by letter to join other churches, either in its vicinity or in more remote regions. Notwithstanding there are but few members at present, it still maintains all its meetings with regularity.

*Hopewell Baptist Church*, located on the south side of Spanish Needle Prairie, is one of the oldest churches in the county; the exact date of its organization has not been received, and therefore cannot be given. It has, however, maintained its regular meetings, and for the last few years has increased in membership, and now has seventeen in all. Like Concord church, during its existence, it has received into its fellowship a great many members, most of whom have died, and others have been dismissed by letter.

Its present pastor is elder George W. Jones, whose post-office address is Hornsby, this county.

*Spring Creek* is another of the older churches, and located on the south-east corner of section fourteen in Cahokia township, the date of its organization not received, but has, and does still, maintain its regular meeting. Its present membership is nineteen.

*Otter Creek* has a membership of twenty-six, and holds its meetings regularly. Date of organization, May, 1861, with 13 members. B. B. Piper, first preacher.

APPLE CREEK ASSOCIATION.

*Harmony Church* is located in this county west of Plainview, and has a membership of seventy-nine. Date of organization, present pastor, and value of church property not known, there being no response to letter of inquiry.

*Head of Wood River Church* is an old association, and has maintained its organization and regular meetings, but has not furnished any data as to its history; its present membership is twenty-nine, according to the minutes of the association; elder J. R. Jones is the present pastor.

*Henry Creek Baptist Church* was organized July 11th, A. D., 1835, under the United Baptist Church at Henry creek, by elders Jacob V. Rhoades, and Pleasant Lamar associated with brethren Joseph Buckhanan and John Blevins on the following constituent membership as follows: Brethren Thomas Moore, Sr., Elisha Mitchell, Samuel Brown, Elijah Mitchell, and Thomas Moore, Jr., and sisters Silvay Moore, Roena Brown, and Phœbe Buck. At the same meeting sister Sally Smith was received by letter, and sister Ann Moore by experience and baptism, making a total membership of ten. In the month of September following, the church made application by letter and messengers for membership in the Apple Creek Association, and was received into the fellowship of that body, which relation has continued to the present time. Meshach Browning was elected the first pastor of the church and continued his pastorate from July, 1835, to February, 1839. From that time until July, 1840, the church was without a pastor, at which time elder Samuel Haycraft was called and accepted the charge of the church, and continued his pastorate until March, 1843. In June following, elder Thomas Moore was elected pastor, which relation continued until his death, in 1844. During the year elder Samuel Haycraft was recalled to the pastorate and continued to serve the church until 1848, when elder H. H. Witt was called to the pastorate for one year. In April, 1849, elder Samuel Haycraft was again called to the care of the church for the third time, but did not accept. From that time until 1852 the church was without a regular pastor. In January of that year elder James Mitchell was called and served for one year. During this year Lewis A. Pilcher was ordained by the church to the work of the gospel ministry. From June, 1853, the church had the labors of elder Ira Moore for one year In November, 1856, J. G. Brown was ordained by the church. The church again found itself without a pastor until December, 1858, when elder S. B. Redman was elected pastor for one year. In November, 1859, elder John Brown was called to the pastorate and continued this relation for two years, after which time elder S. B. Redman served the church until May, 1866. F. M. Long was ordained by the church to the work of the gospel ministry in 1865. Elder John Brown was again called to the pastorate in May, 1866, and continued to serve the church until December, 1870. Elder S. B. Culp was called to the pastorate of the church, which relation continued with the church until October, 1874, when elder Thos. N. Marsh was called by the church for one year. In June, 1871, Levi Mitchell was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and in February, 1876, was called to the charge of the church, and continued the relation until April, 1879, when the church made a call upon elder J. R. Barbee to become pastor; the call was accepted, and he is now laboring with and for the church. This church is now forty-four years old. Three other churches, Shaw's Point, Honey Point and Oak Hill are the offspring of this body. The present nominal membership is about sixty-seven. The house of worship was built in 1872 and 1873 at a cost of about $2,600, and is situated in the northeast corner of Gillespie township, on the road leading from Gillespie to Carlinville. The number of members who have been identified with this body during the entire course of these forty-four years is about 371. Elder J. R. Barbee is moderator and S. J. Williams, church clerk.

*Liberty Church* is a small body located in the southern part of Polk township, but failed to make any report of its history. Membership in 1875, eighty-seven. John Anderson, clerk.

*Little Flock* is located in the southwest part of the county and has a membership of twenty-two. Post-office, Shipman.

*Mt. Pleasant Church* is located in Medora, and next to Concord, is the oldest in the county, its organization dating back to April 21st, 1832; the membership then was only five, with elder Jacob V. Rhodes, moderator, and Henry Rhodes, clerk. Present membership, 127. Value of church property, about $2,000. It is probable that this church, during its forty-seven years' existence, has received more members than any other church. B. E. Parker church clerk, Medora, Illinois.

*Mt. Zion Church* is situated in the southwest portion of the county and has a membership of sixty-six. Post-office, Piasa.

*Oak Hill Church* is situated two and a half miles south of Carlinville, and is the offspring of Honey Creek; the present membership is probably fifty, with elder D. P. Dedrick as supply. Ministers will do good by giving it a call.

*Shaw's Point.*—This church was organized July 9th, 1853, with eight members. Elder Ira Moore first pastor; present membership sixty-three. Value of church property $700. Elder Levi Mitchell, pastor, and William Fuller, church clerk. Post Office, Carlinville. Church situated in the south-east corner of Shaw's Point township.

*West Prairie.*—Could get no report from this church; reported in the minutes as having sixty-six members; it is situated east of Bunker Hill in Dorchester township.

CARROLLTON ASSOCIATION.

The following is from the record of the Carlinville Baptist Church:

"*Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Ills.*,
Lord's Day, May 10th, 1835.

Agreeable to appointment, several brethren of the Baptist denomination met to take into consideration the expediency of constituting a Baptist church in Carlinville. Present elders Ebenezer Rodgers and Elijah Dodson, brethren Alexander Fernister from the first Baptist church of Baltimore, Md., and A. Wilber of the second Baptist church, Boston, Mass.

Elder E. Rodgers was chosen moderator and A. Wilber scribe. After hearing the news and exercises of the brethren and sisters wishing to be embodied in church fellowship, it was concluded proper that the brethren and sisters be united in church fellowship. Whereupon the ministering brethren proceeded to constitute said church in the following order:

Hymn and prayer by elder E. Rodgers, reading the articles of faith and covenant by the same. The following persons then gave in their names as members, viz.: Haskins Trabue, Samuel Lair, Abner Kelly, Tandy Cork, Edmund Sutton, Isaac L. Wilson, Obadiah McWhorter, Sabra Kelly and Sarah Sutton. The members were then addressed by elder E. Dodson; right hand of fellowship by the same. Concluding prayer by A. Wilber; sung a hymn; benediction by elder E. Rodgers.

A. WILBER, Scribe,
EBENEZER RODGERS, Mod.

Of this church elder E. Dodson was first pastor, A. Kelly first clerk and Haskins Trabue and John Daniel first deacons. Since the organization the following named elders have been pastors, to wit: Elijah Dodson, Ebenezer Rodgers, Moses Lemen, S. C. James, Jacob V. Hopper, John C. Mapel, John B. Jackson, W. W. Freeman, M. V. Kitzmiller, A. C. Rafferty, Wm. C. Roach, John W. Terry and M. C. Clark; the church is now without a pastor. Value of property $4,000; present membership, 132. At the first protracted meeting held by the church commencing October first and ending October 23d, 1837, "between sixty and seventy persons were hopefully converted, forty-two were baptized and added to the church, and three by letter, as follows: John Sutton, Jesse Sutton, Martin Rhine, James Dooley, Wm Johnson, John Wilson, Stephen Trabue, Ruthy McWhorter, Mary Sutton, Delilah Walker, Sarah Wilson, Clary Reynolds, Joanah Wilson, Margaret A. Cisco, Elizabeth Connor, Sarah Hull, Wm. Wood, Robert Mansfield, Louisa A. Reynolds, A. J. Dillon, James Sutton, James R. Walker, John Hull, Money Wetherford, Henry Brewer, Joseph Trabue, Nancy Ann Walker, Jane Logan, Polly Sutton, Eliza J. Trabue, Mary Ann Brewer, Sarah Dooley, Amanda Wetherford, Nancy Wetherford, Sarah Wood, Harbird Wetherford, Stephen Harris, Minerva Wetherford and John Warren, with John Reynolds, sister Wood and Br. Lee." The preachers at this meeting were elders Ebenezer Rodgers, Aaron Trabue and Elijah Dodson. Since the date of organization hundreds have been members of the church, though the membership now is as before stated.

*Girard Baptist Church* was organized March 17th, 1855, by elders J. Harvey, Joseph Wrightsman and Hezekiah T. Chitton with a membership of fourteen.—Elder Harvey supplied the church for a few meetings.—Elder Martin V. Kitzmiller became the first pastor, November 8th, 1856, at which time the membership was reduced to eleven.—James Michaels first

deacon, and J. W. Duncan first clerk. Present membership 144; whole number since organization 317. Value of property $3,000. Pastor Eld. M. V. Kitzmiller and Thos. W. Thacker, clerk.

*Summerville Church*, is located in west part of the county in Chesterfield township. Has been without a pastor for a long while; no statistical report received.

*Virden.*—No report. Membership in 1876 as reported 267. Elder J. L. M. Young present supply. Value of property probably $4000.

EDWARDSVILLE ASSOCIATION.

*Brighton Baptist Church* was organized November 26th, 1833, by elders Elijah Dodson and Alvin Bailey, with eleven members, Joseph Richeson, deacon and clerk. The pastors and supplies have been as follows: elders E. R. Fort, Amos Dodge, Z. B. Newman, Ebenezer Rodgers, H. T. Chitton, Wm. Roberts, O. L. Barber, John E. Moore, Jacob V. Hopper, Joel Terry, — Manning, Herman S. Lowe, Frank M. Ellis, A. L. Cole, P. Erving, — Johnson, A. Knapp, R. F. Gray, L. M. Whiting, B. F. Humphrey, E. H. Chapin, J. F. Baker. Whole number of members 190, present number thirty; value of property $2,000. J. W. Warren, clerk.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT BUNKER HILL.

A meeting was held December 22d, 1840, of which James M. Cooper was chairman and S. H. Davis clerk, at which the subject was taken into consideration of organizing a Baptist church. The organization was completed January 9th, 1841, the following ministers of the gospel being present: The Rev's. A. Dodge, R. Kimball, William H. Briggs, and John M. Peck. The society numbered the following members: Daniel Rice, Avolin Church, James M. Cooper, Noah H. Flanagan, Charles Johnson, Johnson McGilvary, Willis McGilvary, David P. Kelsey, Sarah Wright, Maria Church, Elizabeth Cooper, Maria S. Flanagan, Abigail R. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Flanagan, Abigail A. Pettingill, Christiana McGilvary, Catharine McGilvary, Amelia McGilvary, and Rosella E. Pomeroy. The deacons chosen were Noah H. Flanagan and Avolin Church. S. H. Davis was elected clerk. From 1841 to 1843 the Rev. Wm. H. Briggs was pastor. The Baptists joined with the Congregationalists in building a church in 1849 in which they worshipped till January 24, 1854, when measures were taken to build the present church edifice, which was dedicated October 29th, 1854. March 25th, 1858, the church was organized under the name of the Berean Baptist church of Bunker Hill.

*Nilwood Church*, organized October 7th, 1865, by Rev. J. Bulkley, with twelve members, and he was the first preacher; present membership, nominal 190—resident sixty. Value of property $1,500.

*Spanish Needle Baptist Church* was organized March 23d, 1844. Elders Joel Terry and William H. Briggs and brethren W. D. H. Johnson, James R. Walker and Albert Wilson composed the council. Twenty-five persons signified their desire to be recognized as a church by handing in their names. Elders W. D. H. Johnson, Moses Lemen, Jacob V. Hopper, W. W. Freeman and A. C. Rafferty, successively attended the church as pastors. Theo. O. Bailey clerk, P. O., Carlinville.

*Woodburn Baptist Church* was constituted June 24th, 1835, elder A. Bailey, Mod., and elder E. Dodson, Scribe, with the following named persons as members: Elijah and Nancy Dodson, Daniel and Caty Luttrell, Enos and Isabinda Grandy, Elisha and Louisa Starkwether, Charles H. Jones, Hiram and Polly Starkwether and Sarah Minor. Elder E. Starkwether was chosen standing moderator. The pastors and the occasional preachers of this church have been elders E. Starkwether, E. Dodson, G. B. Davis, S. R. Allard, E. Rodgers, Amos Dodge, George Stockwell, John M. Peck, Moses Lemen, Wm. H. Briggs, A. Sherwood, Z. B. Newman, G. P. Guild, John E. Moore, Jacob V. Hopper and George Silver, and as deacons, E. Grandy, Isaac Long, A. Starkwether, Justus Rider, Jonathan Huggins. In 1840 nineteen members took letters for the purpose of forming a church at Bunker Hill, and in March 1851 ten more received letters to form a church at Coops creek.

*Oakland Church*, Clyde, has furnished no data or statistics. The church belongs to Greenville Association, Post Office Hornsby, Macoupin Co., Ills.

MACOUPIN ASSOCIATION.

*Charity Baptist Church* was organized in June, 1849, by elders S. D. Spain and Zachary Waters, with eight members. There have been added to the church by baptism 213, and a large number by letter. John Mitchell, Michael Sell, J. L. Westrope, John Courtney, and J. Waters have at various times served as deacons and J. R. Walker and J. C. Waters as clerk. Present membership 135. Value of church property $1,000.—Elder Z. Waters has been pastor ever since the church was constituted, and is the only member of the original number living.

*East Union*, Post Office Palmyra, Ills.—No statistics furnished; according to minutes present membership fifty-two.

*Gilead*, Post Office Barrs' store, no report; present membership sixty-four.

*Goshen*, Post Office Palmyra. was organized March, 1871, with twenty-eight members; first pastor elder Joel Turner; present membership seventy-six; elder J. J. Bristow pastor, and George O. Solomon clerk.

*Hickory Point Church* is situated west of Nilwood; but as no response has been received, cannot give history. It numbers thirty-six members.

*Honey Point* is located nine miles east of Carlinville, and was organized in January of 1873, by elder J. R. Jones with ten members, and during the meeting, which continued twenty-two days, twenty-two others were added to the church. During the following December another meeting was held with thirty-three additions as the result. Elder J. R. Jones was chosen first pastor.—The present membership is 55.—Samuel Potter, clerk.

*Mt. Moriah*, Post Office Palmyra, minutes say sixty-one members.

*Prospect.*—No report except from minutes, which say twenty-one members.

*Pleasant Point.*—No report. Minutes say, Post Office Palmyra, membership twenty-eight.

*Shiloh Church* is located eight miles west of Carlinville, and was organized May 10th, 1851.—Elder Jacob V. Rhodes, moderator, and Bro. Francis G. Brown, clerk. Present membership 121. Pastor, elder D. P. Deadrick. Bro. J. M. Mize, clerk. Valuation of property $1,000.

*Salem Church* is located east and south of head of Cahokia, but of its history nothing is known.

SANDY CREEK ASSOCIATION.

*Goshen Church*, Post Office Fayette, Greene Co., Illinois. No data except minutes of 1875; give membership twenty-three and elder Caudle, pastor.

*Mount Zion Church*, Post Office Scottville, no data except minutes of 1875; give membership ninety-three, and J. A. Moore, pastor.

*Otter Creek Baptist Church* wasorga nized with thirteen members, by elders William P. Hart and J. F. Nichols, about the first of July, 1860. Elder Wm. P. Hart was first pastor, with elders J. F. Nichols, Z. Waters, Joel Turner, C. A. Warley, George Hart, successively. During the late war many of the members entered the service of the United States as soldiers. On account of the members not being able to agree upon a site, no church-house was ever built. The membership at one time reached two hundred. Owing to the want of proper discipline and other causes, the fellowship of the church became so deranged, as to suggest a reorganization, which took place in 1876. This, however, did not give satisfaction, and the church has not prospered. The present membership is sixty-two. Elder Z. Waters, pastor, and Wm. H. Hart, clerk. Its associational connection is unknown to the writer, but probably belongs in Macoupin association.

WOOD RIVER (COLORED) ASSOCIATION.

This association includes within its territory about the entire state, and has twenty-seven churches, ten pastors, and a membership of 2090 in 1875. The churches in this county are Bunker Hill, thirty-four members, Carlinville, eleven members, and Piasa, thirty-eight members. Jackson Robison is the principal pastor in this county.

Thus, with the data received, is the history of the church presented, very unsatisfactory to the writer, with the hope, however, that this may call the attention of ministers and laymen to the fact, that if they would have a current history, data must be furnished, when asked for. It would have afforded the writer an amount of pleasure not to be described if he could have given a history, even satisfactory to himself, but he has not. It now remains only to do the best possible justice to the pioneer preachers, by giving the names of as many of them as could be learned, as follows:

Revs. Peter Long, Joseph Lemen, James Lemen, Moses Lemen, Josiah

Lemen, Austin Sims, Joseph Chance, Wm. Birge, Elijah Dodson, Larkin Craig, Lewis Solomon, Sr., Reuben Kline, Z. Waters, Stephen Conrad, Wm. Fitzgerald, Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Jones, A. Conlee, — Stuteville, Abner Hill, Thomas Lee, S. D. Spainouer, John Barnett, Pleasant Lamar, Isaac Conlee, James Solomon, John Wilton, Wm. Craig, David Gimlin, A. Brownlee, Meshach Browning, Thomas Moore, H. H. Witt, James Mitchell, Thomas Corr, Samuel B. Culp, Samuel Haycraft, John Record, S. B. Redman, H. T. Chilton, Wm. Hill, Aaron Trabue, John Stephens, — Moreland, — Hicks, and Mrs. Middy Hubbard, (now Mrs. M. King.)

ADDENDA.—The church at Staunton was overlooked, however, no data received from it; it belongs to the Edwardsville Association, and in 1875, according to the minutes had a membership of twenty-six.

*Bethlehem Baptist Church* was also omitted in the regular order; it belongs to the association last mentioned; it is located in what is now called Centerville in this county, and was organized on the sixth day of March, 1851, at the house of Mrs. Bullman near Coops Creek. The council was composed of elders Elijah Dodson, Luke Dillard, and Jacob V. Hopper, with brethren N. H. Flanagan, Dow Dillard of Bunker Hill church, and Isaac Long, Jonathan Huggins and A. J. Coats of Woodburn church. Noah H. Flanagan, moderator, elder J. V. Hopper, clerk. The organization consisted of thirteen members. First pastor elder L. Dillard.—Present membership ten.

## THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JOSEPH WINTERBOTTOM.

The *Carlinville Methodist Episcopal Church* is the representative of what was probably the first organized effort at Christian labor in Macoupin county. There may have been preaching by ministers of other denominations previous to 1831, but it seems that there is no history of any attempt to organize a church until the fall of 1831, when the Rev. S. M. Otwell was sent as a missionary to what was called "Macoupin Mission," which embraced besides Macoupin county, the eastern part of Jersey, Greene and the southern part of Morgan counties; it became known as the Carlinville Circuit. The first sermon was preached by the above-named minister in the fall of 1831, at a tavern kept by Mr. Lewis English. Afterward meetings were held in the log court-house, which stood on the south-east side of the square.

The first members were Rev. S. M. Otwell and wife (now Mrs. Mary B. Wright of Carlinville), Mother Tennis, Thomas E. Kendall, Wm. Brown, N. R. Brown and their wives.

In the spring of 1832, Bro. Otwell established the following preaching places; at James Cave's (now Palmyra), Jesse Peebles' (now Chesterfield), Samuel Kellar's (named Forks of Macoupin, near Road's Point), Otter Creek (now Girard). Services were held at the home of Mr. Bird England.

"Dry Point," preaching at Wm. Hunddleson's house. "Sugar Creek" (now Virden) preaching at the home of Titus England. At Staunton, preaching was commenced at the residence of Hosea Snell. Afterward services were held at the school-house.

The first camp meeting held in this county was in the month of August, 1832, in the woods belonging to James Cave, near where the village of Palmyra now stands. The whole neighborhood assisted in preparing the ground; they cut down the trees, split the logs for seats, and made a stand for the ministers from the same rude material. The camp meeting began on Friday, and continued five days. Revs. Peter Cartwright, N. Cloud and Owens assisted.

The first year Rev. Otwell received $100 for his work, which was paid by the mission. With this amount he was expected to live and keep his family.

The second year he was paid by the members, and received $20,00. During second year a part of the time he was engaged in keeping a store. In 1833, Elihu Springer was appointed preacher in charge, and Peter Cartwright Presiding elder.

In 1834, E. G. Falkner was appointed pastor. N. P. Heath was pastor in 1835 and J. B. Woodland for 1836–7.

Carlinville society built their first church edifice in 1834. In 1845 they bought a brick church from the Baptists.

Sabbath-school was organized in 1836, with Bro. Jarret Dugger as first superintendent.

The following is an alphabetic list of stations and circuits, with some facts which we have collected. Very little is said of some churches, not because we are partial, nor are the publishers responsible; we have written as often as three times to the proper parties, but no response have we received.

*Brighton Circuit.* The present pastor is R. Z. Fahs. This circuit comprises the following societies: Miles, Woodburn, Providence and Asbury. Providence is in Jersey county. Asbury church is built on the line between Macoupin and Jersey counties.

The *Woodburn Church* was built in 1851, and dedicated in 1855 by Dr. Wood, now of Carrollton, Illinois. The present trustees are Thomas King, E. T. Dodson, John Bates, Enoch Hollows. The church has twenty-one members. Miles church is the outgrowth of a class organized by Rev. S. M. Otwell in 1831. During the pastorate of S. W. Waggoner their present church was dedicated, Feb. 12th, 1871, by Robert Allyn, D. D. Trustees: J. R. Miles, J. E. Waggoner, J. B. Andrews, John Montgomery, James Gillham, J. B. Delophian. The following have been pastors: J. W. Lowe, J. W. Caldwell, A. L. Greenlaw, A. L. Hourin.

*Brighton and Paradise.* J. B. Reynolds has been pastor since the fall of 1878. For statistics see table at the end of this article.

*Bunker Hill.* In 1841 a Methodist minister named Zimmerman organized a class of five persons, namely, John Rice, Jonathan Squires, Mary A. Squires, Abraham Cramp, Sarah Cramp. Services were held at first in Mr. Squires' cabin, once in three weeks, afterward in the village school-house. The circuit embraced Mr. Deck's house (near Alton) Highland, and Spanish Needle. In 1845 there was but one family in the place, that of George Sanders. In 1849 the class was reorganized with John Evans as class-leader. Just south of the Town Hall in 1851 was erected their first church, which was sold to the town in 1859.

During the pastorate of G. W. Waggoner, a revival of much power added to the church seventy-five members. This made a demand for a larger building, and a brick edifice was erected at a cost of $7,000. The church was blessed again with an abundant harvest in 1864, while Norman Allen was pastor. They have a flourishing Sabbath-school of two hundred and sixty, and a most regularly attended prayer meeting.

Pastors—J. B. Wollard, James Meldrum,—Meldrum, J. A. Scarritt, Charles Atkinson, C. J. T. Tolle, Joseph Earp, J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Corrington, Wm. Jesse Grant, J. W. Lane, John Vancleve, D. D., J. A. Smith, C. B. Holding, J. Gibson, W. S. Sly and W. H. Tyner. Trustees—W. O. Jencks, J. R. Meldrum, B. Fisher, Sumer Cole, J. Moore, J. G. Auer, E. Garrett.

*Carlinville Station* was established in October, 1852—Pastors—Wm. Stevenson, Wm. S Prentice, Levi C. Pitner, J. H. Moore, W. M. Gruble, J. H. Barger, Geo. Rutledge, A. S. McCoy, W. F. Short, Preston Hood, James Seaton, G. R. S. McElfresh, M. D. Hawes. Trustees: Miles Graham, Ferdinand Taggart, J. D. Weaver, Geo. W. Woods, J. I. Rinaker, Wm. Phelps, J. M. Valentine, Stephen Womack, A. C. Snyder.

*Chesterfield* is one of the oldest churches in the county; it was established during the pastorate of S. M. Otwell in 1831–2. The church was built in 1845, and is still in good condition. The first parsonage was erected in 1850, the second in 1859. Some of the early Local Preachers were Jesse Peebles, Wm. Hart, L. L. Harlow. The early class-leaders were Jesse Peebles, John Peebles, Jesse Reams. Pastors—Otwell, Springer, Blackwell, Woolard, Worthington, N. P. Heath, Robins, Chambers, J. B. Corrington, Faulkner, Holliday, B. Newman, Cassady, A. Bradshaw, Wm. Owen, A. Semple, Sterrit, Jesse Peebles, Baker, I. Emerson, Powers, Paxton, Meginnis, R. Honald, Franklin, Dillon, T. C. Wolfe, J. B. Meigs, Peter Slagle, P. Drake, G. D. Randall, S. T. Hawkins, A. Sloan, Wm. R. Carr.

*Gillespie.* The earliest record we have of the church at this place was in 1855. At that time it was a mission in the Alton District with an appropriation of one hundred dollars of missionary money. Rev. R. Randall was the first pastor. In 1856 the church numbered ninety-one members and nine probationers, and property valued at $450. With J. D. Gilham pastor, the next year, 1857, the church numbered 111 members and 15 on probation; with church property worth $600, and T. M. Boyle pastor, the membership continued to increase so that in 1858, the church numbered 193 members, and 24 probationers. That year the church was transferred to the Litchfield district, and T. W. Jones Pastor. The church has continued to grow in usefulness, members and wealth. A Sabbath-school was early established, which has been doing much good. Those persons who have officiated as pastor in

addition to the above are: Revs. Asa Snell, J. S. Morrison, W. F. Davis, Geo. T. Weaver, C. J. Tolle, A. Bliss, S. Walker, N. D. Shackelford, T. A. Eaton, S. C. English, S. P. Grove, and R. H. Massey is the present pastor. At this writing the number of members is 200, and twenty-four probationers, and church property to the value of about $8,300. The present church edifice was erected in 1864. In 1862 this charge was transferred from the Litchfield to the Alton district.

*Girard circuit* was organized in 1857. It comprises two appointments, namely, Girard and Everly. The latter was named after the Rev. John Everly, and was built during his pastoral supervision of the circuit. The church at each appointment has a very pleasant house of worship. At Girard there is a very commodious two-story parsonage. Pastors, C. Arnold, J. H. Dimmit, S. H. Clark, N. Cloud, Leonard Smith, John Everly, H. C. Wallace, J. B. Wolf, J. C. Kellar, V. C. Randolph, A. Waggoner, A. M. Pilcher, who was appointed chaplain of the Joliet Penitentiary, June 1st, 1879. W. M. Johnson was appointed to serve the Girard Circuit, and is now pastor. Among the leading members are Samuel England, A. D. Holliday, John Hagler, J. F. Carter, Geo. Thompson, James Hagler, W. T. Bristow, who has been Recording Steward for more than twenty-one years, Wm. Ronsey, Geo. Holliday, Benjamin Cabal, Bros. Christopher, Smith, Cloud and others.

*Nilwood, Bethel, and Rural* are the three churches on the Nilwood Circuit that are in this county. The present Nilwood church was organized in Nov. 1857, by Rev. Holding, then stationed at Virden, Ills. The class or church numbered more than twenty members, with John Bennyworth as class leader, who was a most industrious and liberal Christian, at times giving as much as $200 for the pastor, and $150 for the missionary cause per year. In these days of much zeal in walking, it may not be out of place to say that sister Dumville often walked five miles to church, which is but one manifestation of her zeal for the Lord of Hosts.

The church was built in 1864. Revs. W. H. McVey and Adam Waggoner were launched on the restless sea of itinerancy, from this region. Four camp-meetings have been held within the bounds of this circuit. The pastors have been D. Bardwick, A. C. McDougal, W. P. Paxon, G. M. Crays, H. Wilson, W. H. Rayburn, G. B. Goldsmith, G. D. Furber, O H. P. Ash, A. Orr, G. W. West and A. Sloan, the present incumbent. The present Board of Stewards are H. Madison, M. Kellam, B. Boring, L. W. Dugger, W. Atchinson, J. Geberson, R. A. Fuller. A. M. Owens is a local deacon.

*Palmyra circuit* had its origin in a class formed in the fall of 1831, by James Cave, a local preacher, at his own residence, which then stood on his farm. The square of Palmyra is a part of that farm. The residence stood near the lone cottonwood, directly east of the front of Solomon & Martin's store. This class was united to the Carlinville Circuit, in the spring of 1832, by Rev. Stith Otwell, which consisted of James Cave, James Pocklington and their wives; also, Clara Rice, who lived a faithful member of this class until June, 1878. The circuit now embraces five societies, or churches; having four church buildings, and a good parsonage at Palmyra. There is a lively interest on this work in the Sabbath-school cause.

Pastors have been S. M. Otwell, Eli and Elihu Springer, J. B. Woolard, Solomon McCall, Wm. Hinder Fairbanks, A. Don Carlos, McMurray, W. B. Barton, Elija Corrington, E. Rutledge, Wm. M. Evans, R. Clark, A. Garner, W. H. McVey, W. S. Clark, J. J. Gardner, D. H. Hatton, W. Stamrer, J. W. Helmick.

The local preachers now connected with the circuit are J. W. Drake, P. B. Solomon, V. E. King, T. J. Steidly. Stewards at present, R. Bramley, G. W. John, A. P. Landreth, R. Batty, J. W. Butler, R. H. Dowell and W. Chisholm.

*Piasa* is a part of the Fidelity circuit; the latter place is in Jersey county; the present pastor is J. W. Caldwell.

*Shipman M. E. Church* was organized in 1834. Rev. Lewis Springer preached the first sermon at the residence of Aaron Arnold. The first church was built in the spring of 1836; the present house of worship was erected in 1858.

The pastors have been G. W. Robbins, R. Randle, T. M. Boyd, F. W. Jones, J. D. Gillham, G. W. Waggoner, N. Allyn, Wm. Mitchell, C. J. Houts, J. B. Corrington, J. W. Thompson, J. P. Drew, D. H. Stublefield, J. S. Morrison, W. S. Sly, C. B. Holding, C. P. Wilson. The present incumbent is G. W. Waggoner.

Official members are as follows: R. Meatyard, E. G. Randle, C. D. Matlack, J. G. Boswell, H. Huskinson, Andrew Boqua, W. E. Matlack, H. Baxter, John Quick, D. E. Flint.

*Staunton Circuit* has four appointments; the present pastor is L. C. English. Virden's first sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Rutledge, in the parlor of the tavern which was located then, and is now in the Northeast part of the town; it was in the year 1853. The same year a church was organized, and very soon a commodious house of worship was built, which was used for more than twenty years, when (1874,) the present church was finished, and dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman. The new church was erected at a cost of $7,000; it is 70×30 feet, has a gallery, library room, and a study. Four or five hundred persons can be very pleasantly accommodated in the church. There is a well-attended Sabbath-school attached to this church, which has a very good library and a faithful corps of officers and teachers. Being pastor at this place, we know of many things that could be said of this church; we will not say that they are free from faults, but we can truly say according to their ability they do exceedingly well.

The following have been pastors:—E. Rutledge, Wm. Owens—Baker—John Burgess, Robert Holding, W. D. Lemen, T. H. Clark, Jacob Little, D. Bardwick, C. Myers, H. Wilson, M. A. Hewes, C. A. Obenshain, T. J. Bryant, H. L. Parkhurst, W. M. Reed, M. M. Davidson and Jos. Winterbottom. The following are the present official members: Wm. Emerson, R. C. Brown, Lew Cowen, Wm. Burch, J. H. Shriver, Wm. Steed, F. W. Lilloway, J. A. Campbell, W. Eckman, John Blackburn, Henry Burch, Silas Woods. Lew Cowen is a local preacher. Lowden belongs to Virden charge, but is in Sangamon county.

We have given but an epitome of the planting, early growth and present development of the M. E. Church in this county. We have been forced by the limited space to omit many incidents, and to be very concise, only giving what some will say are the dry facts. To show what God has wrought by this church in this county, look at the figures for the year, from October 1877, to October, 1878.

| NAMES OF CIRCUITS, STATIONS, MEMBERS, ETC., AS PER LAST REPORT. | Probationers. | Full Members. | Local Preachers. | Deaths. | Baptisms. | Churches. | Probable Value. | Parsonages. | Probable Value. | Sabbath-schools. | Officers and Teachers. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brighton Circuit | 8 | 134 | | 3 | 11 | 3 | $ 6,000 | 1 | $ 500 | 3 | 28 | 164 |
| Brighton and Paradise | 13 | 157 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 19 | 130 |
| Bunker Hill | 6 | 167 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7,000 | | | 1 | 20 | 255 |
| Carlinville | 7 | 214 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7,500 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 26 | 210 |
| Chesterfield | 12 | 126 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 27 | 268 |
| Gillespie | 24 | 200 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 7,900 | 1 | 1,300 | 4 | 40 | 275 |
| Girard | 10 | 160 | | | 6 | 2 | 5,000 | 1 | 1,200 | 2 | 10 | 200 |
| Nilwood | | 186 | 1 | | | 3 | 4,900 | 1 | 1,000 | | | |
| Palmyra | 7 | 170 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 5,500 | | | | | |
| Shipman | 1 | 120 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 18 | 130 |
| Staunton | 18 | 154 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 5,600 | 1 | 1,000 | 4 | 31 | 179 |
| Virden | 6 | 196 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 27 | 178 |
| Total | 112 | 1,984 | 16 | 19 | 71 | 27 | 66,400 | 10 | 11,100 | 21 | 255 | 1,989 |

In addition to the above the twelve named charges in the same year gave for our regular organized benevolences $1,137.59, for support of pastors, $8,448, for building and improving churches and parsonages $4,084.

## THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. D. W. DRESSER.

The Episcopal Church in Macoupin county is small and weak. There are many individual members of it, scattered about in the various districts—some in almost every neighborhood—but the organized Parishes, or congregations, number only four, under the names and titles, following:—St. Paul's Church, Carlinville, Christ Church, Bunker Hill, St. Peter's Church, Chesterfield, and St. John's Church, Gillespie.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first service in the Episcopal church, held in the county, was by Rev. Mr. F. Southgate, in the Presbyterian church at Carlinville, in the year 1843. This gentleman was a younger brother of the now aged Bishop Southgate, of New York; at one time Mis-

sionary to Constantinople. He, Rev. F. Southgate, was traveling through the county, and happening to be in Carlinville over Sunday, was requested to officiate by the two or three Episcopalians, then living in the place; who procured for his use the church building above mentioned. It is related that he hurriedly conducted the appointed service, and then taking his hat, most unceremoniously left the house and returned to the hotel, without delivering any sermon, or speaking any word of instruction or exhortation, very greatly to the disappointment and mortification of Messrs Enoch Wall, A. McKim Dubois, and others who had solicited his service. It is not wonderful that under such circumstances the church grew so slowly, and that the impressions made concerning it were not favorable.

In 1844 or 1845, Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, first Bishop of Illinois, in his journeyings through the state, officiated on one or two occasions in Chesterfield, and Carlinville; but there was no settled minister, nor were there any regular services, until 1849, when the Rev. John Loyd Johnston, was sent by Bishop Chase, to officiate in these two places, which he had himself visited; and here in the same year the present parishes were organized.

The first congregation in the county, may be considered that of St. Peter's, at Chesterfield. As the Episcopal Church in the United States is derived from the ancient church of England, and so traces its descent from the apostles and the primitive church,—through the church of England,—thus it came to pass, that the English people in and about Chesterfield were the first to receive and encourage the ministrations of this church, being members of it in England, and here accordingly, in Chesterfield, the first organization was formed.

Rev. Mr. Johnston, remained but a short time—about nine months,—baptizing, however, many persons, who are now grown up and heads of families. He was an earnest, and self-sacrificing man, worthy of all honor. When he left here, he went south, and died in 1851 or '52, while yet a young man, of yellow fever, in Mississippi, whither he had gone against the remonstrances of friends, to aid the sick and suffering in one of those dreadful epidemics.

So far as known, there were no more services of this church held in the county from 1849 until in the spring of 1856, when Rev. David Walker Dresser, then a deacon just ordained, was sent to take the charge at Chesterfield in connection with Waverly, Morgan Co., as had been the case with Mr. Johnston, before him.

The Rev. Mr. Dresser, may be said to be the patriarch of the Episcopal Church in the county,—though now only 45 years of age—having continued in the charge with some intermission, up to the present time, and has been connected, in some measure with either the formation or subsequent history of every parish in the county.

His first service in Chesterfield, was held in the upper room of the school-house or "Seminary" building, which still stands and is used, as then for district schools.

In 1858–9 the church building was erected on a lot immediately opposite this school-house, at a cost of about 2,000 dollars, and was consecrated April 28th, 1861, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, successor to Bishop Chase.

In the autumn of 1866, Rev. Robt. Trewartha, became pastor, remaining in charge only till the following spring.

He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Adderly, from the fall of 1867, to some time in 1871. Then Rev. Geo. W. Stickney had charge in connection with Carrollton, Greene Co., for six months in 1872. He is now doing duty in the Island of Edisto, South Carolina. Rev. Mr. Adderly is dead, and Rev. Mr. Trewartha, has been deposed from the ministry.

In October, 1872, Rev. Mr. Dresser, again took charge of St. Peter's, at Chesterfield, in connection with St. Paul's at Carlinville. The parish has no property except the church and the lot, which at present rates, may be said to be worth $1500. There are twenty-five communicants, thirty families and about one hundred individuals connected with the parish, and in the habit of attending the church. The Sunday-school numbers about forty children, and seven teachers. The parish officers are:—Cap. Thos. S. Gelder, Senior Warden; Robert Oliver, Junior Warden; (both of whom have these offices for many years); Wm. Touse, Joseph Garlic, Wm. J. Finch, Samuel L. Berrymann, Henry Stamm and John J. Leach, vestrymen.

The St. Paul's Church at Carlinville, was organized in 1849, about the same time as the parish at Chesterfield, and under the same clergyman—as already stated.

After the removal of Rev. Mr. Johnston, there were no services until the fall of 1857, when the present Rector, Rev. D. W. Dresser, having given up Waverly, took charge at Carlinville, in connection with Chesterfield. His first service here was held in an old school-house, which stood where the present public school building now stands and which was afterwards destroyed by fire. This house was used as a place of worship for some years, and subsequently the congregation occupied the "Old Methodist Church," adjoining the school building and just south of the present Methodist Church. The church edifice—St. Paul's, was erected in 1865–6, on lots purchased for the purpose many years before by Samuel Welton, A. McKim Dubois, Thomas Shutt and Drs. Brock and Cook, the two first of whom are still living in Carlinville, and connected with the church. This church was completed at an entire cost of about $ 5000, in 1875. The Rectory or Parsonage was built in 1868.

At present rates the church property would be valued at probably about $2500. This parish has suffered much from removals and financial failures. There are now connected with it twenty families and about ninety individuals. The communicants are forty. The Sunday school has about sixty-five pupils, with six teachers. The officers besides the Rector, are—Dr. M. H. Head, Sen. Warden; Prof. J. D. Conley, Jun. Warden—who is also licensed, and conducts services in the absence of the minister. A. McKim Dubois, Wm. Wright, John Plummer, Solomon F. Steidley, and E. K. Smart, vestryman.

Rev. Mr. Dresser, of Carlinville, visited Gillespie, by invitation, and officiated in the public school building Jan. 23, 1860. Prior to that date, the only service of the Episcopal church held in Gillespie, so far as is known, was by Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters of Alton, who chanced to be in the village on a visit. For several years the Rev. Dresser had charge of this point as a Missionary station, in addition to his other work, officiating usually on a week-day, about once a month till 1864, when Rev. Thos. W. Mitchell, an able but eccentric man, a native of Scotland, began ministrations, in connection with Bunker Hill. The St. John's Parish was organized in 1863, and the church built during the same year. The corner-stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, on June 26,1863. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, removed in 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. John Portmess, who also had charge at Bunker Hill, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Rev. Adrian Zimmerman; of whom the same can be said. The Rev. Phillip A. Johnson, began ministrations here in 1875, residing in Bunker Hill, and devoting to Gillespie, one Sunday in each month. This he has continued to do until near the present time, but now there is no regular service held. The families are few; many having removed from the place within a few years. The property, which consists only of the church and lot, may be valued at about $ 1000. An interesting Sunday-school is kept up under the direction of W. R. Blair, who with Messrs. B. L. Dorsey and S. H. Burton, constitute the officers of the parish. B. L. Dorsey is Warden.

Christ Church, at Bunker Hill, was organized in 1865. Prior to this occasion, services were held by Rev. Mr. Dresser, of Carlinville, in some church or school-house as opportunity might present.

It is believed that the first service of the Episcopal Church was held by him in the Congregational house of worship in the summer of 1862. Rev. Mr. Mitchell came to take charge here and at Gillespie in 1864, and from that time forward the ministers in both places have been the same.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell resigned in Sept. 1865. Rev. Mr. Portmess, succeeded him for one year, from June 1866. Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, then followed him for about six months in 1868; and he again in turn being succeeded by Rev. Mr. Johnston, who resigned July 1st, 1879, after having served four years of faithful and successful ministry. The church edifice was erected in 1875–6, after plans and workmen procured from St. Louis, at a cost of $ 3500, including the lot. The corner-stone was laid in Nov. 1875, by Rev. D. W. Dresser, Rural Dean, assisted by Rev. Mr. Chase of Alton and Rev. Mr. Johnston of Bunker Hill. An active interest in the church exists in Bunker Hill; probably more so than at any other point in the county. The officers of the parish are—William N. Budd and R. J. Hornsby, Wardens; Wm. M. Dorsey, A. N. Yancey and T. H. Richards, vestrymen. The communicants are forty-four; families twenty-six; individuals who attend, or claim an interest in the church about one-hundred and fifty.

All the churches of this denomination in the county, are built more or less after the Gothic style of architecture. That at Carlinville, being the most complete in all its interior appointments, and that at Bunker Hill, especially elegant and attractive in appearance.

It will be seen, from the above that the Episcopal Church grows but slowly in this part of the world; yet it is hoped surely.

Its peculiar characteristics are,—order and solemnity in worship; and simplicity and sober conservatism in faith and teaching, and as things become

better understood and more highly appreciated the church, it is believed, will also grow rapidly as well as surely.

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## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. H. D. PLATT.

The Congregational Churches in this whole region of country, generally mark the places where the settlers were originally Independents from England, or Congregationalists from New England, or both. In many localities, they have carried to an extreme limit their love of Christian union, by giving up their preferences, even when they were a numerical majority, to join church organizations of other sorts. In other localities, they wisely formed churches of the faith and order in which they had been reared, and to which they were warmly attached.

There are four Congregational Churches in this county:—at Woodburn, Bunker Hill, Chesterfield and Brighton.

I. *The Woodburn Congregational Church* was organized March 25th, 1838, by Rev. Robert Blake. About forty persons became members on that day, and about 360 in all have been connected with it. The present membership is 112. The clerk is Mr. Edward Hollister.

It has from nearly the first kept up an interesting Sabbath-school, has enjoyed many blessed revivals, and always maintained a warm fraternal spirit toward the other Christian forces, with whom union-protracted meetings have often been held.

In 1840, the name was changed to that of "the Congregational Church of Woodburn and Bunker Hill." This continued till 1842, when it was deemed expedient to divide the church, and the Congregational Church of Woodburn was re-organized on its original basis.

They have a neat brick church and convenient parsonage, worth, together, some $2,500.00.

The church has been served by the following (nine) ministers:

1. Rev. Robert Blake, from 1837 till his death in 1842. He was from England, was very highly esteemed during his life, and sorely lamented at his death. He is still tenderly remembered by the older members, and always as "Father Blake."

He was probably not rendered worldly-minded by a large salary, as there is an early record of a vote to raise him a salary of $150.00!

2. Rev. J. S. Graves, from the re-organization in 1842 to 1844, of whose subsequent history I am able to learn but little.

3. Rev. Geo. Spauding, from 1847 to 1852. He was a native of Massachusetts; had been engaged in teaching school, and developing a talent for preaching, was put into the ministry by Alton Presbytery. Woodburn was the scene of his early, if not his first ministry. He has since labored in Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Minnesota, and for a part of the time has been engaged in business.

4. Rev. Donatus Merrill, from 1852 to 1853. He was a young man, from the East, of good education and fine culture, whose heart was very deeply in his work. He died at Woodburn, at his post, after a very brief illness.

5. Rev. Charles B. Barton, from October, 1853, to May, 1864. This was the longest pastorate the church has known. Mr. B. was a member of the first class which graduated at Illinois College, and in which were distinguished men. His earlier labors were with the Presbyterian churches. Since leaving the pulpit at Woodburn, he has labored at Richview, Ill., has been partly engaged in farming, and recently has been preaching to a Portuguese church, at Jacksonville, Ill., where he now resides.

6. Rev. Gideon Clark, from May, 1864, to July, 1869. A native of Connecticut; his ministry has been mostly in Illinois; partly with the Congregational, but mostly with the Presbyterian churches. Large numbers were added to the Woodburn church under his ministry.

7. Rev. Enoch N. Bartlett, from 1869 to 1872. Mr. Bartlett was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio; had spent some years as pastor in Missouri, and was a man of ripe experience and good judgment. He is now at Colorado Springs.

8. Rev. Geo. Macardle, from 1873 to 1875. He had labored at Pecatonica previously, and has since been employed at Olney, Pittsfield and Pecatonica, all in Illinois.

9. Rev. Charles Slater, from 1875 to 1879 Mr. Slater's early ecclesiastical connections were with the Wesleyans in England, and on closing his four years' labors with the Woodburn church, he has removed to a field in Minnesota, where he hopes to enjoy more vigorous health. The pulpit is now vacant.

As the Dram-shop business has never flourished at Woodburn, the people have been more thoughtful and far more inclined to be religious, intelligent and benevolent than under the opposite conditions.

II. *The Bunker Hill Congregational Church* grew out of the Woodburn church, and dates its organization as a separate church, from September 13th, 1842. Father Blake preached the first sermon ever delivered in Bunker Hill. The early history of the church is closely connected with that of the Woodburn church.

From the imperfect records, and from the personal recollections of some of the older members of the church, it appears that their first minister was Rev. Wm. Fithian, during the year 1843. Mr. F. did not continue permanently in the special work of the ministry, but was for a time agent of the American Peace Society, and latterly was engaged as a Temperance Lecturer. He died a few years since in Missouri.

2. Rev. J. S. Graves seems to have served this church, after leaving Woodburn, from 1846 to 1848.

3. Rev. Geo. Spaulding supplied the pulpit part of the time, from 1848 to 1852, preaching at Woodburn the rest of the time.

3. Rev. Donatus Merrill preached one-half the time at Bunker Hill, while he was at Woodburn.

4. Rev. C. B. Barton divided his labors between the Woodburn and Bunker Hill churches, from May, 1854, for about three years, to 1857. Salaries were not large during those years. Bunker Hill raised $200.00 for their half of Mr. Barton's services.

5. Rev. Jas. Weller gave his entire services to the Bunker Hill church, from 1857 to 1866. Mr. Weller is a native of England; studied for the ministry at Mission Institute, Quincy, Ill., and at Yale Theo. Seminary; had previously had charge of the Congregational church at Waverly for ten years, and has since labored successively with two congregations in New York State. His present charge is Danby, N. Y. During his ministry the salary rose to $800.00 per year.

6. Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke, from 1866 to 1868. Mr. Holyoke received his ministerial education at Knox College, and at the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. city. He had preached at Farmington, and at other important places in Illinois, and his salary for the first year, in the pecuniary prosperity which followed the close of the war, rose to $1,600.00. He has since preached successively at Chicago, Byron, Dover, Ill., where his present charge is.

7. Rev. R. C. Stone, from 1868 to 1872. He had been a pastor for some years in New England, then a teacher, and later a business man in St. Louis. He came to them in a vigorous old age, and gave way for the settlement of a younger man.

8. Rev. G. W. Bainum from 1872 to 1879. Mr. Bainum spent his early ministry and enjoyed a prominent place among the Wesleyan Methodists of this country. On joining the Congregationalists, he served for a time the Mayflower church, at Indianapolis, whence he was called to Bunker Hill. He has just accepted a call and removed to Streator, Illinois, leaving the pulpit temporarily vacant.

This church has from the first held a leading position in the town, and at one time had the largest Sabbath-school in the county.

In connection with the Baptists, the Congregationalists built a substantial brick church, which was dedicated March 9th, 1849. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1847. This building was to be used in common by the two denominations, as long as should be deemed advisable, and then was to become the property of whichever church would make the highest bid for the other half. This joint ownership continued without serious friction for about eight years, when the Congregationalists bought out the Baptist interest in the house, and all was amicably arranged—one striking instance, where such a partnership did not produce a quarrel. In 1869 or 1870, the building was enlarged and improved, to its present imposing appearance and commodious arrangements. It now has basement rooms and handsome tower, and contains an excellent pipe organ. It is altogether one of the finest church edifices in the county, and with its grounds is valued at $9,000.00. Mr. W. W. Hays is the Clerk of the church and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

For several years this church, as well as the one at Woodburn, was connected with Alton Presbytery, on a plan of correspondence, provided for such cases.

Later, when the Southern Congregational Association came within reach, its relations were transferred to it, and a more satisfactory affiliation secured.

The recent failure of the Bunker Hill Bank has seriously crippled the church, financially, and brought pecuniary distress to nearly every one of its members. Still there is grit and grace enough to endure the shock. The present membership is 157.

III. *The Congregational Church of Chesterfield* was organized March 6th, 1848, and was at first composed of 15 members. A part of these came from the Spring Cove Presbyterian Church of Summerville.

Its ministers have been:

1. Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, who had been preaching to this people for some time previous to the organization, and who continued his labors with the church for two years, till 1850, when he went to supply the Presbyterian Church at Upper Alton, where he has resided ever since, ministering to neighboring churches, as his strength and opportunities permitted. For some years the infirmities of age have been creeping upon him, and he is still maintaining a cheerful and serene spirit, waiting "till his change come."

2. Rev. James R. Dunn, from 1850 to 1854. Mr. D., had been but a short time in the ministry, and divided his preaching between this and the Presbyterian Church of String Prairie (now Walnut Grove), Green county.

He built a residence at Chesterfield, doing a large share of the work with his own hands, which after he left was purchased by the church, and did good service as a parsonage, for many years after leaving Chesterfield.

He labored for many years at Wenona, in La Salle county, but has for several years been in the Real Estate business at Jacksonville, Illinois, and preaching occasionally in the vicinity. His ecclesiastical connection is and has been with Presbytery.

3. Rev. S. P. Lindley, a part of the time for one year, when he took charge of three Presbyterian Churches in the county for a time. Soon after, he lost his standing in the ministry, and later, joined the ministry of another denomination in another State, and died of paralysis, March, 1878.

4. Rev. G. W. Stinson, one year, from 1855 to 1856. He was just from the Oberlin College and Seminary; was ordained and married during that year, afterward spent a few years as Pastor in New Hampshire, and then removed to a parish in Missouri, where he very soon died.

5. Rev. J. C. Downer, for a few months in 1857. He was a Presbyterian minister, then financial agent of Blackburn University, but has since been preaching and growing fruit, at De Soto, Mo.

6. Rev. H. D. Platt, from 1858 to 1868, ten years and one month. A native of Connecticut; he had pursued his preparatory studies at Mission Institute (Quincy, Ill.), and at Yale Theological Seminary; had supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Brighton for nearly seven years; was called from his charge at Chesterfield, to the position of Home Missionary Superintendent for Southern Illinois, in which he labored for three years. Returning to pastoral labor in 1871, he was with the Lincoln Church for one year, and with the Danvers' Church for five years, and now resides at Brighton, where he has charge of the Congregational Church.

7. Rev. H. N. Baldwin, from 1868 to 1870. He had recently been licensed to preach, had spent a few months at Danvers, McLean county. On account of failing health, he resigned at Chesterfield, and spent a year on a farm; then labored for some time with the church at Plano, Ill., and afterward studied medicine. He is now a practicing physician in Chicago.

8. Rev. Elihu Loomis, from 1870 to 1878. He was called from the church at Littleton, Mass., and has now taken charge of the church at Memphis, Mo. He wrought much in the school-houses near, and was noted for efforts in the cause of Christian union.

9. Rev. Calvin Selden, the present minister; came among them in the autumn of 1878, dividing his labors between that church and the one at Melville, Jersey county. He has had parishes in New England, in Jersey City, and different places in Illinois, and for several years been Agent of the American Bible Society, with headquarters at Aurora, Ill.

The *Chesterfield Church* was connected from 1850 to 1856, with Alton Presbytery—and since then, with the Southern Association of Congregational Churches. During the spring of 1855, a good house of worship was completed, which, including $250.00 of aid from the Church building fund, cost some $2,000.00. The church property is now worth $1,500.00.

An unusual amount of education and culture had been enjoyed by the early members of the church, which made society exceedingly agreeable. All but two of the original fifteen are dead or removed, and many have been added from time to time. The church has been noted for its kindness to its ministers, and for its liberal donations to benevolent objects. One hundred and sixteen members in all have been connected with the church. The present membership is 64. Rev. Calvin Selden is Clerk as well as Pastor.

IV. *The Congregational Church of Brighton* was organized by advice of a Council, June 6th, 1867. Some twenty-six of those uniting, brought letters from the Presbyterian Church of Brighton. It immediately connected itself with the Southern Association of Illinois,—worshipping in a Hall for a year or more. In Sept. 1868, a house of worship was completed and dedicated,—Rev. H. D. Platt preaching the sermon. Church-property is valued at $3,500.00.

The ministers have been:

1. Rev. John E. Wheeler, for a few months in 1867. He has had charges since in New England, and later in St. Louis. Is now without a charge.

2. Rev. Charles L. Tappan, from 1868 to 1870. He was a native of New Hampshire, had some experience as pastor and editor, had almost failed in health. Is now pastor of a Congregational Church at Sandwich, N. H.

3. Rev. Isaiah W. Thomas, from April, 1870, to July, 1876, a minister, till then, of the M. E. Church. He had recently returned from a prolonged tour in Palestine and the East, and his sermons and lectures were enriched by the scenes he had carefully observed. On leaving Brighton, he retired to a farm near Mulberry Grove, Bond county, Ill.

4. Rev. H. D. Platt, the present minister, was called in April, 1877. He divides his labor between this church and one at Kemper, Jersey county; Brighton, Congregational Church, has at present 44 members. Clerk is L. P. Stratton—S. S. Superintendent, E. Amass.

These four Congregational churches are and have been strictly orthodox in doctrine, evangelical in sentiment, heartily union in spirit, for the most part, harmonious in action, and useful in their generation.

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## THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We have been disappointed greatly in our efforts to gather sufficient materials to enable us to give a full history of the rise and progress, in this county, of the great ecclesiastical organization, which numbers in its ranks nearly one-half of the professing Christians of the globe. The ministers of this, the "Old Faith," who now reside here, have been here only for a short time, nor have the records of the church been accessible to us. We present the subjoined sketch, fully aware of its deficiencies, but as the very best possible under the circumstances surrounding us during its preparation.

We are indebted to Bishop Baltes, of Alton, for the data from which the history of this church is written.

The first Roman Catholic church, built in Carlinville, was in the year 1859. There are now two churches of this denomination in the city. The English church, which was erected in 1867; and the German, erected in 1868. The former has about four hundred communicants, and the latter about three hundred and twenty-five.

Both edifices are new and beautiful structures. They are built of brick, and are large, commodious and substantial buildings, not only serving the purpose for which they were erected, but by their elegance and costliness add much in beauty to the city.

A fine view of the German Catholic church, of Carlinville, may be seen on another page of this book.

Father P. A. Ostrop, is pastor of the German church. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and is zealously devoted to his sacred cause.

The church at Shipman was erected in 1869. The congregation now counts about two hundred souls.

At Brighton the Catholics had no regular place of worship before 1869. The congregation now numbers about two hundred and twenty-five souls.

The Staunton church was built in 1867. There are now about two hundred communicants.

At Gillespie the first church is now in process of erection. The congregation numbers about one hundred souls.

In all the above places divine service was held in halls or private residences, for many years before churches were erected.

Each church supports a parochial school, which does a vast amount of good for the communities in which they are situated.

At Bunker Hill, "in 1854, the Catholics, numbering ten families, attended service at Ridgeley. A year later, Bunker Hill was made a station, Father Pennigrau visiting once each month. Under his pastoral care, the congre-

gation rapidly increased, and he was appointed resident pastor. Services were first held at Mrs. James Carroll's house, and afterwards in the old town hall." In 1863 the first church was erected, Father Rinkers then being in charge.

It has subsequently been improved and enlarged, and a parsonage was erected in 1872. An elegant view of the church and parstoral residence may be seen in this work. Father Clifford subsequently was appointed to the charge, and he devoted his efforts mainly to the establishment of a parochial school. A fair was held in behalf of this object, and $800 realized. This sum was applied toward the erection of the present school building, which was opened in 1872, with forty-five pupils, under Miss Webster as teacher. Since that time the attendance has doubled under the administration of Mr. Kaltenbach.

In the same year the very neat and comfortable pastoral residence adjoining the church was erected. Father Cleaver succeeding to the pastorate, it was found necessary to enlarge the church building. With that liberality so common to our people, $1,000 was promptly subscribed, and a front addition, surmounted by a spire rising to a height of ninety feet, was commenced; but before these improvements were completed, Father New (the present pastor), succeeded Mr. Cleaver and finished the work. A bell and organ were procured about the same time. The church is now nearly out of debt, and in a flourishing condition." *

## EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

BY REV. GEORGE GOEBEL.

There are three Evangelical churches in Macoupin county which belong to the German Evangelical Synod of North America. This Synod strives for the unity of the Church based upon Ephesians iv. 3–6, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, &c. Especially does the Synod believe that there is *not* such great difference in the doctrines of the Lutheran and Reformed Church that they for this reason might not be united. Therefore it declares the Lutheran and Reformed confession as its own so far as they agree. In the few points of difference, such as communion, baptism, &c., it holds strictly to the Scripture relating to them.

The three congregations in this county are as follows:

*The German Evangelical, St. Paul's Church,* in Carlinville. This congregation was originally united with the Lutheran Church of this city, and was at that time independent of any Synod. But as soon as the congregation received a minister of the extreme Lutheran Church, those more inclined to the Evangelical doctrine separated themselves in the year 1858, and organized a church of their own, and bought for their house of worship what was formerly the Methodist Church, next to the public school. This congregation was also at first independent of the Synod, and had the following ministers; Messrs. Rehle, Buechler, Muenter and Ruether.

In 1868, Rev. C. Witte received a call from the congregation, which he accepted, and was therefore the first minister of the Evangelical Synod of North America who preached in this church. In the year 1870 the church received a new constitution, and became at the same time an active member of the Synod. In the same year there occurred a change in the pulpit, and Rev. P. F. Mensch became pastor, and remained with the congregation until January, 1875, when he was chosen for professor of the Synod's Seminary, which is located at Elmhurst, near Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. George Goebel, of Missouri, was then chosen as pastor, but not being able to comply immediately, Rev. F. Stoerker supplied the pulpit for three months, and on the 1st of April, 1875, Rev. Goebel arrived, and assumed the pastorate of the church, in which position he still remains. Since the Rev. Goebel has been pastor there has been erected a substantial new church, which is located opposite the court-house. It was dedicated in October, 1878. The old church is used for their parochial school, which is superintended and taught by A. Spiegel. There are usually from sixty to seventy scholars. The Sunday-school consists of sixty scholars and five teachers.

*The Evangelical Church,* in Brighton. This congregation was organized in 1870, and a church erected, which was dedicated April 10, 1871. The Rev. Luterman was the first preacher, and remained one year, after which Rev. Hotz accepted a call, and was pastor until April, 1879. At present the pulpit is unoccupied. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, having fifty scholars and four teachers.

*The Evangelical, St. Paul's Church,* in Staunton, was organized in 1858. Its original name was *The Evangelical Lutheran Church.* In 1875 it was reorganized and received its present name, and connected itself with the Evangelical Synod of North America. In consequence of this change fourteen members left the congregation and joined the Lutheran Church, and through this departure the remaining members held together more closely.

The first minister of the new organized church was Rev. John Nollaw, who remained until 1877, when he was called to St. Louis, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Schaer, the present pastor.

It has a Sunday-school consisting of forty scholars, superintended by the pastor, and also a parochial school with about the same number of scholars, also taught by Rev. Schaer.

* From the "Bunker Hill Gazette," July 6th, 1876.

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT CARLINVILLE.

BY REV. B. MIESSLER.

During the year 1854 and '55 several Lutheran families came and located in this city from St. Louis, Missouri. Here they united themselves and organized the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. The first minister to preach for the little congregation was Rev. F. Buenger, of St. Louis.

In 1856 the Rev. E. Multanowski was engaged, and was the first settled pastor. He officiated until 1860. Under his administration the congregation grew in membership, wealth and influence; the congregation erected a church building, adopted a constitution, wherein the church is named, the German Evangelical Zion church and congregation, unaltered Augsburg Confession.

Mr. Multanowski's successor was Rev. L. Geyer, under whose ministerial labors the congregation continued to grow. In 1869 a new church edifice of brick was erected at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. Rev. L. Geyer continued his pastoral charge for sixteen years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. B. Miessler. At the present time the congregation consists of fifty-six leading members, some sixty families, and two hundred and twenty communicants. The church also supports a parish school and teacher. Mr. G. Karder has officiated at this school for the last fourteen years. The number of pupils varies at times from sixty to eighty.

## THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT STAUNTON

In the year 1847, Rev. F. Lockner, of Pleasant Ridge, Madison county, Illinois, visited this place and organized the church. At that time there were but few Lutheran families residing in the neighborhood. Subsequently Rev. Pirkman and Rev. Schliepsick occasionally preached here. The first settled pastor was Rev. F. Reisner, who took charge of the parish, January 1st, 1851. He died the same year while faithfully serving the Master. He was succeeded by the Rev. F. Besel, who remained in charge until March, 1855. His successor was Rev. Mr. Rennicke, who administered for a time faithfully to the religious wants of his flock, and was followed by Rev. C. Schliepsick, and he by Rev. R. Voigt, and his successor was Rev. L. Muckel, who officiated from May, 1865, until his death, which occurred in November, 1870.

On the 25th of January, 1871, Rev. T. M. Hahn was called and installed as pastor, and has remained as such to the present. He is a very faithful and efficient worker in the vineyard of the Lord. The parish numbers about seventy families. In the year 1864 a new church edifice was erected at a cost of $4,152. The congregation has also a parsonage which cost about $1,500. There is also a parish school in connection with the church.

## SPRING COVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

*From data furnished by Nicholas Challacombe.*

The Spring Cove Presbyterian Church was organized June 21st, 1834, by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., and Rev. Samuel E. Blackburn, his son.

The following persons were elected elders: Samuel Tull, W. H. Carson, John Brown, John B. Carson and Grundy H. Blackburn. The original membership of this church was twenty. The ministers who have served this church as stated supply are Rev. Samuel E. Blackburn, Rev. Wm. Chamberlin, Rev. J. A. Ranney, Rev. Hugh Barr, Rev. Wm. T Bartel, Rev. J. R. Dunn, Rev. S. P. Lindley, Rev. Thomas Reynolds, Rev. H N. Wilbur, and Rev. Wm. R. Adams.

The present membership of the church is fifty-eight, and the whole number since organization two hundred and five. The present elders are J. M. Carson, John Ashill and N. Challacombe.

There has been a Sabbath-school in connection with the church ever since its organization, but no record has been kept until of late years. It has been held as a union-school in connection with the Baptist Church.

The original church building stood in what is now Nicholas Challacombe's pasture, one-half mile east of his residence. It was constructed about the time of the organization of the church. The building was composed of posts set in the ground, weather-boarded with clap-boards, and a puncheon floor. It is the oldest Presbyterian Church in the county, the Carlinville branch having been organized afterward. The church was moved about 1844 to a location north of Macoupin creek, half a mile east of the Blackburn bridge.

The change of the location was made in order to hold the membership of the church, as several persons who lived in the village of Chesterfield were desirous to form another separate church at that place. The Presbyterians of Chesterfield, however, decided a few years later to form a separate congregation at that place, and took their letters from their church in 1874, and formed the Chesterfield Congregational Church.

Shortly afterwards the church was taken to pieces and moved to Summerville, and now forms the church at that place, still known as Spring Cove Presbyterian Church.

The Spring Cove Church has been the parent of the Chesterfield Congregational Church, organized in 1847; the Presbyterian Church of Plainview, organized in 1851; the Nokomis Presbyterian Church, at Nokomis, in Montgomery county, which was organized by families who arrived from Macoupin county at Nokomis. The church has continued to grow, and is now in a healthy condition.

The church at Carlinville was organized June 30, 1834, by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, with the following original members: Ellen Moore, Lucy Stephenson, Julia A. White, Alice Good, Lucy M. Greathouse, Harlan Parks, Melvina Hoxsey, Edward Plant, Elijah Harlan and James Parks, who were received by letter; John S. Greathouse, Thomas D. Moore and Ruth Holton were received on examination.

The first elders elected and ordained were Elijah Harlan, James Parks, Thomas D. Moore and Edward Plant. John S. Greathouse was appointed clerk.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Emmons Blackburn, son of Dr. Gideon Blackburn. He preached until his death, which occurred soon after he assumed the charge. The pulpit was for a time thereafter filled by his father, Rev. Dr. Blackburn.

The next regular pastor was Rev. John G. Simrall, who assumed charge April 23, 1836. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and a man of considerable culture.

Among those who have officiated as pastors for this church may be mentioned the following: Revs. L. S. Williams, Thomas Spillman, J. A. Ranney, J. S. Graves, A. M. Dixon, C. A. Leach, Edward McMillen, J. S. Newton, J. B. L. Soule, John Patchen, Hugh Lamont, S. A. Whitcombe, W. W. Jeffries. Since February, 1879, Profs. Hurd and Nutting have been the supply. The membership now numbers one hundred and twenty-five. The present elders are R. B. Minton, Charles Campbell, P. Braley, D. T. Patchen and James Venable.

The first meetings were held in the old log court-house, afterwards in the old seminary building. The first church edifice was erected in 1836, and was a small brick structure. It stood on the lot occupied by the present church. The first sermon preached in it was by Rev. John G. Simrall, before the church was finished. The present handsome church edifice was erected in the year 1869, at a cost of $9,000, including the furniture. It is constructed of brick. In 1874, the congregation built a parsonage and chapel at a cost of $3,500.

There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the church, which was organized March 25, 1848. The most active person in organizing the school was Rev. J. S. Graves. It has prospered from that time, and now numbers one hundred and fifty scholars, with an average attendance of one hundred. The library contains about four hundred volumes. R. B. Minton is superintendent and Charles Nutting assistant superintendent.

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## DRY POINT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FROM DATA, BY J. C. PENTZER.

In giving the history of the organization of this church, it is necessary to make this extract from the record:

"In pursuance of a resolution of the Presbytery of Kaskaskia, adopted on the 14th day of October, 1839, appointing Thomas A. Spillman and George Donnell a committee to visit Macoupin county, and if thought expedient, to organize a church; the said Thomas A. Spillman, according to notice previously given, met a number of persons at the court-house in Carlinville, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1839, and the names of sundry persons were enrolled as an incipient step towards the organization of a church."

After public worship at the same place, on the following day at 11 o'clock, A. M, the following persons gave satisfactory evidence of having been members of the Presbyterian church: George Harlan, Margaret Harlan, David Nevious, Jane Nevious, Rainy L. Berry, Mary Jane Berry, Sarah S. Barrick, Mary M. Fishback, Mary B. Parks, Elizabeth Brown, Julia Winchester, Lucy Stephenson.

The above named persons, having expressed a desire to be associated in a church capacity, Mr. Harlan was chosen and installed as ruling elder.

Thus a church was organized in this newly settled county, to be known for the present as the Presbyterian church of Carlinville.

At the next meeting of the session the names of Henry Fishback and Charles Fishback were added to the list of members.

By the report made to the Presbytery on April 1st, 1842, we find that the total number of members was twenty-three, and that up to and including that year, Rev. T. A. Spellman, remained as stated supply.

On the 10th of August, 1844, the minister in charge, Rev. A. Allen, met those of the members who lived south of Carlinville, at the house of George Harlan, and organized a separate body known as Dry Point church, having ten members, with George Harlan, E. Harlan, and Henry Fishback as ruling elders. Rev. Allen was succeeded, as a minister, by Rev. P. D. Young in 1847, and in 1848–9 by Rev. V. Pentzer.

By report to Presbytery, April 1st, 1849, the total number of members was fourteen. The place of meeting was held at the house of George Harlan, or in the neighboring school-house. If the weather was pleasant and the congregation large, temporary seats and a stand were placed in the grove where services were held.

Great credit is due these early pioneers for their perseverance in an effort to establish and maintain a branch of their church under such discouraging circumstances. They were struggling hard to make homes in a new country, and were without many of the conveniences of life, yet a portion of their time and means were given to this cause. The solemn earnestness of the people, the able discourse of the minister, the fervent prayer and the sacred song, in which they expressed their faith and piety, were well calculated to make a lasting impression. This sketch would be incomplete without a tribute of respect to the memory of the founder of the church, Mr. George Harlan, who died May 1st, 1851. He moved to this county, and settled in Gillespie township in 1833. He not only possessed all the qualities which make a good citizen, but was ever ready to assist in any work that would be a benefit to his community. No call, in case of sickness or distress among his neighbors, was ever unheeded. He was ready to encourage by kind words or to assist with material aid any who stood in need of his services. Although many years have passed away since his death, his memory is still cherished by his neighbors and friends as one who lived a consistent life, and of whom it may truly be said he was a good and true man.

Rev. P. Hassinger was their minister from about 1851 to 1855, and their membership had increased to twenty-one.

During the time that Mr. Hassinger was minister, the place of meeting was changed from Mr. Harlan's neighborhood to the school-house near the farm of Mr. Giles Adams, and afterwards to the school-house near where

Mrs. Parks now lives, both being in what is now school district No. 2. The records are so incomplete that it is almost impossible to give a correct list of the clergy.

Rev. W. L. Mitchell served the church during the years 1861–62. He was succeeded by Rev. A. N. Denny, of Moro, Illinois. During the year 1867, a building partly built by the Christian church at Baylesstown, was bought by this church, and completed at a cost of about $1,000. It has since been their place of meeting. W. P. Teitsworth was minister in 1868, and the membership was twenty-nine. At present the church is practically disorganized, having neither minister nor elder.

Of those who organized the church in 1839, Mrs. Mary P. Parks is the only one, after a lapse of forty years, whose name still stands on the records as a member.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SHIPMAN.

BY J. J. GREEN.

The First Presbyterian Church of Shipman was organized August 3d, 1856, by Rev. A. T. Norton of Alton, with the following members: Joseph Rogers, Mrs. Dorothea Meriwether, Mrs. Mildred Floyd, Mrs. Jennie Law, Miss Elizabeth Law, Mrs. Frances Pollard, Mr. A. F. Pope, Mrs. Margaret Jane Pope, John J. Green and Mrs. Virginia T. Green. J. J. Green and A. F. Pope were elected elders, the former as clerk of the church. Rev. Mr. Barton was the first pastor.

Rev. T. B. Hurlbut became pastor May 24, 1857, and continued for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. L. L. Williams who remained for six months. On the 12th day of February, 1859, L. A. Williams and A. Parks were elected elders.

In 1859 Rev. W. Robertson was pastor for six months, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Reynolds, who filled the pulpit for three years.

In the year 1867 C. A. Preston, was elected elder. Rev. E. W. Tylor was then chosen pastor, and continued for three years, and was followed by Rev. W. R. Adams, who was installed as pastor of the church for four years.

In 1874, Aaron Myres was elected ruling elder. In 1875, Rev. G. C. Clark became pastor. During the year 1878 Rev. Mr. Nutting, of Blackburn University, supplied the church most of the time.

Since the fall of 1878, Rev. W. R. Adams has been pastor. There is but one elder left, J. J. Green. The number of members is twenty-six; the value of the church building is about $2,500.

A Sabbath-school was organized in 1856, which consisted of forty-four scholars and five teachers, the superintendent being William Wilson.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT PLAINVIEW.

The First Presbyterian Church of Plainview was organized as "The Union Church," at the house of P. Brown, January 27, 1851, by Rev. Geo. Spaulding, by appointment of the Alton Presbytery. The organizing members numbered nineteen, with four elders, viz.: Halliburton Parks, Ephraim M. Gilmore, Henry Merriwether and Peter Brown, clerk. Mr. Brown resigned the clerkship in 1860.

August 23, 1855, the name was changed from "Union Church" to the "First Presbyterian Church of Plainview."

The first pastor was Rev. H. D. Platt, who continued for four years. Rev. Samuel P. Lindley served as pastor two years, and was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Hurlbut one year. Rev. Wm. Rankin was pastor for six months; Rev. W. R. Smith, one year; Rev. Thomas Reynolds, two years; Rev. E. W. Taylor, six years, and is the present pastor.

The present elders are: Samuel Brown, Samuel Welch, and W. W. Gulick.

The present deacons: George Morrison, J. C. Brown and Wm. H. Welch. The communicants at present number 109.

The Presbyterian Church at Shipman is a branch of this church. The value of the church building is $1800, and the parsonage is valued at $1200.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church. About 100 pupils attend. Peter Brown was the first superintendent.

The above is written from data furnished by Mr. Samuel Brown.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VIRDEN.

BY REV. W. L. TARBET.

The Presbyterian Church in Virden was organized June 3d, 1854, by Rev. John G. Rankin, Josiah Porter, A. M. Dixon and Elisha Jenny. The original members were John I. Beattice, his wife, Lucy, and his daughter, Letitia, from the Presbyterian Church in Carlinville; Rufus W. Lend, his wife, Jane, and his daughter, Elizabeth Jane, now Mrs. Coultas, from the Presbyterian Church in Winchester, Ill.: Mrs. Lucy D. Hardin, her daughter, Emily, from the Second Presbyterian Church at Springfield, and from the church in Chatham. These eight persons were organized into a church, to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Virden. John I. Beattice and Rufus W. Lend were elected and ordained as ruling elders in this church.

Preaching was supplied until the spring of 1859 by members of the Illinois Presbytery, among whom may be mentioned Albert Hale of Springfield, Rev. Joshua Porter of Chatham, Rev. John C. Donner of Carlinville, and others whose names have not been preserved.

In the spring of 1859 the Rev. W. L. Tarbet, from Bethany Church, Giles county, Tennessee, became the stated supply. He preached his first sermon in Virden, May, 1859. The number of members were forty. In April, 1860, the Presbytery of Illinois sent a committee consisting of Albert Hale, Edward McMillan and John G. Rankin, to install Mr. Tarbet pastor over this church. Mr. McMillan preached the sermon; Mr. Rankin gave the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Hale charged the people. During my ministry up to 1876 there were added to the membership of this church 214 members; 87 by letter and 127 on examination, being an average of thirteen per annum.

The elders who have served this church since its organization, are: Rufus W. Lend, until his removal to Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1871; John I. Beattice, from the beginning until the present; Oliver T. Peabody, from May, 1860, until his departure to the Baptists, in 1866; George W. Simons, from 1865 until the present. In 1870 Messrs. Lumsden, Johnson and Brown, who had been elders in other churches, were requested to serve this church as ruling elders, which they consented to do, until 1874, when the following were elected: John I. Beattice, Nathan Johnson, George W. Simons, W. W. Post, Richard Ball and W. Wilder, Messrs. Post and Wilder have removed to other places, leaving the present bench of elders to consist of John I. Beattice, N. Johnson, R. Ball, and George W. Simons.

In the autumn of 1856, the first move was made towards erecting a house of worship; the church having been allowed the use of the Methodist and Baptist houses. The building was finished Dec., 1857, and the church was dedicated March 24th, 1858. The ceremony was conducted by W. D. Sanders, D. D., of the Illinois College and Rev. Wm. G. Galleher, of Jacksonville. The entire cost of the building was $4,000.

The original trustees were, R. W. Lend, T. J. Witt, John Davis, James Lumsden and George Fortune.

The present membership, as reported to the General Assembly, is 122. The Sabbath-school numbers about 75.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BRIGHTON.

On the first Sunday in January, 1847, a meeting was held in the Baptist church at Brighton, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church. Rev. Wm. Chamberlain presided. At that time there were sixteen persons of this faith in the village, viz.: Nathan Johnson, L. B. Stratton, Wm. Reed, J. W. Gilson, John J. Green, Henry Boulter, Thomas A. Brown, M. D, and their wives and Mrs. Mary Cunningham and Mrs. Barbara David. Nathan Johnson, J. J. Green and Henry Boulter were chosen elders, and L. P. Stratton clerk. The first four couples above named were then members of the church at Monticello Seminary, and five of the number were providentially hindered at the time of the organization, but joined three months later. Rev. George Spaulding soon became minister, and was installed pastor of the two churches—Brighton and Woodburn. He moved to Bunker Hill in 1849, and in April, 1851, Rev. H. D. Platt took charge and remained with the congregation until 1858. During 1858 and '59 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, Rev. Joseph S. Edwards and Rev. T. B. Hurlburt.

Early in 1860, Rev. David Dimond was engaged as pastor, and continued

till October, 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. George E. Tucker, who resigned in April, 1867. Soon after, Wm. R. Adams received the charge, and continued for three years. In October, 1870, Rev. David Dimond, D. D., was invited to the pastoral charge and installed May 25th, 1871. The whole number of members received has been about 200. The largest number at any one time, about eighty. Dr. T. A. Brown, J. W. Gilson, L. P. Stratton and Edwin Amos have served as elders. The choice of a church clerk above noted was a departure from the regular Presbyterian order. Henry Boulter was installed elder April 18th, 1867, and Hezekiah C. Clark and Wm. Boulter were installed in 1872, and are the present elders.

In April, 1867, a large number of members separated from this church for the purpose of forming a Congregational church, which is now prosperous and useful by their side.

Early in the history of the church, steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, and a small brick edifice costing about $800 was built and dedicated in 1851. The Rev. Thomas Lippincott performed the ceremony. Rev. Lippincott supplied the church during the first years of its existence, both before and after the pastorate of Rev. Spaulding.

In 1868 measures were taken to erect the new edifice, which was dedicated, in Aug., 1869, by Rev. Bailey, D. D., of Carlinville. The house is 36x56 feet, with projections in front and rear. The tower rises to the height of ninety feet. The church cost $6,400, and is the most beautiful structure in the village.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"Not faith alone, but works as well,
Must test the soul, pealed forth a bell,
No fetters here to clog the soul;
No arbitrary creeds control
The free heart and progressive mind,
That leave the dusty past behind."

The Christian church of Palmyra * was organized in the fall of the year 1858. The first members were Samuel Lair and wife, Isaac Strait, James Lair and wife, John Richardson and wife, W. L. Patterson and wife.

At the time of organization, Samuel Lair, John Richardson, and Isaac Strait were elected elders, and W. L. Patterson, deacon. The first regular pastor was Samuel Strait. He was succeeded by Elder G. M. Goode. The present pastor is Elder W. H. McGinnis, who has entered upon the fourth year of his labors. Elders Sweeney, Patterson, Jarrot, Corwin, Goode, and others have held successful protracted meetings. This was also for many years the home church of Elder Robert Foster, widely known in this and other states for his brilliant and successful ministerial labors.

The church edifice was erected in 1868 at a cost of $1,800. Its present value is about twelve hundred dollars.

The Sabbath-school was organized in 1868. Dempsey N. Solomon has been its faithful and efficient superintendent from the beginning. The school is now in a flourishing condition. The present church officers are D. N. Solomon, J. W. McPherson, John Richardson, John Ridgeway, and J. W. Butcher. The church numbers at present about seventy-five members, who have a fervent desire for the spread of primitive Christianity. There is also a Christian church near Vancil's Point in North Palmyra.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT GIRARD.

The Christian church edifice was erected here about the year 1859 or '60, and Dr. Jesse H. Smith preached the first sermon. Prior to the building of the church, services had been held in Wolf's Hall, on the north-west corner of the public square; afterwards services were held in the Universalist church, until the congregation built the church edifice as above stated. The last regular preacher was Elder S. M. Conner.

The other Christian churches are the ones in Dorchester and Nilwood townships; the one at Sulphur Springs dating back as far as 1850.

### SHAW'S POINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Is located near the north-west corner of section 35, and was an outgrowth of the Sulphur Springs organization of Nilwood township. The church edifice was erected in 1866; and the first preacher in charge was Elder J. S. Sweeney. The following clergymen have had charge in the order mentioned: A. P. Steward, R. Foster, J. B. Corwine, who remained until 1876, since which time they have had no regular preacher. The number of members with their families approximate about one hundred and twenty, and the Sabbath-school numbers sixty scholars, and has an efficient corps of teachers.

* For the History of the church at Palmyra we are indebted to Elder W. H. McGinnis.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. THOMAS POTTER.

Bethesda (now Palmyra) congregation was organized by the Rev. Gilbert Dodds, on the 24th of March, 1832. In the organization the following names were enrolled, Thomas Hampton, Jacob Rohrer, Artemisia Rohrer, Mary Rohrer, John Crawford, Margaret Crawford, Elizabeth Ashlan, Rebecca Cherry, Cynthia Cox, Mary Chandler, James Shook, Nancy Shook, James Young, Hannah K. Young, Newton Berry, Polly Berry, Hugh Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Rachel Berry, Elizabeth Berry, Margaret Berry, John Hamilton, Mary P. Clevenger, John Berry, Jemima Robison, George G. Hamilton, and Eleanor Hamilton. The first church edifice was built of logs, in township 12 range 8, on section 34, in the year 1840. It is now used as a stable by Newton Berry. The "supplies" or pastors of this church are as follows, Gilbert Dodds, Thomas Campbell, J. G. White, A. H. Goodpasture, Adam Beard, G. W. Reynolds, A. W. Lausden, J. R. Lawrence, John Barclay, John M. Berry, W. C. Bell, J. W. Carter, F. Bridgman, Wiley Knowles, W. C. Roach, J. H. Viney, O. F. Bettis, Thomas Potter, and Rev. Thomas Potter is the present pastor.

The first ruling elders were John Hamilton, James Shook, James Young, and John Crawford, The present ruling elders are Newton Berry, T. W. Chiles, Wesley M. King, G. F. Riddle, Wm. H. King and J. H. Roach. This church now numbers ninety-three members. In the year 1858, a church-house was built in the old town of Cummington. In the fall of 1878 the house was moved to the village of Palmyra, and improved and repaired. It is valued at $3,300.

This congregation from an early day, has labored assiduously in the Sunday-school cause: first in the log school-houses and subsequently in their own church and churches. This church has sent out from her membership and from her converts with two exceptions, the following ministers: John R. Smith, J. B. Lawrence, J. E. Roach, W. D. Wood, W. C. Roach, C. A. King and W. Patchin. The church still continues to do good work in spreading the gospel.

*Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Girard* was organized July 16th, 1854, by Rev. W. C. Bell. The following were the first members, W. T. Jones, Nancy Jones, Jesse Cox, Cynthia Cox, Margaret A. England, Benjamin Biggerstaff, Ann and Nancy A. Biggerstaff, Thomas Sanford, Mrs. I. Sanford, Richard Sanford, Clarissa Jones, Mary Jones, Lyda Frizell, Elizabeth Stewart, J. F. Roach, Martha Roach, G. C. and A. P. Shackelford, and Moses M. Morrison. This church has been supplied by the following ministers: Rev's. W. C. Bell, F. Bridgman, J. C. Van Patten, H. W. Eagan, S. Y. Love, W. C. Roach, Thomas Potter, S. K. Shull, C. A. King, and Rev. O. F. Bettis, the present pastor.

The church was erected in the year 1855. The first elders were W. T. Jones, George Shackelford, and Jesse Cox. The present elders are L. A. Foster, J. F. Roach, G. King, and David Foster. In 1857 the Sunday-school was organized; the church now numbers a membership of forty-two, and the value of church property is $1,800.

*Pleasant Hill Church* was organized by Rev. W. C. Bell, in the year 1857. The first members were Robert McClusky, John Smith, Sandy Wiggins, Elvina Wiggins, Winny S. Wiggins, Matilda E. and Lucinda E. Wiggins. The first ruling elders were Sandy Wiggins, Robert McClusky, and John Smith; the present elders are Robert McClusky, A. J. Kincaid and Daniel Hayden. This church has been supplied by the following pastors, Rev's. W. C. Bell, John N. Viney, E. R. Rodgers, O. F. Bettis, W. C. Roach, H. C. A. Viney, Willis Patchin, and C. A. King. The congregation has at present no church-house. The number of members is ninety-one. There is also a Sabbath-school in connection with the church.

## UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT GIRARD.

FROM DATA BY F. J. WOOLLEY.

The Journal of the Universalist Society of Girard, shows that the society was organized December 6th, 1856. The first officers elected were,

Ezra Magoon, Moderator; Nathan Savage, Clerk; Finance Committee, A. C. Teel, J. W. Woodroof, and Adam Teman. Trustees,—Chas H. Fink, A. C. Teel, J. W. Woodroof, Williard Magoon, and A. H. Cornman. A building committee was also appointed at the same time, consisting of A. C. Teel, J. W. Woodroof, C. H. Fink, and Ezra Magoon.

This Society has numbered forty-two members. Soon after its organization, meetings were held in Wolfe's Hall, and such a degree of interest was manifested, that the building of a church became necessary; ways and means were provided, and the result was the building of a neat church in 1859, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. Up to 1877, regular preaching was held therein; at present it depends upon those preachers, who make it convenient to stop with us. A Union Sunday-school is held each Sabbath, which has a good attendance. The present trustees are: J. W. Woodroof, J. C. Beeby, Adam Teman, T. P. Bradly, and F. J. Woolley; the last named is clerk of the society.

The Southern Association of Universalists frequently meets at Girard, and is always attended by a large concourse of people.

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## THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, OR GERMAN BAPTISTS.

*(Vulgarly called Dunkard.)*

BY DANIEL VANIMAN.

This denomination originated near Swartzenaw, Germany, in the year 1708. Their first minister was Alexander Mack. They were soon driven from Swartzenaw, by persecution, and located in Friezland, from whence they were again compelled to remove, and in 1719, they emigrated to America, settling near Germantown, Pennsylvania; and from this organization have sprung all the churches of this denomination now in the United States.

They repudiate all creeds; and recognize the New Testament as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. They maintain that the sovereign, unmerited, unsolicited grace of God is the only source of pardon, and that the vicarious sufferings and meritorious works of Christ, are the only price of redemption. That Faith, Repentance and Baptism are conditions of pardon and hence for the remission of sins. That immersion or dipping the candidate three times face-forward while bowed upon his knees in the water, is Christian baptism. That feet-washing, as taught in John 13, is a divine command to be practiced in the church, that the Lord's Supper, is a full meal, and in connection with the Communion, should be taken in the evening, or after the close of the day. That the salutation of the Holy Kiss, or Kiss of Charity is binding upon the followers of Christ. That War and Retaliation are contrary to the spirit and self-denying principles of the religion of Jesus Christ. That a non-conformity to the world in dress, customs, and conversation is essential to true holiness and Christian piety. That in public worship, or religious exercises, Christians should appear as directed in 1 Cor. iv. 5. That the elders should anoint sick members with oil in the name of the Lord, when called on by them, as directed in James v. 14.

They never go to law one against another, but settle their own troubles among themselves according to Math. 18. Neither are they allowed to join secret oath-bound societies, nor swear with an uplifted hand when called before magistrates; because taught both by Jesus and James "to swear not at all," &c. In short they believe in strictly observing all that Christ and his Holy Apostles have commanded regardless of what a gainsaying world may say.

The Churches of this denomination now in Macoupin county, were established as follows:—In the year 1828, a small congregation was organized on Sugar Creek in Sangamon county, by elders John Dick and Joseph Roland, from scattered members, living mostly in Sangamon and Morgan counties. In 1830 this church came under the leadership of elder Isham Gibson, then living in Morgan county. In 1848 elder Gibson came to Macoupin county, settling near Stirrup Grove, where he soon gathered around him a band of members, and organized what was known as the Otter Creek Church. The church gradually increased both in membership and wealth, and in 1865 they built a commodious house of worship, 40 by 65 feet, near Stirrup Grove, at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, which is known as the West Otter Creek meeting-house. Still increasing in number, a second church was erected and dedicated in 1867, at Pleasant Hill, three miles south-west of Virden. This building is 44 by 82 feet, and has in connection with it three and a half acres of ground, a pool walled in with rock, which is used principally to immerse candidates; and a cemetery, the whole costing the church upward of six thousand dollars. In a few years the congregation became too large for convenience, having a membership of over three hundred, and the territory was divided into two separate districts, and a church organized on the north in Sangamon county, and the other on the east in Christian county. The Otter Creek Church still retained all the church property in this county, and a membership of about two hundred, under the oversight of elder John Crist until his death Oct. 6, 1871, when the church came under the care of elder Isaac Naff, of Sangamon county. In April, 1876, the church again became too large, having over three hundred members, seven of whom were ministers all living in this county, viz:—C. C. Gibson, Joseph Harsbarger, Jonathan Brubaker near Girard, D. R. C. Nead and J. Gibson near Stirrup Grove, David and Daniel Vaniman near Virden.—And as is the custom of this denomination when their membership becomes too large for convenience, to divide the territory over which the members are distributed into districts—it was agreed upon, April 10, 1876, to divide the territory of Otter Creek Church into three parts, which was done by running two lines north and south; one between the two meeting-houses and another along the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R.; the eastern division to be known as the *Macoupin Creek*, the middle as *Pleasant Hill* and the west as *West Otter Creek*.

The *West Otter Creek Church* own the church property near Stirrup Grove. Its membership numbers about one hundred and thirty, and is under the care of D. R. C. Nead. Has regular meetings, and a successful Bible School, which was organized in June, 1878, with ten teachers and ninety-two scholars.

*The Pleasant Hill Church* own their property. It has about one hundred and forty members, and is under the pastorate of elder Joseph Harsbarger.

# TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF CARLINVILLE.

THE history of the early settlement and the subsequent progress and development of the township and city of Carlinville present many features that are interesting. A retrospection of just half a century would carry us back to the time when the city was first laid out, and a few years prior to that time would carry us beyond the time when the first white settler had trodden upon its site, to the time when it constituted part of a dreary wilderness, before civilization had penetrated its solitary bosom, or the voice of the pioneer echoed amid its timbered shades. It was first settled by a hardy race. That it was successful, was owing to the dauntless and persevering energy of the first pioneers; for it was no enviable task to clear the forest and to undergo the hardships incident to genuine pioneer life.

This township, which lies south of South Otter, west of Shaw's Point, north of Brushy Mound, and east of Bird Township, comprises the congressional town of 10 N. R. 7 west. The south-west corner lies on the exact center of the county. The chief stream which waters and drains the township is the Macoupin creek, which runs through the south-east corner, and is spanned by a durable iron bridge. Other streams are the Hurricane, which flows through the township in a general direction from north to south, and the small tributary of the Macoupin which drains the north-eastern part of the township, and mingles its waters with the Macoupin on the eastern verge of the township. It is well timbered, and the soil is fertile; and the surface is sufficiently rolling to carry off the rain fall. The Chicago and Alton railroad passes through the township from north-east to south-west, and affords to agriculturalist and manufacturer, a market for their products and wares.

### EARLY SETTLERS.

In writing the history of a county and its constituent townships, recapitulation in some degree is unavoidable, and to avoid it as much as possible, we must refer our readers to the general history of the early settlements of the county, as they were largely made in the vicinity of Carlinville. It is probable that the first settlers in the township were the Lairs, Samuel and Charles, who came in the years 1821 or 1822, and settled within the limits of the township, on the fine property now belonging to the Burke heirs. Joseph Borough settled on the east side of the township at a very early day.

Ezekiel Good was the first settler in Carlinville. He came with his wife, in an ox-wagon, and stopped about where the house of A. McKim Dubois now stands. They slept in the wagon and cooked and ate out of doors, until he could put up a small cabin, afterwards used as a smoke house. John Gray built the second house in the place. Some writers say that the latter built the first house in the place, but this is clearly erroneous. Mr. Good was a farmer, and frequently entertained persons at his house who came to spy out the land.

The original proprietors of the town were Ezekiel Good and Seth Hodges, who donated 30 acres to the county, in order to secure the location of the county seat.

Much of the history of Carlinville has been given in the chapter on "Early Settlers," and need not here be repeated. The first store was owned by Maj. Winchester and William E. Starr, of Edwardsville. William Barrett conducted it, and sold dry goods, groceries and whiskey. The first minister was Stith M. Otwell, and he preached the first sermon in the log tavern in 1831, to an audience of four women and as many children. At the time a horse race was in progress outside. Mr. Otwell was one of nature's noblemen.

The first marriage was that of Mr. David McDaniel to Miss Rebecca Wallace, in April, 1832. There seems to be some confusion in recollections of old settlers, as to whom was the first school teacher. Some say that Abner B. Beauchamp was. He was a Kentuckian. Others that the one entitled to that honor was a Mr. Cooley, and that the second was old father Williams.

The first child born was Thomas, son of Ezekiel and Alice Good, in October, 1830. The first death was that of the first wife of William Brown, in 1829.

The growth of the town was slow until 1844. Ezekiel Good was the first post-master in the county; the post-office was a candle box, and it was never full. In 1844, there were five stores in Carlinville, viz.: Brice & Mayo, Walker, Phelps & Taggart, Jarrett Dugger, Drs. Robertson & Olive, and two or three saloons.

The town was named for Thomas Carlin, afterward Governor. The first school-house was built by Weatherford, and cost the munificent sum of $40. It was 18 by 20 feet in size, and contained a large fire-place, with clay and stick chimney, and rock hearth. The door was of clapboards, nailed to cross pieces, and the chimney was made like the door. We are informed that the wolves crawled under the house and frightened the children. It is said that the first teachers—Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, and Miss Almira Peck—would turn the children back as often as they reached a certain point in their studies.

The first Baptist preacher was Rev. Elihu Palmer, now an honored citizen of Carbondale, Ill., and a brother of Gov. Palmer.

The first Sunday-school was organized by Jarrett Dugger, who was elected the first Superintendent. The first mill was known as the Old Red Mill, and stood where the Weer Bro's. mill now stands.

Other early settlers were: Bennett Noland and family. Old Grandma Tennis came into the township in 1824. She was accompanied by her children, as follows: Alice, William, John, Samuel, and Andrew Tennis. They settled not far from the place where Thomas Davis lived, on section 29. Thomas Loveless and family were also early residents of this township. Larkin Richardson and family came to the township in 1825. Mr. Richardson died of cholera in 1851. Howard Finly and family settled on a piece of land about two miles east of the town in 1828. Abram S. Walker and family came here in 1830. Mr. Walker was a Tennessecan. His business was that of a blacksmith. His shop was located on the south-east corner of the square. He subsequently became a merchant, and was a man of considerable enterprise. Robert and Thomas Moore, with their families, came to this township in 1832, and first settled on sections 23 or 24. In the fall of 1829, John S. Greathouse, an attorney, removed to Carlinville, from Edwardsville, and bought out Joseph Borough's improvement, which were among the first houses built here. The same year, 1829, P. H. Winchester and family came to Carlinville. He was a lawyer, and a man of learning and ability; had previously lived in Edwardsville, Madison county. M. M. Anderson was also an early settler. In 1834, came Col. James Anderson, father of C. H. C. Anderson; he was a useful man, and very popular. Among the early settlers of the county now living, may be mentioned Oliver W. Hall, who came with his father in 1823, and some years later became a

resident of this township; Hon. C. A. Walker, then a boy, came with his father; in 1831, came Mrs. Mary B. Wright; two years later, 1833, Dr. John Logan became a resident of the county; Joseph Howell, James A. McClure, 1835. Subsequently came the following persons: William Wright, Wm. M. Maddox, Hon. T. L. Loomis, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Milton McClure, A. McKim Dubois, J. L. Plain, W. W. Freeman, Major F. H. Chapman, and others, whose names are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES

were made by the following persons: on the 11th of March, 1828, Ezekiel Good entered 160 acres in section 28, and John Harris entered 80 acres in section 35, March 26th, 1829. Seth Hodges entered eighty acres in section 28, on the 23d of April, 1829. The land entered by Good and Hodges is now embraced within the corporate limits of Carlinville. It was in this township, at the house of Joseph Borough, that the first election was held, also the first session of the county court.

(More extended mention of these events is made in other chapters of this work, and hence it is unnecessary to repeat them here; we refer the reader to chapters on Pioneers, Civil History, Bench and Bar, Press and Ecclesiastical.)

THE CITY OF CARLINVILLE.

This is the metropolis of the county, and also its capital. It was laid out in August, 1829, and surveyed by Joseph Borough, for which he received $17.50. Its streets are laid out at right angles, and are generally broad. They are shaded by maple and elm trees. Its public squares lend additional ornamentation to the city. The elegant and beautiful court-house, handsome churches, public school building, and attractive private residences speak well for the culture and enterprise of its citizens. Here is also located Blackburn University. In 1853 the population was 790. In 1879 the population approximates closely to 5,000 souls. The city is situated on the C. and A. R. R., sixty miles from St. Louis, 224 miles from Chicago, and forty miles from Springfield.

In April, 1865, it became incorporated as a city. The following were the first officers: John M. Woodson, mayor; Robert W. Glass, city clerk; W. R. Welch, city attorney; Victor Achilles, treasurer; Hugh Colton, police magistrate; Mark Crowder, city marshall, and William H. Rider, street inspector. The members of the city council were, Bernard Lorenz, John T. McConnell, C. H. C. Anderson, George H. Holliday, J. W. Hankins and R. B. Minton. The officers for 1879 are, George J. Castle, mayor; Charles E. Glass, city clerk; Wm. W. Steward, city attorney; J. M. Cohlepp, city treasurer; W. W. Freeman, police magistrate; Mark Crowder, city marshall; Philip Murphy, street inspector. City council: Frank Keas, H. M. Kimball, Thomas R. McKee, J. C. Thomas, August Kromner, Charles Gilman, James W. Battise and Edward Worth.

*Fire Department.* There is a well-organized volunteer fire department, with W. W. Freeman as chief. They have a good engine, hook and ladders, hose, and all the necessary apparatus for extinguishing fire. There are two public cisterns belonging to the city on the public square.

*The City Calaboose* is a one story brick building, capable of accommodating about twenty persons; it is located on the south side of North street; its cost, including the lot, was about two thousand dollars.

CHURCHES.

This city is adorned with several fine church edifices, the most prominent of which are the German and Irish Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, and Lutheran, and Presbyterian, all of which are fine brick structures. The other churches are the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and the Second Baptist, colored.

CARLINVILLE INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

*I. The Weer Coal Shaft,* operated by the Carlinville Coal Company, T. L. Loomis, manager, C. L. Hamilton, lessee.

The depth of the shaft to the top of the vein is 266 feet—the vein is six feet in depth—and the quality of the coal is good. It was sunk in 1867 by the Weer brothers. About 500,000 bushels are hoisted in a year, and the mine gives employment to 45 men in good times.

*II. Shaft of Walters, Gray and Lorenz.* The depth to coal is 280 feet, and the shaft was sunk in 1869. The vein is between six and seven feet in thickness. Employment is given to about 35 men. Nearly 500,000 bushels are hoisted in the course of a year. As in the case of the Weer shaft, the coal is sold upon the home market to railroad companies, and shipped to neighboring towns. The quality of coal is the same as that of the average Illinois coal.

*III. South Shaft Coal Mine,* owned and operated by Bartles & Son. The hoisting here is done by horse power, while steam is in use for that purpose at the other two pits. The shaft was sunk in 1869, and the depth to coal was found to be only 230 feet. Ten men are employed, and the yearly product of the mine is about 80,000 bushels. *They sell only to the home market.*

MILLS.

*I. Carlinville Mills.* The first mill on the site was built by Henry Fishback, in 1845, and burnt in 1864. It was a three story frame building. The present structure, which is enduring and solid, and admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed, is an imposing one. It was erected in 1864 of stone and brick, with slate roof. The cost was $45,000. This is beyond question one of the best mills in the state, and contains the most improved modern machinery. The capital invested is $100,000; and employment is afforded to fifteen men. There are four run of burrs, and the mill has a large grinding capacity. Their flour is chiefly marketed in Boston and New York. It is owned and operated by Weer Brothers.

*II. The Grove Mills.* This is another excellent mill. It was built in 1865, three and a half stories high, of stone and brick. It is conveniently situated on the line of the C. & A. R. R. The grinding capacity is about 150 barrels per day, and employment is afforded to ten men. The operating capital is $10,000. This is a good mill, but no fancy brands of flour are manufactured, but only grades demanded by the trade, and meeting ready sale.

*III. The Diamond City Mills.* F. J. Faltus & Co. This mill has been established ten years. The present management took charge in February, 1879. The capacity is 25 barrels per day, and seven men are employed. The capital invested is $6,000.

*Carlinville Custom Mill,* Joseph Willman, proprietor, was established in 1877, and doing only custom work, gives employment to five men. It has two run of burrs.

*Carlinville Brewery.* This well-known beer manufactory was established in 1859, by Steel and Lebherz. George P. Deible assumed control in 1869. He was experienced in the business, having learned his trade in Germany. He died in the winter of '76–'77; George P. Deible & Bro., his sons, have since carried on the business. The amount of capital invested is $15,000, and the brewing capacity is 175 barrels per week. Vast cellars have been extended far back under the hill at an immense cost. The barley used comes from Canada, California and Wisconsin; the hops from California and New York state. 500 tons of ice are used in a year. The beer made is preferred by many to the Milwaukee and Cincinnati, and finds a market in Macoupin county. Employment is given to seven men.

*Carlinville Machine Shops and Foundry.* This large establishment, since 1868, has been conducted by George Siegel, and gives employment to from 25 to 35 men. Here are manufactured agricultural implements. The manufacture of riding plows is made a specialty. Mr. Siegel has found it necessary to purchase additional machinery, and enlarge the capacity of his manufactory. It is located on the west side, near the depot.

*Thomas & McSherry* do general repairing, and manufacture fine carriages, buggies and wagons. The large brick building which has been leased by the above firm cost $6,000, and the total capital invested is $10,000. Ten men are employed. The main building was erected by Mr. Mills. A large addition was built in 1870.

*Gordie & Meyers* have been established twelve years, and also do a large business. They manufacture carriages, buggies, wagons and agricultural implements, and do general repairing. They give employment to nine men.

*Blockberger & Son* do general blacksmithing and repairing.

Another well-known firm is that of Keas & Son, who are in the same business.

*Macoupin County Marble Works,* established by G. W. Dugger & Co. This firm was bought out by Hayes & Bro. R. Hayes & Co., succeeded. W. W. Hayes is now in the same business at Bunker Hill. From three to five men are employed, and work of beautiful design and finish is turned out.

*Carlinville Brick Yard,* John Lancaster, proprietor. Here is manufactured all the brick used in Carlinville and vicinity. From fifteen to twenty men are employed.

*Charles W. Sinclair* has for several years been engaged in the manufacture of soap, which is of good quality, and is on sale in town.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are three newspapers published in the city: Carlinville *Democrat*, Macoupin *Enquirer*, and Macoupin County *Herald*.

GAS WORKS.

The city of Carlinville was first lighted by gas in December, 1869. The works, which are substantial and well finished, were erected by an incorporated stock company, the capital stock being $31,500. The first board of directors were John Logan, M. D., William Farrell, Charles W. Weer, Morris Hezel and Henry Daley. The first officers were as follows: Charles W. Weer, president; Samuel B. Dugger, secretary; and John T. Rogers, treasurer.

C. H. C. Anderson is the present president, and also acts as treasurer. The present board of directors are James K. Furber, Henry Daley, John Dohany, J. B. Keeler, George Castle (mayor and ex-officio member) and C. H. C. Anderson. The entire cost of the works has been $50,000, and the cost of improvements $7,000. The investment, for the stockholders, has not proved profitable, the income having been largely needed for improvements and repairs. But as public-spirited citizens they must feel gratification in reflecting that they have added much by their investment to the comfort and happiness of the people.

CARLINVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There is a free circulating library containing a large list of the works of the best English and American authors. The elevating influences it exerts can hardly be over-estimated.

## LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADE OF 1879.

BANKS.

*First National Bank.* Does a general banking business. Milton McClure, president; M. R. Flint, cashier. Also the private banking house of C. H. C. Anderson is one of the substantial institutions of the city and county. James K. Furber, cashier.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

J. P. Wood & Co., Chapeno & Gillman, M. R. Flint & Co., George R. Hughes & Son, John C. Loehr, H. Steinmeyer, George Simon.

CLOTHING HOUSE MERCHANTS.

Burgdorff & Bro., Walker & Surman, E. Summerfield & Co., Boston Clothing House.

GROCERIES.

Dume & Warburton, Peter Lorenz, Henry Daley, Smart & Waggoner, Carlinville Co-operative Store, Wm. Behrens, Wm. Maddox, B. Rassmusson & Wm. Wagner.

HARDWARE.

S. S. Woodward, A. S. Ruark, William Farrell, and Snyder & Shaiper.

DRUGGISTS.

M. Graham & Son, Milton McClure, T. H. Steinmeyer, and H. Klauenberg.

HOTELS

First in the list of hotels we have the Loomis House, William Siemens, proprietor; is supplied with all modern improvements—reading-room, elegant parlors, etc., etc. Travelers who stop here may be sure to be well lodged and fed. Other hotels are, Pennsylvania House, C. H. Slagel, proprietor; O'Neil House, Mrs. Whalen, proprietress; there are also the Feine and Halderman Houses.

DEALERS IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Among the leading dealers in this staple article is V. H. Siegel, whose store is located in Loomis House Block. The gentlemanly proprietor has built up a large trade, and keeps constantly on hand the finest brands of cigars. Other tobacconists are Herman Weiser and Samuel Blauer.

LUMBER DEALERS

are: McDaniel & Castle, Lewis Judd and B. P. Andrews & Co.

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLES.

There are three. The proprietors are, Thos. G. Cundall, Geo. J. Castle and Steidley Bros., who keep always on hand, for the convenience of the public, handsome turnouts, including barouches, phaetons, buggies, etc., etc.

LEADING PHYSICIANS

are: Drs. John Logan, J. P. Mathews, J. W. Hankins, A. C. Corr, M. H. Head, A. P. Bettersworth, C. H. Holliday, Robt. A. Hankins, and Drs. Fisher, Berry and Ottlesberger.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Among the leading shoe manufacturers are, Henry Brockmeier, H. Singleman, Coonrod Behme, M. Cohlepp.

DENTISTS

are, Dr. Wm. Chaffee, and Dr. Livezey.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

are, J. H. Williams, and A. Hock & Co.

MILLINERY STORES.

Among the principal milliners are Miss H. Gilbert, Mrs. Horine, Mrs. Bassett, and Mrs. Segrave.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. G. Stewart, and W. H. H. Horine.

JEWELRY STORE

is kept by W. H. H. Horine, on south side Public Square.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS,

carried on by Patrick Fitzgerald and Fred. Dresden.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEALERS

are Mr. Morse, and the Carlinville Co-operative store.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKERS

are Battise and Huntley B. Lorenz.

FURNITURE DEALERS

are, Schœnherr, Junghaus & Rifenberg, and Peter Heinz.

TONSORIAL ARTISTS.

Ruegg & Baumann, Frank Christian, and Henry Heinz.

MEAT MARKETS.

Thomas R. Denby, Charles Slagle, J. H. Williams.

The above comprise the principal business interests of Carlinville.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

This solid and commodious structure is built of brick, three stories in height, with a mansard roof; erected at a cost of about $35,000, with accommodations for 600 pupils.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*Odd Fellows.*—Trumbull Encampment, No 42, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 30, 1857, with eight charter members; its present membership is twenty-three.

*Macoupin Lodge*, 197, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1852, with Dr. J. W. Hankins as N. G.—and five charter members. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and now comprises a membership of forty-five.

*Knights of Honor.*—Silver Lodge, No. 924, was organized March 1st, 1878, with fourteen charter members. The Lodge is gradually increasing in membership and influence, and now numbers twenty-four.

*A. F. & A. M.*—The charter was granted to Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M., December 10th, 1849. Charter members were Beatty T. Burke, James McLearning, Joseph Liston, William Wright, John Williamson, William Truer, Sr., and Daniel Wadsworth.

Beatty T. Burke was the first W. M. The Lodge has grown steadily, and now numbers sixty-nine members. At the present, W. H. Chaffee is W. M., and A. G. David, secretary.

Below will be found a list of township officers, since the county adopted township organization.

SUPERVISORS.

B. T. Burke, elected in 1871; re-elected in 1872; re-elected in 1873; re-elected in 1874; re-elected in 1875; re-elected in 1876. George Hunter, assistant supervisor, 1876. Thadeus Philips and W. E. P. Anderson, assistant, elected in 1877. J. W. Hankins and T. G. Moore, assistant, elected in 1878. J. W. Hankins and T. G. Moore, assistant, elected in 1879.

TOWN CLERKS.

B. L. Berry, elected in 1871. J. W. McNeil, elected in 1872. H. C. Anderson, elected in 1873. B. L. Berry, elected in 1874. P. Brady, elected in 1875. F. Grove, elected in 1876. R. S. Hemphill, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878. D. C. Davis, elected in 1879.

ASSESSORS.

M. F. Nantz, elected in 1871. R. J. Haley, elected in 1872. W. Phelps, elected in 1873, and by re-election held the office up to 1879.

COLLECTORS.

C. Gilman, elected in 1871. H. Rogge, elected in 1872. H. Bartles, Jr., elected in 1873. W. Schutze, elected in 1874. T. R. McKee, elected in 1875. J. Mead, elected in 1876. C. L. Hamilton, elected in 1877. D. C. Robison, elected in 1878. Jno. T. Eastham, 1879.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

J. McClure, J. D. Kerr, and W. W. Freeman, elected in 1871. W. W. Freeman, J. D. Kerr, J. L. Plain, M. McClure, and T. A. Steward, elected in 1873. J. L. Plain, J. D. Kerr, D. W. Bagby and W. W. Freeman, elected in 1877.

CONSTABLES SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIO

G. Roab, W. L. Kiefe and Andrew Jones, elected in 1871. J. H. Mintz, D. C. Davis and D. A. Lewis, elected in 1873. J. H. Nantz, D. Lewis, W. J. Rusher and O. W. Hall, elected in 1877.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1871, Henry Diefenbruch, D. T. Patchen, J. S. Otwell.
1872, Henry Diefenbruch; 1873, Daniel T. Patchen.
1874, J. S. Otwell, Peter Schaffer; 1875, Peter Schaffer.
1876, D. T. Patchen, 1876, J. S. Otwell; 1878, Peter Schaffer.
1879, Michael Gore.

In order to show the wealth and resources of Carlinville township, we annex the following statistics from the Asssessor's Books for this year:

Acres improved lands, 19,290, value, $169,611; acres unimproved lands, 2,086, value, $9,020; total value of lands, $178,631; value of lots, $175,017. Number of horses, 665, value, $11,780; cattle, 1,554, value, $12,004; mules, 153, value, $3,285; sheep, 1,419, value, $1,315; hogs, 2,156, value, $1,647; carriages and wagons, 272, value, $3,795; watches and clocks, 498, value, $1,018; sewing machines, 276, value, $1,174; pianos, 70, value, $3,275; organs, 48, value, $685; merchandise on hand, value, $32,230; credits other than of bankers, $34,625; household and office furniture, $1,438. Total value of personal property, $139,773.

"THE MACOUPIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD."

It seems proper here to mention the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association of this county, which has done much to improve the stock and introduce better methods of farming. The ample grounds of this society are located in this township, adjoining the city of Carlinville on the west.* It was organized in 1854, and has therefore been in operation a quarter of a century.

The first fair was held on the Public Square, in Carlinville. Maj. Lofton was the first President and Mr. Dews the first Secretary. Samuel Welton and Wesley Dugger were the first exhibitors of oxen, Mr. Welton taking the first premium. Henry Fishback and Samuel Welton were exhibitors of Milch cows, Mr. Fishback taking the first premium. Dr. Delano, now a resident of Bunker Hill, exhibited a calf said to be the finest ever shown in Macoupin county. Peter L. Denby and Robert Purviance were exhibitors of butter; at this fair there were only shown horses, oxen, cows and butter, no vegetables or grain. The next two succeeding fairs were held in Capt. Welton's pasture, west of the city. At these fairs more articles were exhibited. The fourth annual fair was held on the grounds now known as the late residence of Major B. T. Burke.

The first movement to secure a permanent place of holding the fair was a proposition made by Capt. Welton to Maj. Lofton after the fourth fair was held, that he would head a subscription with $25.00; this proposition was made in the law office of John A. Chesnut, Major Lofton being the second to sign, and Mr. Chesnut third, and Mr. Challacombe or Mr. Denby fourth, thus making one hundred dollars, after which Capt. Welton took one paper and canvassed the west half of the county, and received nearly all the entire amount that was necessary, and Major Lofton secured some little in the east part of the county; with the money received from this subscription, the present grounds were purchased of Jarrett Dugger. The society subsequently purchased more land. John Tunnell was secretary after the first few years for eight or nine years, proving to be a very efficient officer.

The executive officers of the association for 1879, are George J. Castle, President; John Carr, Vice-President; B. P. McDaniel, Secretary; J. B. Liston, Treasurer. Directors are C. T. Prouty, B. H. Dorsey, Thos. A. Jones, G. M. Chedister, Robert Horton, R. O. Wood, D. S. Macknett, John Hounsley, R. P. Miller, Wm. M. Chiles.

The association holds an annual fair on their beautiful grounds west of the city. The premiums offered are liberal, and the fairs are worthy of the great county of Macoupin

* For the above data we are indebted to Mr. B. P. McDaniel, Sec.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Among the many representative and prominent men of the state who have risen from obscurity into renown and commanding position, stands the name of John M. Palmer, ex-governor of the state of Illinois. Although not now an actual citizen of Macoupin county, yet it was here that his early struggles for position and reputation in his profession commenced; and to this people, whom he has always regarded, and will continue to regard, as his earliest and best friends, he acknowledges the debt of gratitude he owes them for their kindness and support given him when he first commenced the practice of law. He well recollects the trials and struggles in their midst as a young lawyer, and his efforts to provide the means of support for himself and family. And he also remembers the kindly words spoken, the encouragement given, and the outstretched hands ready to help him up the steep, rough road, and over the barriers that stood in the way between him and the high position since attained. To these kind friends he acknowledges his gratitude. On the other hand, the people of Macoupin county are proud of him. They point with pride to the man, and claim him as their friend and neighbor. It is with pleasure that they speak of him as occupying a conspicuous place in the history of the state. They claim him for "Old Macoupin." It is therefore fitting that the life and history of John M. Palmer, his early struggles, his great efforts in the cause of humanity, his patriotic and gallant conduct in defence and perpetuation of the Union, his honest administration of the affairs of the state, his ability as a lawyer, his worth as a man and citizen should form and become a part of the history of the county.

John McAuley Palmer, the third in a family of seven boys and one girl, was born on the Eagle Hills in Scott county, Kentucky, September 13th, 1817. His father and mother were natives of Virginia. The family is of English ancestry, and were among the first settlers of the state. Louis D. Palmer married Miss Ann Hansford Tutt, who was a native of Culpepper county. He was a cabinet-maker, but subsequently and early abandoned that trade, and became a farmer. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, and was a great reader. He expended all his surplus earnings for the works of distinguished and popular authors, and sometimes would go beyond and encroach upon means intended for the actual necessaries of life, in order to gratify his thirst for reading. He was a Jeffersonian democrat of the old school, and was opposed to the institution of slavery. He was a man who, when he believed he was right, was firm and unyielding. This trait of character has, in a great measure, been transmitted to the son.

While John was yet in his infancy, his father removed with his family from Scott to Christian county on the Tennessee line near the Cumberland river. Here he remained until 1831, when he left Kentucky, and came to Illinois, and settled in Madison county, where he purchased a farm and

remained until 1844, when he removed to Jerseyville, and finally to Litchfield, where he died in 1869 in his 88th year.

The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the log school-houses of his native state, and the summer months in helping to cultivate tobacco, which was the principal product of that section of the country. When not at work or in school, he roamed the woods in search of game, or haunted the streams with hook and line. He began his studies with Noah Webster's spelling-book and Lindley Murray's Grammar. He was a great reader. He was studious, and made rapid progress. In his youth he had an impediment in his speech, which continued some time after he arrived at manhood. It was a source of great annoyance to him, as it gave the boys an opportunity of poking fun at him. This sport on the part of the boys continued until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, when he resorted to his fists to compel respect for his infirmities.

When the Palmer family came to Illinois, John was in his fourteenth year. Two years later the mother died, which had the effect of breaking up the family. The subject of this sketch was then sixteen years of age. He began to look the world in the face. He realized that he had not sufficient education. He had progressed just far enough in his studies to awaken a desire and ambition to drink deeper at the fountain of knowledge. In a conversation with his father about it, the latter told him he could do nothing for him, but would give him "his time." This was gladly accepted. About this time the Alton College was opened on the plan of manual labor. Its purpose was to give an education to the poor, but industrious young men of the country, who had here an opportunity of performing labor, for which they received educational advantages and training in return. John and his brother Elihu entered the college in 1834. He arose at daylight, made the fires, swept the floors, and did other chores until school-hours, when he prosecuted his studies. He labored hard to gain a good education, and he was successful in receiving a more thorough knowledge of grammar, geography, history and the higher branches of mathematics. He remained at college one year, at the end of which time he was compelled to abandon his studies in order that he might provide means to purchase clothing and books.

Upon his first entering the state, he made the acquaintance of Larkins Stark, who was a cooper living at that time in Madison county, but afterwards removed and settled on the prairie, near where Bunker Hill, in Macoupin county, now is. He offered Palmer board and clothes if he would learn the cooper-trade. He accepted the offer, and soon learned to make barrels, after which Stark paid him wages. He soon became skilled enough to earn fifty cents per day. The money thus earned, after paying debts and providing suitable clothing, was spent in books and newspapers.

In 1837 he made the acquaintance of a clock-peddler by the name of Henderson, who owned a number of wagons, and employed men to peddle clocks through the country. He made arrangements with him, and accepted an agency. He commenced the sale of clocks in Madison county, and afterwards sold in Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Scott, Green and other counties. He did a good business; but the freshness of this itinerant life soon wore away. He saw that if he amounted to anything, he must abandon that kind of life, and settle down and pursue some business steadily. After looking over the ground carefully, he determined to become a lawyer. Full of this resolve, he threw up his clock agency. He then purchased a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, and engaged to teach school near Canton in Fulton county. He taught during the day, and read law after night. His determination to become a lawyer received force and direction from the following incident. In 1838 while yet in the clock business, he, in company with Sands N. Breeds, now of Fulton county, another clock peddler, stopped over night at a hotel in Carthage, Hancock county. They were assigned to the only vacant room in the house, in which were two beds. They retired, and were soon asleep, from which they were rudely awakened by the landlord, who, in company with two strangers, had invaded their room. "Sorry to wake you, gentlemen," said the landlord; "but here are two strangers, who want a bed. You two must sleep together, or share your beds with them." Palmer turned over, rubbed his eyes, and saw before him a short spare man with broad, expansive forehead and large, luminous eyes. The other was taller, fine-looking, and had the appearance of being a college professor. The tall man inquired about their politics. "Well," replied Palmer, "my friend's a whig, and I am a democrat." The landlord blew out the light, and retired. "You take the whig, and I'll take the democrat," said the short man. They got into bed, and all were soon sound asleep. The next morning Palmer inquired the name of his bed-fellow. It was Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of the west. His fellow-traveler was John T. Stewart. Douglas was just entering upon his brilliant career, that in after years made him one of the intellectual giants, and the most conspicuous figure in American history. He was then a candidate for Congress in the district which included the whole of the state of Illinois north of Macoupin county, and now contains more than one and a half millions of population. He made friends with Palmer, who gave him his support, and cast his first vote for him in the ensuing election. The acquaintance thus made and the brilliant example before him changed the current of Palmer's life, and gave him fresh courage, impetus and determination to become a lawyer. In the spring of 1839, after his school closed at Canton, Palmer returned to Alton, and then went to St. Louis. His brother Elihu had in the meantime got married, and had entered the ministry as a Baptist preacher, and was stationed at Carlinville in Macoupin county. Palmer walked up there from St. Louis, and arrived in town March 29th, 1839. Through the influence of his brother, he entered the law-office of John S. Greathouse of Carlinville, and commenced anew the study of law. He studied hard. He soon became involved in local politics. At the request of leading democratic politicians, he became the candidate for county clerk. He made a vigorous canvass, but was defeated by 121 majority. In the summer of 1839, although he had not been admitted to the practice of law, he made his first appearance at the bar in the case of Broderick vs. Walker. His client, the defendant, was charged with an assault with a knife. Notwithstanding the case looked dark for his client, he got a jury trial, and won the case.

In December of the same year he purchased a new suit of clothes, borrowed five dollars and a ride to Springfield, a distance of forty miles, to apply for license to practice law. In Springfield he again met Stephen A. Douglas, who received him with great favor, and presented his application to the court for admission to the bar. The court appointed Mr. Douglas and Hon. J. Young Scammon of Chicago as examiners. During the examination he was asked what books he had read, after which Douglas made a speech, dwelling with force upon the importance of a lawyer collecting his fees, which, by the way, he never did, and said: "You may not now be able to take charge of important law-cases; but from the cut of your features and the set of your clothes, I'm satisfied you soon will be." The examination was soon ended. Douglas wrote the license, and presented it to the court, and it was signed by Judges Brown and Smith. During the evening following Palmer strayed around town and into a church, which was used as the state-house, where a tall, long, bony man was entertaining an audience with a speech that was full of logic, anecdote and common sense. Palmer inquired his name, and was informed that it was Abe Lincoln. The next day he was introduced to him at the court-house, and from that day to the death of Lincoln, they were warm, personal friends. They were frequently together in after years as counsel in law-cases, and at other times opposed to each other, and political opponents for years; but the friendship formed at their first meeting in the old court-house in Springfield was never broken.

Palmer returned to Carlinville a full fledged lawyer. He was poor, in debt and without law books, except Blackstone's Commentaries, Chitty's General Practice and Gresley's Equity Evidence. He, however, was fortunate in securing some old law books presented to him by David A. Smith, who had supplied himself with new ones. He was not at first successful. He was not a good speaker, but was rather a failure in this respect, owing to the habit of stammering. He was also naturally bashful, and diffident in the presence of numbers. He lacked that confidence that comes with experience. His manners were not particularly prepossessing. With these things against him it was clear that he was compelled to rely more for success upon what he said, than the manner of saying it. He would be compelled to charm his audience with his ideas, that they might forget his manners. Nature had endowed him liberally. He must gather up the latent forces, and concentrate them. Hard study was before him. It brought its reward in a mind that was trained to be clear logical, and persuasive. The gift of eloquence came gradually. In time, his stammering ceased. He clothes his ideas with imagery, and paints his words with beauty. He is always earnest and his great earnestness carries with it a resistless power.

In 1840 he supported Van Buren for the presidency, taking an active part in the canvass.

On the 20th of December, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Ann Neeley, who was born in Kentucky. Her parents came to Illinois in 1841, and settled in Carlinville. Two weeks after his marriage, he and his wife went to housekeeping. The whole cost of furniture, and everything necessary to commence housekeeping, amounted to nearly fifty dollars.

In those days the political discussions and arranging the canvass took place during the times of court. It was only necessary to see one or two of the leading men in each neighborhood, and get their support, and they would arrange that the programme was carried out in their locality. These leaders and representative men were always on hand in times of court. The lawyers were the politicians. They would fight their cases through courts during the day and make political speeches during the night. In 1843 Palmer was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin county, by over four hundred majority. The next three years were spent in the office, and practicing his profession. His practice had become extensive and reasonably lucrative. The Mexican war broke out in 1846. Palmer raised a company and was elected captain. He tendered his company to Col. E. D. Baker, who was raising a regiment, but the regiment was full, and they were refused. In April, 1847, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. While a member of that body, a resolution was offered by Mr. Bond, of Clinton county, which in substance was that the next General Assembly shall at its first session under the amended Constitution, pass such laws as "will effectively prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state, and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into the state for the purpose of setting them free." Palmer opposed this measure, and fought it to the end.

His term of Probate Judge expired in August of the same year. He was a candidate for re-election. The slavery men determined to defeat him. His speech before the Constitutional Convention was read at the polls on the day of election. This, although his personal popularity was great, defeated him by a small majority. The next year his opponent, Captain Gilmore, resigned, and Palmer was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1851 he was elected to the State senate, and was made chairman of the Committee of Incorporations. The slavery question at that day came up in various shapes. Palmer's sympathy was with the Free Soilers. He was decidedly Anti-slavery, but his respect for the laws kept him outside the ranks of abolitionism. His prominence as a Democrat, and his ability as a man, received recognition in being selected to renominate Douglas for the United States Senate in 1853. During the session John A. Logan, now United States senator from Illinois, introduced his well-known Black Laws, which Palmer stoutly opposed.

In 1854 the Missouri compromise was repealed, and what was known as the "Kansas Nebraska troubles," commenced. The danger of the extension of slavery alarmed the people of the North. An extra session of the Legislature was called. Douglas determined upon having an endorsement of his course. There were eighteen Democrats and seven Whigs in the Senate. At first, a majority of the Democratic senators stood with him, and Douglas' object seemed likely to be defeated, but he succeeded in the end in obtaining an endorsement. For this act of Palmer's, it was determined to defeat him in his own district. At the District Convention in the same year, a resolution was passed in substance, that no man should be nominated for State Senator who would oppose the Kansas Nebraska act. Palmer boldly joined issues with the convention. He announced himself as an Independent Democratic candidate, and on the broad ground that slavery was not Democracy, and that the Kansas Nebraska act should not be made a party test. He was opposed by Major Beatty T. Burke, the most popular Democrat in the Douglas wing of the party. Palmer was elected by two hundred majority, in the district composed of the counties of Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin. The new senate at first contained four anti-Nebraska Democrats, viz.: Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook, Uri Osgood and John M. Palmer. Geo. T. Allen and H. S. Baker represented the party in the House. A United States senator was to be elected in place of Gen. Shields. Mr. Osgood gave in his adhesion to the Nebraska democracy, and the five men remaining held the balance of power. The whigs nominated Abraham Lincoln, and the democrats Gen. Shields. Palmer had at the beginning of the session, offered to go into the Democratic caucus, provided the demand for the fealty to the Kansas Nebraska act was withdrawn. His offer was refused. He was told that he must submit unconditionally to the action of the caucus or retire. He put Lyman Trumbull in nomination. Several ballots were taken, the anti-Nebraska Democrats voting for Trumbull. After the fifth ballot, Gen. Shields was withdrawn, and ex-Governor Mattison placed in nomination by the Nebraska Democrats. It was rumored that some of the Independents who had refused to vote for Shields would vote for Mattison. Five of the Independent Democrats had adhered to Trumbull, and on the first ballot, one vote from the whigs, the member from Lasalle county. On the first ballot the vote stood, Shields 48, Lincoln 46, Trumbull 6. The whigs became frightened and moved to adjourn. It was voted down by the united democrats. Lincoln saw the crisis was at hand. He was satisfied that the Independents would stand by Trumbull for one more ballot at least. He passed around among his friends and insisted upon them voting solidly for Trumbull. They were at last brought to do so, and he was elected to the surprise and consternation of the regular Democrats. This was a victory for Palmer over Douglas. He had met Palmer while the latter was a candidate for State Senator, and had urged him from sundown to midnight to vote for Shields. But Palmer refused. Both in the wordy contest lost their tempers. Douglas taunted him with going over to the abolitionists, and rumored that if he did so he would fill his place with plenty of good whigs. Palmer grew hot and retorted, "So help me God, I'll never vote for Shields. You know how warmly I have supported you. You now tell me that you are willing to part with me and that you can fill my place with your life-long enemies. You demand that I shall surrender my personal independence and manhood, and threaten me if I refuse. From this time forward I will fight you, and will never speak to you until you are beaten, and lose your power to make and unmake men." The friendship then severed was not renewed until 1861, seven years later, when the governor of Illinois sent Palmer to Washington as a delegate to the Peace Conference. The morning after his arrival, Douglas sent a card to his room requesting an interview. The great statesman came in, and offering his hand said, "Well, Palmer, the time has come when by your own limitation we are to be friends. I beat you a long time ago, but it has taken you a long time to beat me. I'm glad to see you." "Yes, Judge," said Palmer, taking the extended hand, "You were a thundering hard man to beat." Then Douglas said, "You have always misunderstood me. Years ago I saw that Davis and others meant disunion. I sought to force the issue upon them in the Lecompton controversy, and would have done so if Buchanan had not proven false. Then, there was union feeling enough even in the South to crush them. They have had two years since, to educate the South into secession." Then rising, and in solemn prophetic voice he said, "And now you will see millions of men in arms before the question is settled." The friendship was again renewed, nor was it broken until the death of Douglas.

In 1856 the Republican party came into life. Mr. Palmer was president of the first Illinois Republican Convention, that met at Bloomington, and nominated a State ticket and delegates to the National Convention. He was also a delegate to the National Convention that met in Philadelphia and nominated Fremont. He entered the campaign of 1856, together with Lincoln and Trumbull. They were the leaders of the new party in the West. As soon as he announced his allegiance to the new party he resigned his seat in the State Senate upon the ground, that having changed his political connections after his election, self-respect and a proper regard for the opinions of others demanded such a course. This act was so much out of the line, and at variance with the conduct of most men, that it won him hosts of friends.

The campaign of 1856 was the first open aggressive warfare upon the system of slavery. It required considerable courage to face the mob of howling men and publicly proclaim that the further extension of slavery must stop, and that freedom was the moral condition of the territories. Fremont was defeated. Then, two years later, came the memorable struggle between Douglas and Lincoln. This campaign developed the strength of the young party. Palmer lent a helping hand, and stumped the State for Lincoln, and did effectual service. The next year Palmer accepted the nomination for Congress, in this district. His personal popularity was great, and although the district was strongly democratic, yet there seemed to be some chance of capturing the prize; but the Harper's Ferry raid by John Brown, in October of the same year, had the effect to alarm the whigs and the timid and weak-kneed republicans, and they swung into the democratic line, and Palmer was defeated by over four thousand majority. In 1860 the republican party was successful, and Lincoln was elected. Mr. Palmer as elector for the State at large gave him his vote. But with the success of the Republican party came the war. State after state seceded from the Union. Many efforts were made to patch up a settlement of the difficulty, but without success. War was inevitable. As a member of the Crittenden Peace Congress, Palmer advocated the calling of a National Convention for the settlement of all difficulties. That proposition failing he finally favored compromise measures offered by the south. The firing upon Fort Sumter awoke the north from its lethargy. The call for troops to put down the rebellion was made. Palmer put aside his practice and was among the first to respond to the call. He organized the 14th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers,

and was unanimously elected colonel. The regiment was ordered to north Missouri, where it did gallant service. On the 23d of October, 1861, Gen. Hunter assigned Col. Palmer to the command of a brigade which marched to Springfield, Missouri, with Fremont, and afterwards as part of Gen. Pope's expedition to Milford, where a large number of prisoners were captured. On December 20th of the same year Col. Palmer was made a brigadier-general. He commanded a division in Pope's expedition against Island No. 10 and New Madrid, and did gallant and meritorious service in the capture of those important places.

After the attack at Fort Pillow Gen. Pope joined Gen. Halleck at Corinth. The corps was reorganized. Gen Palmer was sssigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Mississippi. It included four regiments of Illinois troops and Hiscock's battery. At the battle of Farmington, May 9th, he narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. He had been directed to pass a swamp and camp near the above-named place, and with this purpose in view he rode forward with a small escort in advance of the line to look out a suitable position for his command. When he reached the open ground near Farmington he found the enemy's infantry and cavalry driving in the pickets. The cavalry seeing him in advance of his command on the top of a hill made a dash to capture him. They called upon him to surrender. After a rapid chase of nearly half a mile, he reached two companies of infantry who were concealed behind the hill. A volley emptied a half dozen or more saddles, and they scattered and fled. Heavy bodies of infantry made an attempt to seize a road through the swamp and cut off Palmer's command from the main army. He made arrangements to check this movement, when he received orders from Pope to retire across the swamp to camp. The road was filled with wagons and Loomis' brigade. Long lines of the enemy appeared upon the open ground and opened fire from three batteries upon him. Gen. Palmer determined to hold the enemy in check until he could clear his line of retreat and retire in obedience to Pope's orders. Hiscock's guns silenced one of their batteries, when the three divisions of the enemy came steadily upon them. They were met and gallantly resisted by the 22d, 27th, 42d and 51st Ill. regiments. The immense force of the enemy was now developed, and Gen. Palmer saw his great danger. He acted with such great courage that the confederates supposed Gen. Pope's entire army was at his back and hidden in the swamp to support him. They therefore advanced cautiously. He held them in check for two hours. The road was now clear and he fell back. The brigade fell back and the confederates came through the woods within two hundred yards of Hiscock's batteries, and threatened to reach the entrance to the swamp before him. Hiscock had sent his caissons to the rear. He double-shotted his guns with grape and canister, and fired into the approaching columns, producing great slaughter, and made rapidly for the road through the swamp. Gen. Palmer had disposed of such of his troops as remained in front of the swamp by placing them behind a hill in the edge of the woods, where they were hid from the enemy by the undulating ground. The confederates, sure of a victory, came on in a confused mass. Gen. Palmer stood behind his men on foot. When the enemy were within fifty yards he gave the order to fire. The volley carried destruction to large numbers. The open ground lay covered with the dead and wounded, and the enemy fled. Gen. Palmer lost 22 killed, and 151 wounded, and 10 taken prisoners. The confederate loss was 411 killed and wounded, among them Col. Ingraham, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff. Gen. Palmer's ability as a military man was fully established at the battle of Farmington. Soon afterwards, owing to illness, he was ordered home by Gen. Pope. He brought with him, as a personal attendant, a negro boy who had come into the lines at New Madrid. The colored boy nursed him tenderly through his sickness. The general soon regained his health and returned to the army. The negro boy, however, refused to go with him. He was therefore left in charge of the family at Carlinville. This was a gross violation of John A. Logan's infamous black laws. At the December term of the circuit court, 1862, the grand jury of Macoupin county indicted him for bringing Martin Taylor, a negro slave, into the state. Gen. Palmer being at home at the time the case was pressed, by the states attorney, for trial. The trial developed no evidence to prove that the negro boy had ever been a slave, and he being a negro was disqualified by law, and was not a competent witness. The result was that Gen. Palmer was found "not guilty."

After aiding in organizing a new regiment, Col. Palmer returned to the front, and was assigned by Gen. Rosencrans to the command of the first divisions of the Army of the Mississippi. He was ordered to join Gen. Buell at Nashville. He was then at Tuscumbia, Ala. It was a long and dangerous march. He arrived at Nashville with his command Sept. 11. October and the first days of November were employed in skirmishing with Wheeler and Morgan's cavalry and Breckinridge's infantry. In December there was an onward movement. The battle of Stone river followed, in which Gen. Palmer distinguished himself. During the battle, with the support of the artillery, he held the advance for hours after the right wing had fallen back. At one time, when occupying an extreme point, the firing of the enemy's musketry and artillery were concentrated upon his command. He fully appreciated his situation and the importance of holding his position. The advancing forces were held at bay. After several vain attempts to dislodge him from his position the enemy fell back, and that portion of the bloody field was saved. For gallant skill and heroic conduct on this occasion Gen. Palmer was made a major-general, his commission dating from the battle of Stone river. Gen. Palmer remained in command of his division until the battle of Chickamauga, when his command remained unbroken and fought the enemy to the end. When Gen. Geo. H. Thomas succeeded to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, Palmer was placed in command of the 14th army corps and won fresh laurels at Mission ridge. After the battle of Peach Tree creek and the investment of Atlanta, he was ordered to take a position in the rear of the Army of the Ohio and support Gen. Schofield. A question of rank arose between the two generals; Palmer said that rank made no difference to him on the operations then pending, that he was there to support the Army of the Ohio by order of General Thomas, and as Schofield was in charge of the movement, he held himself subject to his orders. Gen. Sherman met Gen. Palmer soon after and said to him that he thought he was wrong. Palmer replied that he had waived all question of rank for the purposes of the contemplated movement, and was awaiting orders from Schofield. Gen. Sherman rode on to Schofield's headquarters. On that night he sent a letter to Gen. Palmer, saying that his voluntary consent to obey Schofield's orders was not enough; he must acknowledge his inferiority of rank. Gen. Palmer asked to be relieved. Sherman replied that he could not properly ask to be relieved in the presence of an enemy. By the advice of Gen. Thomas, Palmer concluded to waive the question of rank until the end of the campaign. It was supposed that that would settle the difficulty, but on the following night, to his complete astonishment, he received a letter from Sherman saying that he (Sherman) understood from Thomas that he (Palmer) intended to offer his resignation at the end of the campaign. If so, he might fairly say, that the campaign was already closed, and resign. Palmer answered in effect that, "Yesterday when I asked to be relieved on a question of rank, you wrote I could not honorably do so in the presence of the enemy. Now you write otherwise. On this plain evidence of your unfriendliness, I conclude that I can be of no service under your command, and respectfully ask to be relieved, reserving to myself the right to determine whether it is proper to quit the service altogether." Sherman referred the letter to Gen. Thomas, and that great general told Palmer that in view of Sherman's feelings toward the Army of the Cumberland he thought he could not not do him a better service than to grant his application. Gen. Palmer returned home Aug. 10, 1864. He immediately tendered his resignation to President Lincoln, saying he neither wished to be one of his unemployed generals nor sent to relieve one who was doing good service in the field. Lincoln replied that he would let him know his conclusion hereafter. Soon after a question arose between the governor of the state and the war department, concerning the quota of troops to be raised under a fresh call. Palmer was sent to Washington in January, of 1865, to settle the question. The contest over, and the quota of troops settled, Lincoln told Palmer he had concluded not to accept his resignation, and offered him the command of the Department of Kentucky. Palmer protested against the appointment, but without avail.

He took charge of the department February 18th, 1864. Everything was in chaos. Kentucky was one of the states in which the Emancipation Proclamation had left a remnant of slavery. The state laws conflicted with the national. Army officers were arrested and brought before the civil courts for obeying the orders of their superiors; everything was in inextricable confusion. Added to this the state was overrun with Confederate deserters, and full of bushwhackers, and law and order was the exception and not the rule. The negroes flocked to the cities looking for freedom. Out of all this confusion General Palmer had to restore law and order. Had he been aided by the state authorities his task would have been comparatively an easy one. But they were hostile and refused to act in concert with him. He wrote to Col. John M. Harlan and said, "Will not your legislature do something to comprehend the colored people within your laws,

regulate the subject of marriage, define the rights of husbands and wives, and give them the means of protecting themselves from outrage through the medium of courts?" The appeal was in vain. Palmer continued to correct masters who beat the wives of colored soldiers, and when black women or children came into camp whose husbands were not soldiers, they were received and cared for. He was asked by the mayor and other prominent citizens of Louisville to enforce the vagrant laws against the negroes in the city, their number being so great that a pestilence was feared. Gen. Palmer replied, "that the relation of the negroes to the state ought to be defined anew with reference to existing and not past facts. They must be allowed to migrate at their pleasure and seek employment where it was to be found." The state refusing to act, Gen. Palmer was forced to provide means of relief. He issued an order requiring common carriers of passage to transport all colored people, provided with passes from certain United States officers, on reasonable terms.

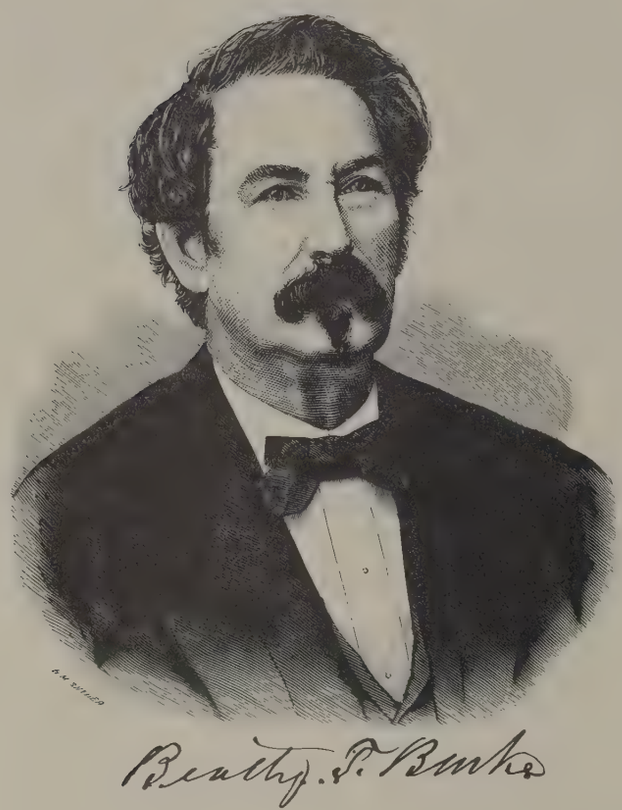
This proclamation in effect practically freed the negroes. It relieved Louisville, but it also gave rise to innumerable lawsuits. Suits for damages were brought against him aggregating $70,000, and numerous indictments under the instruction of Judge Johnson and others were found against him for aiding in the escape of slaves. He promptly acknowledged the supremacy of the civil to the military law, and in October of 1865, appeared before Judge Johnson to answer to the charges against him, and submit to his jurisdiction. He thought his conduct in accord with both Federal and state laws, and offered, if necessary, to enter into recognizance for his appearance for trial. The Judge replied, that his voluntary promise was sufficient.

In December Alabama adopted the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. This filled the number of states required to give the Amendment validity. When Palmer was brought to trial all laws relating to slavery had perished, and Judge Johnson, taking this view of the case, ordered the indictments quashed. The proclamation of the Secretary of State, announcing formally the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, relieved Gen. Palmer of many of his troubles. He resigned the command of the Department of Kentucky, February 19th, 1866, but was not relieved until May 1st, and he then returned to Carlinville. After remaining a short time he was ordered to North Carolina to act as President of a Court Martial for the trial of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. His resignation took effect September 1st, 1866. In April, 1867, he removed to Springfield. Here closes the life of John M. Palmer as a citizen of Macoupin county. His history since that time is a part of the record of the state. His reputation has gone out and become the property of the whole country. His nomination and election to the high and honorable office of Governor of the great State of Illinois by the largest majority ever given in the state, and his honest and efficient management and direction of the affairs of the state, are well known and need not be recited here.

At present he is engaged in the practice of his profession, which has become very large and lucrative. In personal character Gov. Palmer is without reproach. Here in Macoupin county, where people know him best, he is universally liked and respected. Even those who have differed with him in political or other matters, all accord to him the reputation of being a large, kind-hearted gentleman, a good citizen, and an honest man. In his manners he is unpretentious and unassuming.

It is wholly unnecessary to pass any eulogium on John M. Palmer; his deeds speak more than words in whatever position he has been placed—whether as a lawyer, soldier, or statesman, he has always commanded a prominent and distinguished position.

In his domestic life he has been blessed with a reasonably large family. Six children are living of the ten that have been born to John M. and Melinda Ann Palmer. Their names are, Elizabeth A., eldest daughter, the accomplished wife of Dr. W. P. Matthews, of Carlinville; John Mayo, eldest son, a lawyer, and partner in the practice with his father, of Springfield, Illinois, married to Miss Ellen Robertson, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Nancy Robertson, of Carlinville; Margaret Ellen, wife of William Jayne, now of Springfield; Harriet, wife of E. J. Crabbe, of Springfield; Jesse Lyon and Lewis James Palmer, who are yet beneath the parental roof. Both Mr. Palmer and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist Church.



Few men have figured more prominently in the history of Macoupin county, than he whose name heads this biographical sketch. The life and history of Major Burke, is a part of the history and growth of the county, and so intimately are they interwoven, that the history of the latter would be incomplete without the former. He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the twelfth of September, 1806. His father's name was Thomas Burke, a native of Ireland. He married Ann Thompson, who was born of Scotch parents. When the subject of our sketch arrived at the age of fourteen years he removed to Harper's Ferry, Va., where he remained until his twenty-ninth year. His boyhood days were spent in the common schools of his native state—then much inferior to what they are at present—but he was a close observer of men and things, and a diligent student in all that he undertook to learn, and in mature life was a well informed man upon all subjects coming under his observation. During his residence at Harper's Ferry he was employed for a number of years in the United States armory, and for years previous to leaving his native state, which he was compelled to do on account of ill health, he was collector and constable of his township. In the year 1830, while in his twenty-fourth year, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, Esq., of Jefferson county, Virginia, by whom he had one child, a boy. In May, 1835, he determined to emigrate West, and in the latter part of the same month he arrived in St. Louis, where he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets. He, however, remained in St. Louis but a few months, when he crossed the river and settled in "Slab Point," or Zanesville, in Montgomery county, Illinois, where he engaged in general merchandizing, farming and hotel keeping. About one year after his wife and child were taken sick and died. He became dissatisfied with the place, sold out and came to Carlinville. Soon after his arrival here, which was in 1836, he purchased the grocery store of Jefferson Weatherford, and engaged in retailing family groceries and supplies. He was only moderately successful in business here. He, however, made his presence felt, and had attained more or less prominence in his locality; as we find that in the following year he was elected Major of a regiment of militia. From that date until his death, he was best known in this section of the country as "Major" Burke. In 1838 he was elected Sheriff of the county, which position he held uninterruptedly for twelve years, and would probably have held it longer but for a provision in the State Constitution of 1848, which rendered him ineligible for re-election. The year after his retirement from the office of Sheriff he was elected a member of the State Legislature for two years, and at the expiration of his term of this office, was again elected Sheriff of the county. This was in 1852. In 1854, he was nominated by the democracy of his county for the Legislature, and by the same party was placed before the people for the office of State Senator. He accepted the latter nomination, but was defeated by John M. Palmer, by fourteen votes. In 1856 he was again the standard bearer of the Democratic party for legislative honors, and was triumphantly elected. In 1858 he was offered the same candidacy by the Douglas wing of the democracy, but he found he could not represent his constituents without doing violence to his own convictions of right, and therefore refused a nomination at their hands. He was, however, subsequently nominated on the anti-Douglas

ticket, but owing to the split of the Democratic party was of course defeated. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, that met at Charleston, South Carolina, and in the autumn of the same year was nominated on the Breckenridge ticket for the position of Secretary of State, of Illinois, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket.

In the summer of 1868 he was, without any solicitations of his own, once more nominated to the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate for four years. In addition to these various offices, he also held other important trusts. In 1847 he was appointed public administrator of the county, by the Governor. In 1871 he was elected the first supervisor for his township, and held the office until his death in 1876. During the administration of James Buchanan he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Miss Emily P. Keller, daughter of Samuel Keller, Esq. By this union there were five children; two sons and three daughters. The survivors are Don A. Burke, who is still a resident of Carlinville, the place of his birth, and Ella M., the accomplished wife of John G. Shryer. Mrs. Emily P. Burke died in 1852. Eleven years later Mr. Burke married his third wife, whose name was Martha J. McGready, of Potosi, Missouri, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter. Their names are Bertie M., and Lucy S. Burke. Mr. Burke, after a long career of usefulness, departed this life July 30th, 1876, in the seventieth year of his age. This, in brief, is a sketch of one of the early settlers and prominent men of Macoupin county. He came here at an early day, and from the very outstart took foremost rank as one of the county's able and most trustworthy men. The mere narration of the number of honorable positions to which Major Burke was elected, testify to his popularity, and show in what estimation he was held by his political party and fellow-citizens. His acts while in office in both the county and state are matters of public record, and a part of the history of the county and state. Not a breath of suspicion or personal dishonor ever rested upon his name. His unswerving fidelity to trusts confided to him by a generous public is well-known to the people of Macoupin county. He regarded these as sacred, and he never directly or indirectly suffered the moneys of the public to be diverted from their proper channels, or used for any other purpose than that for which they were intended. What was true of him in a public or official capacity was equally true in his private and personal relations with the people. To these correct and honest principles he attributed his great financial success in life. His open and avowed hostility to speculation and misdirection of the public moneys in the building of the Court House is well-known. He fought on the side of the people, and had his warnings been heeded the debt which has given Macoupin county an unenviable record would not have been created. In his private and domestic life he was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and among his relations, friends and citizens is remembered by all for his sterling virtues.

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## JOHN LOGAN, M. D.,

Was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 30, 1809, and is the son of James and Mary, *nee* Cooper, Logan, the former a native of Monaghan county, Ireland, and came to America in 1793; the latter of English descent. His father settled at Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland. In 1815 he removed to Missouri, to what is now known as Perry county. He remained there until 1826, when he went to Jackson county, Ill, where he died in 1852. Mrs. Logan died in 1828. John had but few school privileges in his boyhood, but by his own efforts acquired a fair English education. In 1831, at the breaking out of the Indian troubles, he was elected Major of the 9th regiment, Illinois militia, and in 1832 served in the Black Hawk war. In September, 1836, he was elected Colonel of the 44th regiment, Illinois militia. In 1833 he came to Carlinville, and worked at the carpenter trade. He had, however, previous to this, read medicine, with a view of adopting it at some future time as a profession. He continued at the carpenter trade until 1836, after which he again went to reading medicine. He commenced the practice in 1838, in partnership with Dr. James, with whom he remained until 1841. He, in the winter of 1840, attended a course of lectures at Kemper College, St. Louis, and in 1841, at the St. Louis Hospital, under Professor Joseph N. McDowell, after which he began his practice again, continuing with growing success until 1861. At the breaking out of the late war he was one among the first to advise the immediate raising of troops to put down the rebellion. On the 31st of December, 1861, the 32d regiment, Illinois Volunteers, were mustered into service. Dr. Logan was elected Colonel. He first reported with his men to Gen. Grant, at Cairo, Illinois, in January of 1862. After the battles of Forts Henry and Donaldson, his regiment became a part of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Gen. S. A. Hurlburt. The regiment made for itself a most honorable record, being continually at the front. At the battle of Shiloh, the regiment entered the fight with five hundred and forty men, and came out with two hundred and five killed and wounded. He was mustered out of service, December 30, 1864, but served on the court-martial of General Sweeney until the 22d of February, 1865. In 1866 he was appointed United States Marshall for Southern Illinois. He held the office until 1870. After retiring from his duties as Marshall he resumed his profession of medicine in Carlinville.

On the 31st of January, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Banks, who is a native of Kentucky, but was a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Her parents were Virginians. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living. The eldest son, William C. C., was first lieutenant of Co. "C." 32d regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He contracted a disease from overwork and exposure, and died while in the service. In religious belief Dr. Logan is a Methodist, and has been since he was seventeen years of age. In politics he is a Republican, and was one of the original Abolitionists who voted for Birney, the Abolition candidate for president in 1844. He has been all his life an exceedingly temperate man. In his character he illustrates the most sterling qualities. Prompt and zealous, he is at the same time generous and warm-hearted. As a soldier his services were marked by an efficiency surpassed by none. As a civil officer he was honest, capable and popular, while in his professional career he is skilful, and in the performance of his work combines the noblest characteristics of a true Christian manhood.

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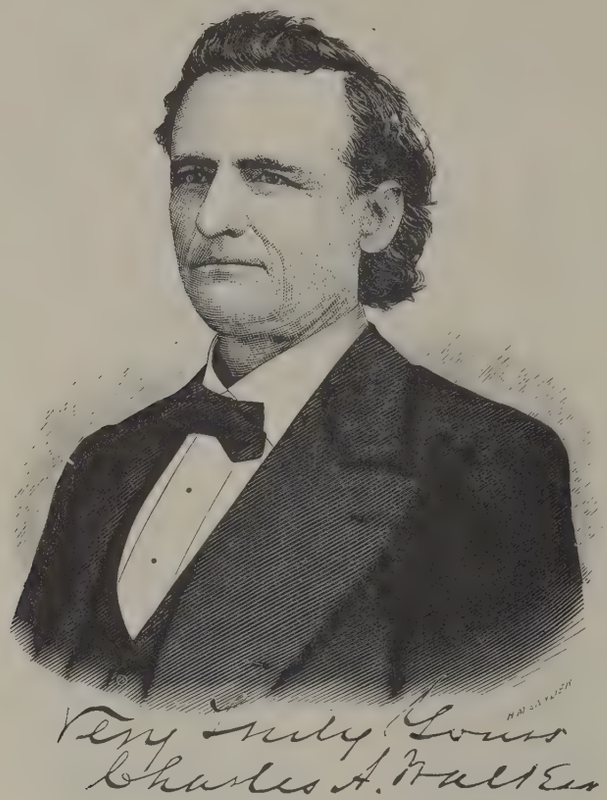
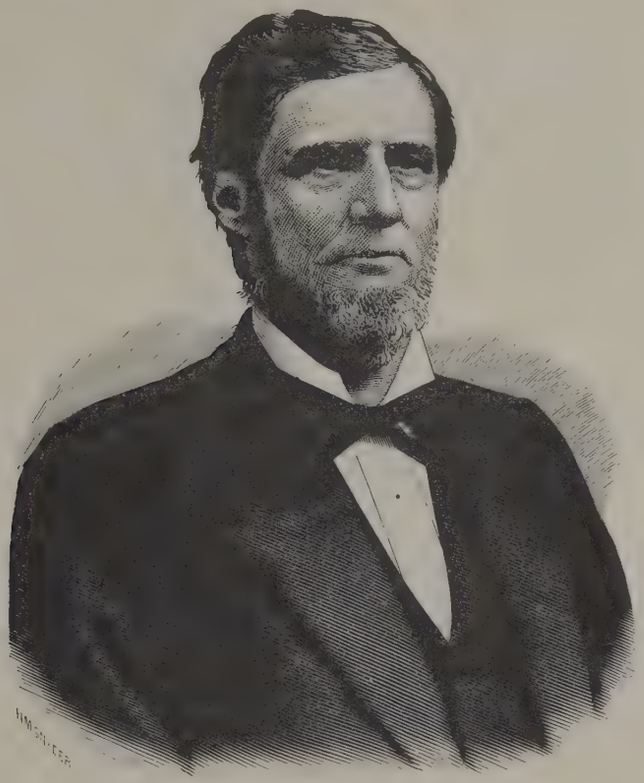
## F. TAGGART

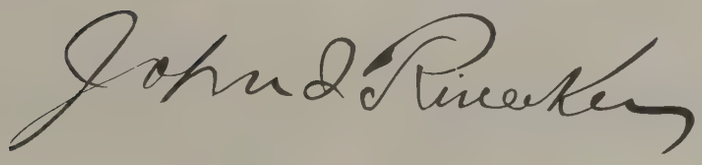
Was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, April 6, 1812. Samuel Taggart, his father, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, as was also his mother. There were six children in the family. His father died about 1818, when the subject of our sketch was about six years of age, His mother died in 1824. After the death of his parents, our subject lived with an older brother, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He received in his youth and boyhood a fair common school education. At the age above spoken he went out into the world to earn his living. In 1830 he came to Greene county, Illinois, where he learned the trade of brick-mason, and brick making. In 1833 he came to Carlinville; here he followed his trade. He laid the brick upon some of the first houses built in the city, one of which is still standing on the north side of the public square. He was about the first brick manufacturer in the county. He was sub-contractor, and laid the brick of the old court-house that stood in the public square. In 1840 he quit his trade and engaged in mercantile pursuits with Walker and Phelps, under the firm name of Walker, Phelps & Co. The firm was afterwards changed to Phelps & Taggart. He continued in the mercantile business until 1865, since which time he has lived a retired life. He married Ann Hesser, a native of Virginia, but who was a resident of Christian county at the time of her marriage. The marriage took place June 19th, 1845. One child, a daughter, was born to them; she is now the wife of John W. McNeil, a resident of Carlinville. Ann Taggart died May 11th, 1850. He afterwards married Dorinda Renshaw, who died Oct. 16, 1853. His present wife was Miss T. V. Walker. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Macoupin county about 1830. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Democrat in politics, but he was formerly a Henry Clay Whig. In 1840 he voted for Harrison and Tyler. He continued a member of that political organization up to the abandonment of the party, when he became a Democrat, and has ever since voted that ticket. He is not in any sense a politician, nor takes part in politics except to vote his sentiments. Mr. Taggart is an old citizen of Macoupin county and Carlinville; nearly half a century has passed since he came to the town, and in all these years he has stood high in the opinion of his fellow citizens and neighbors, as an honest and conscientious man.




Among the many prominent citizens of Macoupin county, none deserves better mention in a book of this character, than he whose name heads this biographical sketch. Mr. Walker may be regarded as one of the pioneers of the county, if an active life of nearly half a century within its borders entitles him to that honor. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., and emigrated to Illinois in 1830, with his father, Abram S. Walker, who was a blacksmith by trade, but subsequently became engaged in active mercantile pursuits. He married Miss Rosina Phelphs, who was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Walker is of English and German extraction. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood at work on his father's farm, attending the country schools during the winter months. Compared with the present, the educational facilities of those days were limited. To supply this deficiency, and qualify himself for business life, he, in 1848, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton. When the gold fever of California broke out, Mr. Walker, becoming imbued with the popular excitement of the day, and being fitted by his vigorous constitution to enjoy the chances of an overland trip through a wild and unexplored country, in company with two others, set out with an ox team for the distant Colorado. There for two years he was engaged in mining and trading, when he returned to Carlinville. About two years after his return he married Permelia, daughter of Daniel and Susan Dick. He was engaged in general business from this time until he commenced the practice of law, which was in 1858, having studied in the law office of Judge S. S. Gilbert and Gen. John I. Rinaker. In the profession of law, Mr. Walker found his proper sphere and true field of usefulness, where he is still actively engaged. He is a man of fine natural endowments, which have been developed by thorough discipline and extensive research. He is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, and a good judge of human nature. To these necessary requisites of a good lawyer, are untiring industry and a large share of common sense. In the possession of these qualities the problem of success is easily solved, and it is no evidence of unusual foresight to predict for the possessor of them a successful career. Mr. Walker is a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen. He is fully imbued with Western push and enterprise. Every movement having for its object the increase of the material wealth and prosperity of his town or county, receives his cordial and substantial support, but he is the foe to everything that has not for its object the greatest good to the greatest number; this is notably so in his connection with the building of the new court-house. At the inception of the building he was in favor of the erection of a court-house that in size would meet the demands of the county, and be suitable for the wants of the people. No sooner did he discover the plans and purposes of the commissioners, and their determination to erect a building exceeding the wants of the people for many generations to come—creating a debt that would weigh them down with taxation, did he promptly declare his opposition, both publicly and privately, endeavoring by every possible means to defeat their plans, and compel them to pay attention to the voice of the people. By his outspoken views and prominent position, he became at once the leader in a fierce opposition to the perpetration of that stupendous wrong, as he has always insisted it was. Having then defined his position, he has rigidly adhered to it to the present time. To him, perhaps, more than to any other man, have the people looked to have justice done them, and it is not too much for us to say, that in him they have found a faithful, honest, and competent leader and adviser. In politics Mr. Walker is the staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and is most soundly indoctrinated in its political creeds, and has followed its varied fortunes through all the stirring campaigns of his manhood. He has done good service for his party, and his forcible and persuasive words, as delivered from the hustings, have inspired courage and hope in the hearts of its friends. In 1862 his services and fidelity to the principles of his party received recognition from an appreciative people. He was nominated and elected to the position of member of the legislature. In 1872 he was elected mayor of the city of Carlinville. In 1876 he was one of the democratic state electors, and canvassed his district in that capacity. In these positions he discharged his trusts in a manner that justified the wisdom of the people who gave him their suffrages.

In his intercourse with men, Mr. Walker is a pleasant, affable and courteous gentleman, and is ever mindful of the wants of others. This, in brief, is an outline of the life of Chas. A. Walker—the sequel of his own history tells the story. Industry and indomitable will wins success, and success is the standard by which the world measures a man. It is the measure of Mr. Walker's ability as a lawyer and a man. It admirably illustrates the wisdom of the adage, "Man is the architect of his own fortune."





When we trace the history of our leading men, and search for the secret of their success, we find as a rule that they were men who were early thrown upon their own resources, and whose first experiences were in the face of adversity and opposition. Such was the case with the subject of our sketch, an outline of whose life may be found in what follows.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1830. He was, by the death of his parents, thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. In 1837 he became a resident of Illinois, and lived in Sangamon county until 1840, after which he lived and labored on a farm until he was nineteen years old, near Franklin, in Morgan county, attending common school during a part of each winter. He attended school at Illinois College, Jacksonville, having previously earned the money to pay for his tuition and board by labor on farm, and after entering college by teaching school at intervals. In 1850 he became a student at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., taking the scientific course, and graduated in 1851. In the fall of 1852 he became a resident of Carlinville, and a student in the law office of John M. Palmer, and after he had made suitable proficiency in his studies was admitted to the bar in 1854, and to practice in all of the courts of Illinois, and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued uninterruptedly until the breaking out of the late civil war.

In 1862 he raised a regiment of men, which was organized in August, 1862, at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, and known as the 122d Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was elected and commissioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the service September 4th, 1862, and was ordered to report for duty at Columbus, Ky., and from there was ordered to Trenton, Tenn. In December following the regiment, with other troops, moved to Jackson to defend that place against Forrest. The command marched in pursuit of the enemy to Lexington, Tenn., after which they returned to Jackson. On the 27th of December went in pursuit of Forrest, who had attacked the hospitals at Trenton, and captured the sick and about sixty enlisted men of the regiment. At Parker's cross-roads they met the enemy, and a fight ensued, in which they, in connection with other troops, drove the enemy from the grounds, and captured seven pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners. In this engagement Col. Rinaker was severely wounded. The command to which the regiment belonged moved in February, 1863, to Corinth, and from that time to the close of the war it constituted a part of the army of the Tennessee, and shared the fortunes of the 16th army corps, either with the right or left wing. In January, 1864, a part of the regiment was stationed at Paducah and a part at Cairo. Col. Rinaker was then assigned to the command of the post at Cairo, and remained there till June of 1864, when he was ordered with his regiment to Memphis and thence to Lagrange, where it joined the forces under Gen. A. J. Smith, who was then commanding two divisions of the 16th army corps, and became a part of the First Brigade, second division 16th army corps. Col. Rinaker commanded the regiment in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., 14th of July, 1864, where his regiment lost 9 killed and 24 wounded. His regiment held the most advanced and exposed part and centre of the Federal line, and held it successfully against repeated attacks of the rebel enemy under S. D. Lee and N. B. Forrest. The rebels were utterly defeated at Tupelo.

After the battle, he went with his regiment to Missouri, and took part in the hardships of the campaign against Price's command in the fall of 1864. After the campaign closed in Missouri the command returned to St. Louis, and embarked for Nashville, Tennessee, where they arrived November 24th. They were still a part of Gen. Smith's command, then known as a detachment of the army of the Tennessee. In December following fought and assisted in annihilating Hood's army; they followed in pursuit of the enemy as far as Eastport, Miss. In February, 1865, he was placed in command of the First Brigade, second division, 16th army corps, and with his brigade

embarked for New Orleans, and then took part with the forces in the campaign against Mobile. In April they were a part of the command that stormed the works of Fort Blakely. And here it would be proper to state that the responsibility of making the assault on the works was thrown on Gen. Rinaker. As Canby, the General commanding, had given no order to assault, Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding 16th army corps, desired that Gen. Garrard's division should assault the enemy's works, yet was not in a position to issue an order to that effect; so it was agreed that if that division would attack, Gen. Smith would back it up with Carr and McArthur's divisions if necessary; and at Gen. Garrard's headquarters it was agreed that if Rinaker would make the attack with his brigade he should be supported by the rest of the division. Rinaker held a position nearest the enemy's works, so led the assault, and his brigade carried the works in its front, and broke the enemy's line, capturing 22 pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. When the movement was taken up by the rest of the line and Blakely fell, and a way was thus opened, so that, without firing another shot, our ships moved unvexed into the wharves of Mobile; and it was for this meritorious service that he was recommended for and received promotion. From Blakely the command was ordered to Montgomery, and thence to Mobile, where the 122d regiment was mustered out of the service July 15th, 1865, and was finally discharged at Springfield, Ill., August 4th, 1865. Gen. Rinaker was breveted and promoted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct, to date from March 13th, 1865.

During his career in the army he made for himself an honorable record, being distinguished for that cool courage that always wins. Well may the soldiers of that war who bravely defended the Stars and Stripes look back on their military record with pleasure. They have done a noble self-sacrificing service; and, living or dead, a grateful country will honor them.

After the war closed, Gen. Rinaker returned to Carlinville, and resumed the practice of the law. He has attained a prominent standing at the bar, and is recognized by members of the profession as a good lawyer and a man of ability, and is an effective speaker both before the court and juries. While he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, yet he is one of the best political speakers in the state. He has also been a Presidential elector for the district in which he lives, and in 1876 was one of the Presidential electors for the state at large. In politics Gen. Rinaker was a democrat up to 1858, when he left the democratic party and united with the republican party. At that time the democratic party in Central and Southern Illinois was *in* a triumphant majority. The republicans did not constitute one-third of the voting population in the county of Macoupin, nor in any county south of Springfield.

But at that time it was evident to his mind that the democratic party was used simply as the bulwark of slavery, and that its principles no longer were those of Jefferson and Jackson, but were those held by the slave propagandists and the advocates of nullification and secession; and he did not hesitate to abandon the dominant party, and become a member of the party which regarded slavery as wrong and the doctrines of secession as tending to anarchy; that regarded both doctrines as the enemies of liberty and union. He has been frequently honored with offices of trust and honor in his locality and state, but has refused them. In 1874 he accepted the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated. It may be mentioned as an evidence of his popularity, where he is best known, that he ran 750 votes ahead of his ticket in Macoupin county, a county that gives usually 400 for the democratic ticket.

Thus, in brief, have we sketched an outline of the life and public services of Gen. Rinaker. In his manners he is affable, full of anecdote, and possessed of fine conversational powers.

He married Miss Clara Keplinger, October 16th, 1855. She was born in Morgan county, Ill. This union has been blessed by five children, one deceased. The eldest son, Thomas, is a graduate of Blackburn University and the law department of the University of Michigan, and is now practicing law in partnership with his father.

## ALEXANDER M'KIM DUBOIS

Was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 11th, 1812. At about the age of twelve years was placed at school in an academy at Ellicott's Mills, a village near Baltimore, now Ellicott city, where he completed his scholastic course; he was pretty thoroughly drilled in the English branches; he also acquired some knowledge of Latin and Greek.

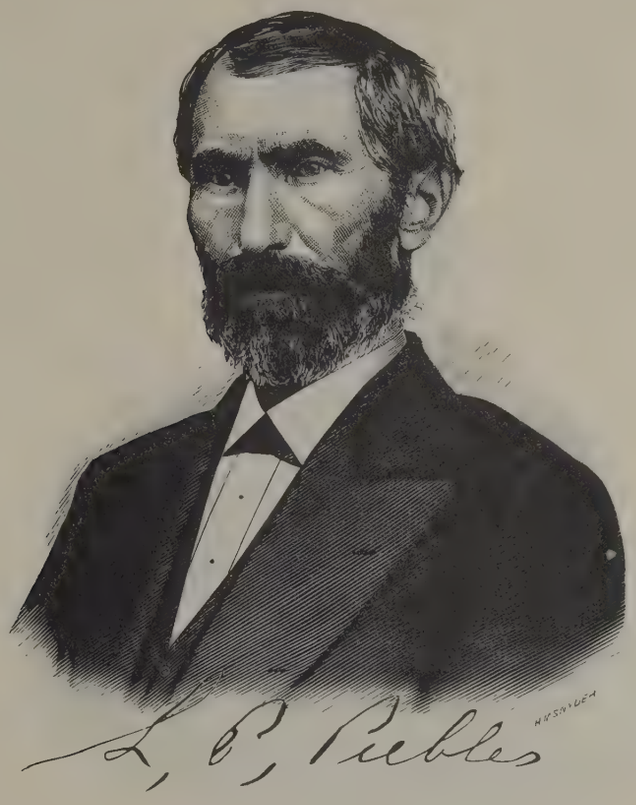
Before he had completed his sixteenth year was taken from school and placed with one of the most prominent commercial houses of the day in the city of Baltimore, in which his mercantile education was carefully looked after, and with which he remained until he attained his majority, having in the interim passed through all the gradations of clerkship, from boy to principal accountant. In the fall of the year 1833, seeing nothing in his future in Baltimore beyond a salaried clerkship, he determined, in the hope of bettering his situation, to cast his fortune in the "great west." On consultation with his employer, his plan met their approval, and they gave him encouragement to make the venture. After five days' journeying by stage from Baltimore to Wheeling, and thence by steamboat, he reached Cincinnati early in November of that year, where he soon obtained employment as an accountant in an extensive wholesale grocery establishment, with which he remained until the summer of 1834, when the house retired from business. In furtherance of his plan to locate in the west, the 4th of July, 1834, found him in Carlinville, on which day he rented for business purposes the house on the east side of the public square, now occupied as a drug store by Milton McClure, or, more properly stated, he occupied so much as remained of the original building, there being now left of it only the side walls.

On reaching Carlinville, shortly after (July 4th, 1834) he commenced business with another in a "general store;" it not proving profitable, sold out in 1836. He was elected justice of the peace in 1837, and held the office till August, 1839, when his term expired. Was a candidate for recorder at the August election of that year, but was unsuccessful. Was, in May, 1841, by Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, presiding judge of the circuit, appointed clerk of the circuit court, and under this appointment held the office until 1848, when it was made elective. At the first election under the new law, in August of that year, he was the successful candidate. Re-elected in 1852, without opposition. Re-elected in 1856, and retired in 1860, at the expiration of his term of office.

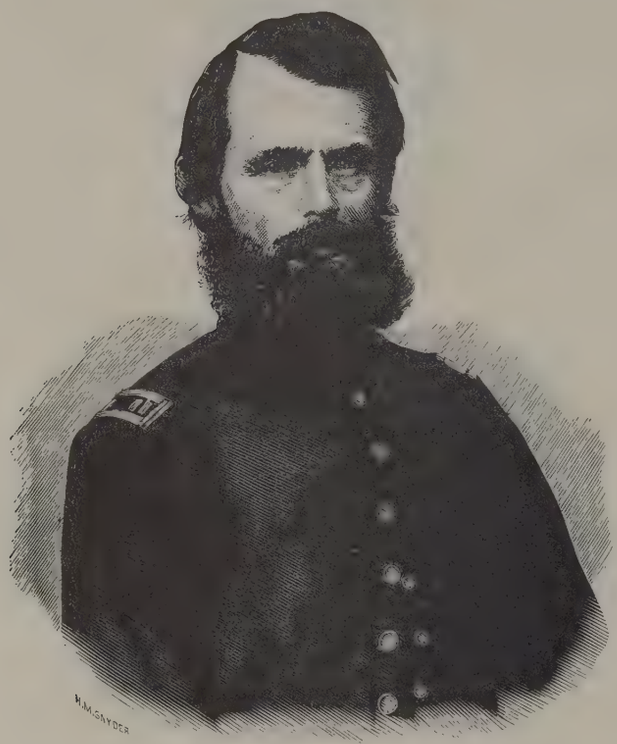
In July, 1845, he was appointed master in chancery by Judge D. Lockwood, and held the office under successive appointments until 1857. At the close of the litigation concerning the lands given for the founding of Blackburn seminary, now Blackburn university, was in 1855, by Judge David Davis, appointed one of the trustees of said seminary, and at the first meeting of the board thereafter was appointed its treasurer. Held both positions till February, 1878, when he resigned them; at the request of the board, however, continuing to act as treasurer until their annual meeting, in June, 1878, when his successor was appointed.

At March term, 1866, was by the county court appointed one of the commissioners for building the Macoupin county court-house, and the banking house of which he was a partner; was made the financial agent of the county for the sale of its bonds; this agency they discharged, and as the proceeds of the sale accounted to the county authorities, after the payment of all charges, for a sum of money very considerable in excess of the face value of the bonds intrusted to them, they having been sold for their par value with accrued interest, which after the deduction of all charges for commissions, etc., resulted to the county as above stated.

On retiring from the circuit court clerkship in December, 1860, he took the active management of the banking house of Chesnut & Dubois, which had then been doing business for some three years, and continued in its control until January, 1878, when the firm ceased to do business. These several positions and vocations have brought him somewhat prominently before the people of Macoupin county. Having spoken somewhat of his public career, we now turn to the more private events of his life. He was married on the 17th of October, 1837, to Miss Elvira G., the daughter of Rev. Jno. T. Hamilton. She was also the grand-daughter of Rev. Gideon Blackburn. She died in May, 1839, and on the 31st of October, 1844, Mr. Dubois was married to Miss Amelia McClure, the daughter of James A. McClure, Sen. By this union three children were born to them. One died in infancy. Their son, Nicholas Dubois, is now a resident of Springfield, Ills. Catharine M., is the wife of E. A. Snively, now supreme court clerk, and a leading journalist of central Illinois. Death again entered the household of Mr. Dubois, and carried away his wife, July 19th, 1851, and on the 27th of October, 1853, Mr. Dubois was married to Sarah T. Fishback, the daughter of Charles Fishback, an old resident of this county. By this marriage seven children were born, of whom only three are now living, two daughters and one son In politics Mr. Dubois was formerly a whig, and since 1860 has acted with the republican party. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.




THE subject of the following sketch was to the "manor born." He first saw the light of day in Chesterfield township, Macoupin county, July 13th, 1836. His father, Jesse Peebles, was a native of Camden, South Carolina. The Peebles were of English ancestry. Jesse Peebles emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Chesterfield township in 1834, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1864. He was a farmer and a local minister in the Methodist organization. He was married to Margaret Reeder. She was a native of Tennessee. She died in 1840. There are six children who have survived the parents, five boys and one girl. The subject of our sketch worked upon the farm and attended the country schools, and received therein such an education as the school system of those days afforded. He remained at home until 1861, when he spent the following winter in the office of William A. Grimshaw, of Pittsfield, Illinois, reading law with a view of adopting that profession as the business of his life. He remained there until the summer of 1862, when he returned home. The war being in progress, and being imbued with a love of country, he, with commendable zeal, raised a company of soldiers in Chesterfield and Brighton townships, and tendered them to the government. They were accepted, and were mustered in as company "D" 122d regiment, Ills. vols. Mr. Peebles was elected captain of the company. The regiment rendezvoused at camp Palmer for a short time, when they were ordered to Trenton, in west Tennessee, where they reported for duty, and were attached to and became a part of the sixteenth army corps, General Dodge commanding. The regiment received its first baptism of fire at Parker's cross roads, which occurred Dec. 31st, 1862. After skirmishing with Forrest, the command to which the 122d regiment was attached, were driven back to Trenton. In the latter part of February, 1863, they were ordered to Corinth, Miss. From Corinth the command was ordered out on Town creek to keep the rebels employed and make a diversion in favor of Gen. Straight, who was raiding in the enemy's country, and who was subsequently captured with all his forces. The command returned to Corinth, and in April went out to Saulsbury, and during the summer guarded the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In the fall they went to Eastport, Miss., where the regiment guarded the depot and supplies. A short time afterwards the regiment came up to Paducah, Ky., and from there a part of the regiment came to Cairo, where they did police duty until the next summer. In the summer of 1864 the regiment was reunited and went to Memphis, where they again became a part of the sixteenth army corps, under the command of General A. J. Smith. The command engaged in raids, and had several severe skirmishes, and were actively employed all that summer. In the fall of 1864 they came up the river and stopped at Jefferson barracks, and from there the command went in pursuit of Gen. Price. That campaign lasted forty days. The command came to St. Louis, and from there was ordered to Nashville, where they joined the army under Gen. George H. Thomas, and with them participated in the battle with Hood's army, and, after three days of hard fighting, routed his forces. The command went then to Eastport, Tenn., and from there to New Orleans, then to Mobile, and assisted in the siege and capture of that place. The regiment and portion of the command went up to Montgomery, Ala., and from there came back to Mobile, where the regiment was mustered out. They came up to Springfield, Illinois, where they were discharged in August of 1865. After his return home, Captain Peebles entered Judge Welch's law office and resumed his reading of law, and in December of 1867 was admitted to practice. After his admission he returned to the farm, and there remained until 1868, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under S. B. Wilcox. He served through Mr. Wilcox's administration, when he formed a law partnership with R. C. Smalley and continued the practice until 1872, when the death of sheriff Fishback took place, and he took charge of the sheriff's office and remained in it until the end of the term. He also acted as office deput for sheriff Pennington until the fall of 1873, when he was elected count judge. He served four years, when he was again nominated and elected without opposition. On the 18th of March, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Odell. She is a native of Macoupin county. Two children, a boy and a girl, are the fruits of the union. In politics Judge Peebles is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglass in 1860. In manners Judge Peebles is a pleasant, affable gentleman, quiet and unobtrusive, but one who gives you genuine pleasure to meet. His popularity and worth as a man in the county and home of his birth is best attested by his election without opposition to the office he now holds.




F. H. Chapman

Was born in Staunton township, Macoupin county, Illinois, April 15th, 1828. Richard Chapman, his father, was one of the pioneers and early settlers of this part of the state. He was a native of North Carolina: the family of Chapmans were, however, originally from Virginia. He emigrated to Illinois, arriving in the state in 1818, and settled in St. Clair county, where he remained until December, 1819, when he removed to what is now known as Dorchester, in this county. At that time his own and two other families were the only settlers in this section of the state. In 1821 he removed to what is now known as Staunton township, where he remained until 1857. He died in 1872, in the ninetieth year of his age. He married Celia Davenport, who was also a native of North Carolina. She died in 1852. Twelve children were born to them, nine of whom have survived the parents.

The subject of our sketch is among the younger members. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm, and in acquiring the rudiments of an education, which, in the pioneer days of Illinois, was somewhat difficult to obtain, owing to the lack of educational facilities, and the crude and imperfect system of common schools as compared with the present day. At the age of nineteen years he went to school and taught school until he arrived at the age of twenty-four. He also during that time read law in his leisure hours, intending later in life to adopt the profession of law as the busines of his life. In the fall of 1852 he commenced land surveying, and in the following year was elected county surveyor, and again elected, and held the office until 1859, at the end of which time he again took up the study of law preparatory to entering into the practice, and continued so engaged until the breaking out of the war, when he put aside his scholastic duties and entered as a private in the 14th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. John M. Palmer commanding.

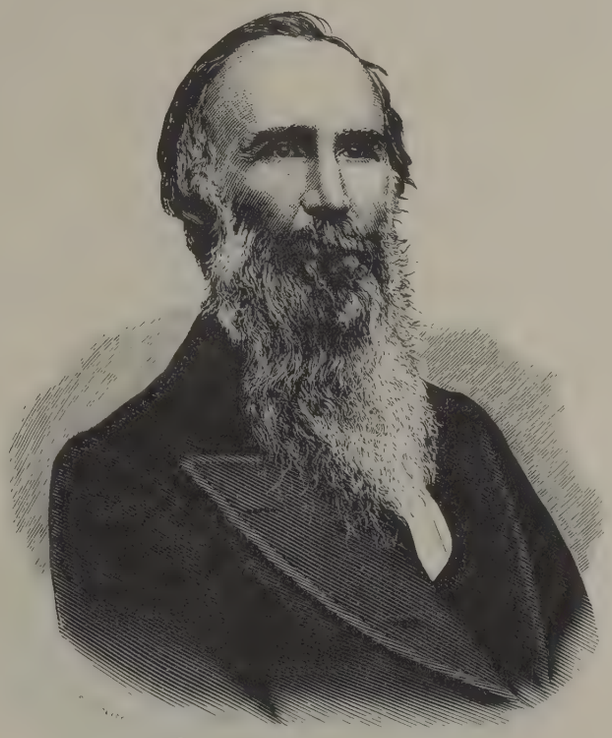
He remained in the service until July 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. While in the service he remained with his regiment until February, 1862, when he was detached, and took command of company "L," artillery company, as captain. In April his company was consolidated with company "B," of the 2d Illinois Light Artillery, and he took rank as senior first lieutenant. In March, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and remained in command until the close of the war. In 1865 he was breveted to the rank of major for meritorious service during the war.

After his return home from the service in 1865, he was a candidate for the office of county judge, but at the ensuing election was defeated by a small majority. He was then elected police magistrate, and in 1869 was elected county superintendent of schools, which position he filled acceptably to the people until 1873. In 1869 he was admitted to the practice of law, and at the expiration of his term of office as superintendent of schools he entered upon the practice of his profession, at which he has been industriously engaged up to the present. In November of 1878 he formed a law partnership with ex-Governor John M. Palmer, which still continues.

In the practice of his profession, Major Chapman has no specialties, but prefers the probate practice, which by nature and mental training he is specially adapted for. As a lawyer, although comparatively young in the practice, he has already won his way to the front of the profession, and is regarded as a clear, logical thinker, a good pleader, and a man who gives all his energies and best endeavors to the cause of his clients.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McCreary, who was a native of Orange county, New York. She died in 1857. Two children, both girls, were the fruits of this union. In 1862 he married Miss Cecelia C. Burns, who is a native of Dublin, Ireland. One child, a daughter, has been born to them.

In politics Major Chapman was formerly a democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for President in 1852. He remained a democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he arrayed himself on the side of the Union and joined the republican party, and has been ever since a staunch member of that political organization.



W. R. Welch

Was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, January 22d, 1828. The family were originally from Virginia. His grandfather was a citizen of Kentucky when it was admitted into the union. John Welch, the father, married Elizabeth Rice. She was a native of the same state. William R. is the youngest in a family of five sons and one daughter. Four of the family have survived the parents. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1872. The subject of our sketch received a good education in the common schools and academies of the state, and in 1845 entered the literary department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, and graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. In 1849 he entered the law department in the same university, and in 1851 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession in Nicholasville in Jessamine county, where he remained until 1864, when he left his native state, and came to Carlinville, where he has since resided. While in Kentucky he was elected State's Attorney, and served in that capacity from 1854 to 1858. After his arrival in Carlinville, he continued the practice of his profession here until 1877, when he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district. At the expiration of his term of office in 1879, he was again nominated and elected without opposition.

Judge Welch is emphatically a lawyer in all that goes to make up a legal mind. He is a clear, forcible and convincing speaker, incisive in style, and inexorable in logic. His greatest drawback is the lack of physical strength to support and sustain the mental force and the wear and tear incident to official life. Had his bodily powers corresponded to his mental endowments, he would to-day rank with the best jurists in the land.

In politics he has always acted with the democratic party, but has not been a partisan in the accepted sense of that term.

He was married on the 6th of April, 1854, to Miss Ann Mary Corn, who is also a native of Kentucky. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Welch is of a most genial, sociable disposition, of quiet, gentle and unassuming manners, and pleasant address. He is a firm friend. His honesty and integrity are never doubted.

## Dr. WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, on the 27th of October, 1803. He was the eldest child in the family, and removed with his parents when about four years of age to Knoxville, Tennessee, and after remaining there but a short time, removed to Lexington, Kentucky. His father here commenced the practice of medicine, for which he had been educated and trained in Virginia. He soon after removed to Harrodsburg in Kentucky, where he remained until his death. William A., attained his elementary education at the New London Academy in Virginia. After studying medicine with his father, he entered the medical college at Lexington, Kentucky, and took a course of lectures. In 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Clark, who was a native of Kentucky. Both he and his wife disapproved of the system of slavery, and determined to leave the state. They emigrated to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Edwardsville, Madison county. He afterwards removed to Alton, where he remained a short time. There he practised his profession, but subsequently abandoned it, and engaged in farming. In 1835 he removed to Carlinville, where in 1845 he engaged in general merchandizing, in which he continued for some years. He also soon after his arrival here began to invest in real estate. He foresaw what few others did, that in a few years the great body of land and open prairie that was then lying in an uncultivated and unoccupied state would be valuable by reason of the tide of emigration pouring in from the east, all of whom were seeking homes in the great west. He entered large tracts, and in a few years he and others saw the wisdom of his investments. As soon as his lands came into market, he would sell at an advance, and re-invest in cheap lands again. He is a man of rare good sense, and of more than ordinary financial ability, as his wealth and large landed possessions would indicate. He is a great reader, and is possessed of considerable literary and intellectual ability. He is exceedingly liberal with his wealth, and his private charities are numerous. He has made liberal donations to several institutions of learning and religious organizations.

In religion Dr. Robertson is a firm believer in the teachings of Christianity, although not now a member of any particular church organization. In politics he was formerly a member of the old line whig party; but since the disorganization of that political organization, he has voted for measures that in his judgment were for the best interests of the country. Mr. Robertson's wife, Ellen, died a short time after his arrival in Carlinville. She died without issue. On the 18th of October, 1844, he married Nancy H., daughter of Rev. Charles Holliday. She was born in Kentucky, November 14th, 1821. There have been five children born to Dr. W. A. and Nancy H. Robertson, that are living. Their names are Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Edwards (she has four children); Ellen C., wife of John Mayo Palmer (three children have been born to the latter, William, Charles and Anna Robertson); Charles and Anna are yet at home.

Dr. Robertson retired from active business life in 1851, since which time he has lived a quiet and retired life.

CHARLES HOLLIDAY,—(Deceased),

Was the son of James and Mary Holliday. The Holliday family are of Scotch ancestry, and came originally from Avondale, Scotland. On the maternal side they were Irish. Charles McAlister, the grandfather, came from Ireland and settled in that part of (then York) now Adams county, Pennsylvania, known as Carrol's tract. His wife was Rosanna Pennaw, born in Ireland, but of a French Huguenot family, which took refuge in Ireland in the reign of Louis XIV. They had three sons, John, James and Alexander, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret. Alexander McAlister, the son of Charles and Rosanna, married Mary Fleming, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They had eight children. Mary, their daughter, married Charles Holliday, the father of Rev. Charles Holliday, the subject of this sketch. There were two children born to them, both sons; Charles and William. Charles was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, November 23d, 1771. His parents were devout Presbyterians (Covenanters). Charles was carefully trained under Christian influences, and educated with a view of entering the ministry when he reached the years of manhood. The loss of his parents took place, however, before he reached his majority, which unfortunate circumstance compelled him to abandon the idea of entering upon the profession for which he was educated and trained. In the month of May, 1793, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Watkins, a lady of good understanding, and sound and discreet judgment, who afterwards became a devoted, pious and faithful Christian woman. The day after the marriage they in company united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and commenced family devotion the same evening.

Mr. Holliday received license to preach in the year 1797 as a local preacher, in which relation he faithfully served the church until 1809, when at the session of the Western Conference he became an itinerant. His first appointment was the Danville Circuit, in Kentucky. The next year he was placed in charge of the Lexington Circuit with Eli Truitt and Caleb W. Cloud for his colleagues, where he remained until 1812.

During his occupancy of this charge, the cares and responsibilities of it rested almost entirely upon him; as declining health compelled the retirement of Rev. Truitt, and Mr. Cloud was also unable to preach constantly. At this period the Lexington circuit embraced a large area of country. Its length extended from the Kentucky river on the south, to the Licking river on the north, embracing the counties of Woodford, Jassamine, Fayette, Scott and Bourbon, and all the southern and eastern parts of Harrison county in its boundaries. The number of its appointments were equally large; there being twenty-eight in four weeks. These were filled in twenty-two days by preaching twice a day. Some idea may be gathered of the extent of the work, and the amount of labor performed when it is recollected that in the pioneer days of Methodism of this country, there were no railroads or modern conveniences for traveling. In fact, common roads were hardly known, and journeys of any length were made upon horseback. It will be readily seen that Mr. Holliday, to fill his appointments in the different parts of his large circuit, was compelled to spend the greater portion of his time in the saddle, while the nights were given to preaching to the people, and impressing upon them their first duty to their Maker and their Redeemer. It was in these solitary journeys through almost trackless forests, over hills, and through vales, that the pious and hardy circuit rider of the pioneer area of this country, held sweet and silent communion with nature, and nature's God.

In 1812 he was appointed to the Shelby circuit, and in 1813 to the Salt River district, where he remained for three years. In July, 1816, being bereaved of his pious and faithful wife, who left him with nine children, he was compelled to locate. In 1817 he was united in marriage the second time. He married Miss Elizabeth Spears, daughter of Jacob Spears, who was one of the first settlers in Lincoln county, Kentucky. She was born August 21st, 1787. Her father's mother was Christine Froman Spears, who was of French and German descent, and was a grand-daughter of General Fry, who was an officer in the old French war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Duquesne, where Braddock was defeated.

The same year that he was married, he was readmitted into the Conference, and appointed to the Cumberland district, in the Tennessee Conference, and in 1821 he was placed in charge of the Green River district, Kentucky Conference, on each of which, he remained for four years. The labors of Mr. Holliday in Kentucky, whether in charge of circuits or districts, were greatly blessed to the church. This was equally true of his labors on the Danville, Lexington and Shelby circuits. For the office of presiding Elder he was eminently qualified. We quote from the history of "Methodism in Kentucky," the author of which says: "His fine executive talents, his marked ability in the pulpit, whether in defending the doctrines and peculiarities of Methodism, or enforcing its practical and experimental truths, together with the kindness and gentleness showed toward the younger preachers in his district, rendered him a universal favorite as a presiding elder during his stay in Kentucky."

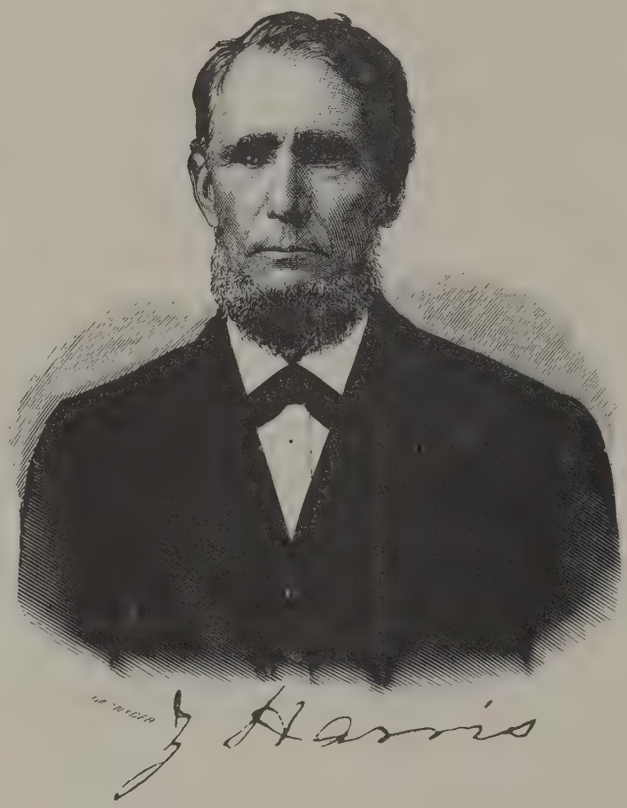
In the autumn of 1825 he was transferred to the Illinois Conference, and appointed to the Wabash district, on which he remained until the General Conference of 1828, when he was elected Book Agent at Cincinnati. In this relation he served the church until 1836, when he was appointed presiding elder of Lebanon district, Illinois Conference, and in 1838 we find him in charge of the Alton district, on which he remained for four years. Unable longer to perform the arduous duties of a presiding elder, yet unwilling to lay aside the harness, at the Conference of 1844 we find him on the Grafton circuit, and in 1845 on the Carlinville circuit. At the close of the year, unable longer to prosecute his labors as an "itinerant" he was placed on the superannuated roll, on which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1850. The last Conference that he attended was at Quincy, Illinois, September, 1849. On his way there he was taken sick from which he never fully recovered. His sufferings in his last illness were extreme and painful, but yet such was his confidence and perfect faith and hope in the goodness of God that he bore them without a murmur. He felt and saw that the time was nigh at hand when his labors and toil of years were about to be rewarded. He retained his reason to the last, and when the dread summons came to join that innumerable throng that is silently passing down to the realms of shade, he met it calmly and peacefully, and with a child-like simplicity and confidence in the mercies of Jesus Christ he passed over to the world beyond, where he received the just reward for a pure and blameless life while in this.

Four of the nine children, fruits of the first marriage of Mr. Holliday, are still living. Of the latter marriage, five children were born to them; two of whom have survived the parents. Elizabeth Holliday, the latter wife of Mr. Holliday, died July 18th, 1863.

In the spring of 1836 Mr. Holliday removed to Chesterfield, in Macoupin county, and entered land in the township, and at the time of his death was possessed of considerable property. It was, while he was a resident of Chesterfield, that his death occurred, as above stated. He was a man of great energy and promptness, and allowed nothing to hinder him in anything that he undertook to do, and has completed all that he set out to do. The two surviving children of the last marriage of Mr. Holliday, are George H. Holliday and Nancy H., wife of Dr. W. H. Robertson, of Carlinville. George H., the son, was finely educated, and was, while a resident of this county, one of the most prominent and influential citizen. His scholarly attainments, and researches in the domain of science and literature, together with his great store of knowledge accumulated from wide and extensive reading, made him a marked man in the community. During his stay in Cincinnati while his father had charge of the Methodist Book Agency, he had superior advantages for receiving an education. He soon became a good Latin, Greek and English scholar, and also acquired a fair knowledge of the Hebrew language. After his father came back to Illinois he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated from that institution. He was for a number of years prominently identified in the politics of the county, and held important offices of trusts within the gift of the people.

In August, 1858, he was appointed by the county court to fill out the unexpired term of Enoch Wall, who died, and who had been county clerk. He held the position until 1866, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for the same position, and was elected in the following November. In 1864 he received the nomination again, and was re-elected and held the office until the expiration of the term in 1868.

He was in 1856 elected to represent this district in the General Assembly of the state. As surveyor of the county for many years, he was perhaps the best posted man in the county, and enjoyed a larger acquaintance and was more favorably known than any other. He married Cinderella Chism, who was born in Macoupin county. There were six children born to them, all of whom are living.



ZACHARIAS HARRIS,

THE present treasurer of Macoupin county, was born in Bond county, Illinois, July 7th, 1830. His father, Pendleton Harris, was a native of Tennessee. The Harris's came from North Carolina, and were of English ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal, Irish. Mr. Harris emigrated to Illinois about the year 1828. He soon after married Jane Mallard, who was a native of Kentucky. In 1840 he left Bond county and removed to Bunker Hill, in Macoupin county, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to Cahokia township, where he has since resided. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm, and attended the common schools in the winter months. When in his twenty-third year he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Duncan; she is a native of Indiana. He continued farming until 1877, when he received the nomination for the office of county treasurer, and was elected in November of the same year, and at present discharges the duties of the office in a manner that is acceptable to his numerous friends who honored him with their suffrages. In his township he was frequently honored with offices of trust, and in all has proven himself an honest and upright man and a careful and prudent officer. In politics he is a democrat.

THE present efficient sheriff of Macoupin county, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, May 25th, 1840. The Sunderland family is of English ancestry, and emigrated from England to America at a period anterior to the revolution. Samuel, the father of the present sketch, was a native of Trenton, New Jersey. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a wheel and mill-wright by trade. He, however, during the last fifteen years resided in his native state, was toll-keeper on the bridge across the Delaware river, connecting New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1821 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hutchison, who was a native of Geneseo county, New York. In 1839 Mr. Sunderland came west and settled in Jersey county, Illinois, which was then a part of Greene county. He engaged in farming, which occupation he continued until his death, which event occurred May 23d, 1875. Nine children were born to Samuel and Elizabeth Sunderland, five of whom have survived the parents. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm, and attended the common schools of his native place in the winter season. On the 9th of August, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. White, daughter of Robert H. and Christine White. Mr. White was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his wife a native of the northern part of the same country. They emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in New York, and afterwards removed to New Jersey, and subsequently came to Illinois and settled in Jersey county, where the family resided. Six children have been born to John F. and Mary J. Sunderland, five boys and one girl; all are yet beneath the parental roof.

In 1861 he removed to and settled in Honey Point township, in Macoupin county, and engaged in farming, at which he continued industriously engaged until 1878, when he was elected sheriff of the county, and removed with his family to Carlinville, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Such, in short, is a brief outline of the history of Mr. Sunderland. In politics he is a democrat, and his first vote in that organization was registered for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He has been, from the casting of his first vote up to the present time, a true and consistent member of that political party. He has been more or less prominent and active in the local politics and affairs of his township, and has represented it in the supervisors' court for a number of years. He was nominated for sheriff during the time that he was supervisor. He received the unanimous support of his party in convention assembled, and at the ensuing election in November following, was elected by a handsome majority, and now fills the office with credit to himself and honor to all those who supported him. In his manners he is a genial gentleman. In the management of his office, and in the capacity of a public servant, he is methodical and exact, and in the discharge of his duties, is prompt and determined. In short he is an able officer, and under his management the county's interests will be in no danger, and the laws will be faithfully executed so far as he is responsible.

## JOSEPH C. HOWELL

Is a native of New Jersey, born in Trenton, January 15th, 1815. His father, Henry B., was also a native of the same state. The family is of English and Welsh extraction. Henry B. Howell was engaged for the greater part of his life in merchandizing, and died in his native state at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He married Hannah Corlees, who was also a native of New Jersey. The family consisted of seven children, six of whom have survived the parents. The mother died aged eighty-one years. All of the children still remain in their native state except the youngest daughter, wife of Joseph A. Sawyer, of Worcester, Mass., and the subject of our sketch. Joseph, attended the schools of his native state and received a fair education. His time was divided between attending the school and assisting his father in the store. When he arrived at his sixteenth year, he left the parental roof and went to Philadelphia and entered a wholesale dry-goods store as shipping and general clerk. He remained so engaged until the fall of 1836, when, having heard glowing accounts of the great west and the opportunities that it offered a young man to make a fortune, provided he was stout of heart and had self-reliant qualities, he concluded to follow the stream that was then setting westward. His action was somewhat hastened by a situation being offered him to take charge of a stock of goods, as soon as he would arrive at Alton, Illinois. He accepted the offer and made immediate preparation to take up his abode and cast his fortunes among and with the people of the great west. He accordingly paid his family and friends a hasty visit, informed them of his intentions, packed his clothing in a valise, and on the 6th of September, 1836, bid adieu to home and the associations of his youth and started upon what has since proven the business journey of his life. He landed in Alton on the 27th of the same month and immediately commenced clerking for Messrs. Taylor, Davis & McAfee, with whom he remained until the following spring, when he came to Carlinville and took charge of a stock of goods for Isaac Greathouse. At the end of seven or eight months Mr. Greathouse failed, and Howell was out of a job, with no prospects of getting one for some time in the future. This was in the panicky times of 1837, when financial distress was greater and more wide-spread than before or since. There was no money to be had, and all kinds of credit had been exhausted. The outlook was extremely dark. About this time Mr. Howell was invited to make his home with Nicholas Boice, where he could remain free of cost until such time as he (Boice) could open up a stock of goods, when he would give Howell employment. He accepted the kindly offer in the same spirit in which it was made, and remained an inmate of his house and home until 1856. The friendship thus formed lasted through the life of one, and the other still remembers with gratitude the kindly act, and disinterested, noble friendship of his first tried and true friend, Nick Boice. Mr Howell took his place behind the counter in the employ of Mr. Boice, with whom he remained until 1856. On the 4th of June, 1841, he was appointed post-master, and held the office until October 1st, 1844. The office at that time was almost equivalent to being post-master of the entire county. The county was sparsely settled, and the revenues arising therefrom amounted yearly to the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars. But the duties of the post-master were nevertheless onerous and just as full of perplexities as at the present day. Letters would arrive for persons living long distances from the office to whom word would be sent, informing them of the arrival of a letter and the necessity of their calling and getting it, as there was from ten to twenty cents postage due on it. In those days the receiver of the letter usually paid the postage. Mr. Howell is kindly remembered by the old settlers for his activity and promptness in getting letters to their destination. In 1847 he was elected justice of the peace, and afterwards constable, and held both offices, at different times, up until 1865. In 1850 he was appointed assistant United States marshal for taking the census of Macoupin county. On the 28th of June, 1852, the rail was laid to Carlinville, on the Chicago & Alton railroad, and the cars came through from Alton for the first time. The completion of the railroad gave a new impetus to business, and gave property of all kinds a fixed value. About this time Mr. Howell added real estate to his other business. He also dealt in agricultural implements, and was the first resident agent for the sale of plows and McCormick reapers. He, about this time made some judicious and good investments in real estate for himself, and also became agent for non-residents and others who had tracts of land in the county. Since that time his principal occupation and business has been in the real estate line. At present he is closing up his business with a view of retiring from active life.

In 1867 he was honored by Governor Oglesby, who appointed him a member of the first State Board of Equalization. In 1865 he was appointed notary public, an office he has held up to the present time. In politics Mr. Howell is a sound republican, thoroughly indoctrinated in the principles of his party. He was originally an old line whig and cast his first vote for Harrison, for president, in 1840. After the abandonment of the whig organization, he became a republican, and is still an active member of the party. He is not a member of any church organization, but from early associations and teachings is inclined to the Methodist church.

This in brief is a sketch of Mr. Howell. He may be regarded as one of the early settlers of Macoupin county, and particularly of Carlinville. His handiwork can yet be seen in the county map that he made in 1851, it being the first map of the county. Few men in the county are more widely or better known than he is, and wherever known all respect him for sterling qualities of both head and heart.

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## HON. S. S. GILBERT.

He whose name appears at the head of this article was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, January 27, 1827. The Gilbert family are of English ancestry, and are an old one in their native state, as the history of Gloucester makes mention of John Gilbert, who was a settler of that place as early as 1710. Jonathan Gilbert, the father of S. S., was in early life a seafaring man.

In 1835, he abandoned the sea, and removed with his family to Illinois, and settled in Madison county, where he engaged in farming. He remained there but two years, when he removed to the town of Griggsville, in Pike county, Illinois, there remained until 1847, when he returned to Massachusetts, and lived there until 1853, then came to Carlinville, where he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1869. He married Mary Sayward, a native of the same state. She died in April, 1869. Six children were born to them, three of whom are yet living. The subject of our sketch, is the eldest of the family. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm and going to school, until he reached his fifteenth year, when he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, where he remained for nearly five years. After he left college he taught school in Upper Alton, and in the spring of the following year, came to Carlinville, and entered the law office of John H. Chesnut, and read law, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. After his admission he commenced the practice in connection with Mr. Chesnut, his preceptor. This partnership continued until Mr. Chesnut retired from the practice. He afterwards formed a partnership with Thomas Jayne, which continued a short time. In 1857 he formed a partnership with John I. Rinaker, which continued until October, 1862. From that time he continued the practice alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with his son, E. A. Gilbert, which still continues.

In 1852 he was elected county judge under the old county court organization of the county. He then filled out an unexpired term, and in 1853 was elected for a full term. In 1857 he was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge Rice, and held the office until 1861, and in 1870 he was appointed by Judge Vandever to the same position, and held the office until 1874. In 1874 he was elected a member of the 29th General Assembly of Illinois. In all these offices Judge Gilbert discharged his trusts with intelligence and fidelity which merited the respect and approbation of his constituents. In politics he is a democrat. He cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass, in 1848. He remained a democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the republican party, and remained with it until 1872, when he became identified with the Liberal movement, and since that time has been a democrat. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Frances McClure, who was born in Kentucky, but was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Six children have been born to them. The eldest, Edward A., is married, the rest are still at home.

In the practice of the law, Judge Gilbert has no specialities, but prefers the Chancery practice. He is regarded as a sound lawyer, and a good pleader. As a man and a citizen he is universally respected.

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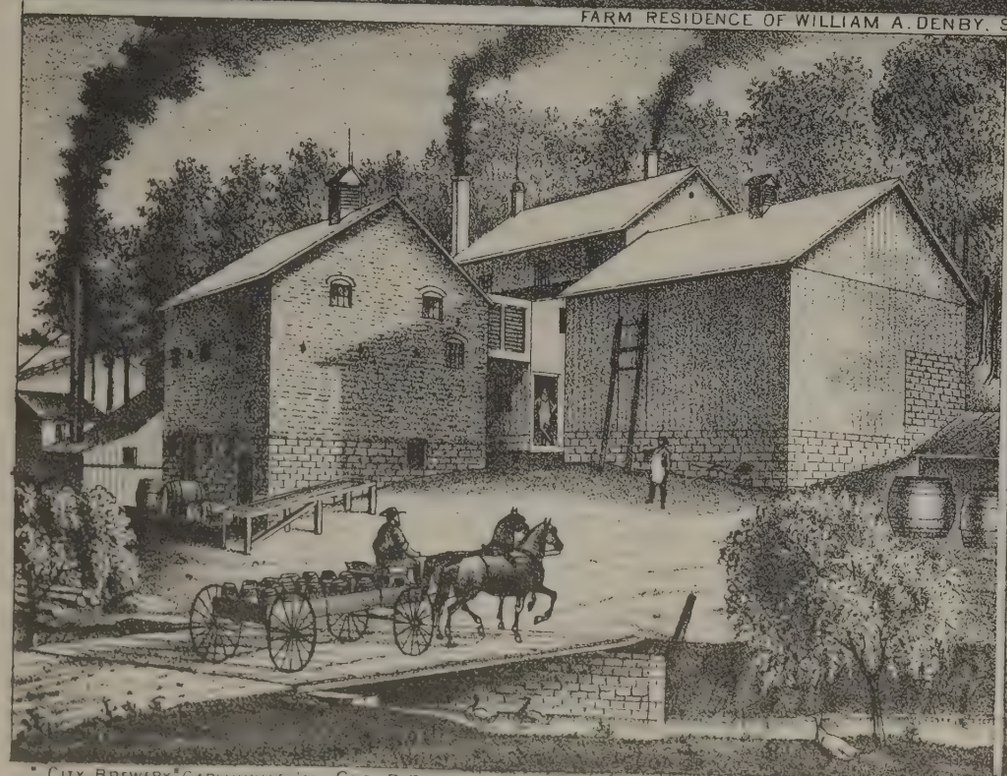
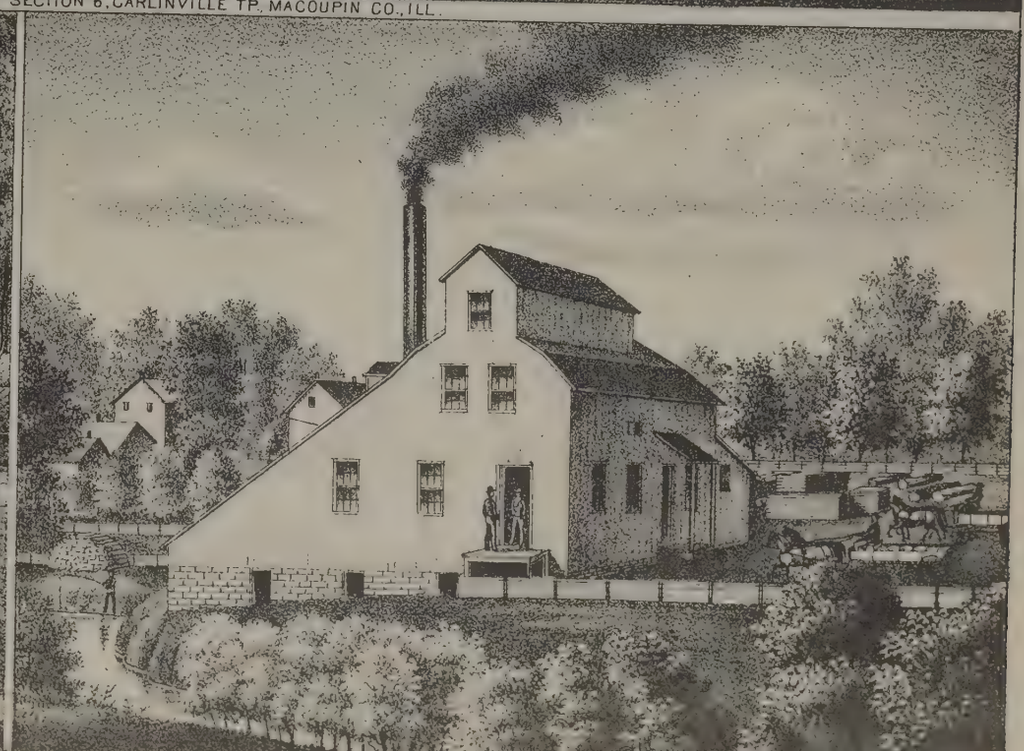
## THOMAS M. METCALF

Was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, the 10th of November, 1828. William Metcalf, Jr., his father, was also a native of the same state. The

FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM A. DENBY, SECTION 6, CARLINVILLE TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



"CITY BREWERY," CARLINVILLE, ILL. GEO P DEIBEL & BRO., PROPR'S (BEER BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST MATERIALS ONLY)
ORDERS FOR SHIPPING IN KEGS OR BOTTLES, PROMPTLY FILLED.)



MAGNOLIA FLOUR AND SAW MILLS, CHESTERFIELD, ILL. THE PROPERTY OF THOMAS BIELBY & CHAS BRAMLEY.

Metcalf's are an old family, and were originally from Virginia, and settled in Kentucky at an early period. William Metcalf, Jr., emigrated to Illinois and settled in Macoupin county, on section six, in what is now known as Western Mound township, in April, 1835. He there remained engaged in cultivating the soil until 1858, when he removed to Girard in this county. In 1874 he removed to section one South Otter township, where he at present resides. He married Miss Huldah A. Davis, who is also a native of Kentucky. There were ten children born to them, six of whom are at present living, and all residents of the county except the wife of W. B. Michaels, who lives in Beardstown, Illinois. The subject of our sketch remained at home working upon the farm in the summer and attending the common schools in the winter, until his nineteenth year, when he taught school one session, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, intending to adopt that as his profession, but after one year's trial he abandoned it and entered a dry-goods store in Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois, as a clerk. He continued clerking for three years, at the end of which time he purchased a stock of dry-goods in Greenfield, Greene county, Illinois, and continued in that business until 1855, when he removed to Girard, Macoupin county, where soon after his arrival he was elected justice of the peace. To this office he added that of a general collecting agent, and continued so engaged for eleven years, when he went into the lumber business, and also operated a planing-mill in connection therewith. A short time afterwards a fire broke out and consumed the mill and a large portion of the stock, entailing upon him considerable loss. He afterwards obtained an interest in a grocery and hardware store, in which he continued until 1869, when he received the nomination for the office of county clerk on the Republican ticket, and in the ensuing election was elected by a handsome majority. He discharged the duties of his office so acceptably, that in 1873 he was again the candidate both of the Republican and Farmers' organizations, and in the following election was elected by over fourteen hundred majority. He served his term of office, discharging the duties in a manner that gave satisfaction to his numerous friends. On the 29th of January, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Thayer, who is a native of Massachusetts. Her parents came to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Chatham, Sangamon county. Both he and his estimable lady are members of the Baptist Church. He cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852, and after the abandonment of the old-line Whig organization, he joined the republican party, and has been a staunch and consistent member ever since. In 1856 he was nominated by the republican party for the office of sheriff against Mr. McClure. The county was then overwhelmingly democratic, and Mr. Metcalf was defeated by only eighty-four votes. Mr. Metcalf has practically retired from active business pursuits, and is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life.

## JOSEPH B. LISTON

Was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, August 19th, 1838. His father was a native of Marion county, Kentucky. The Listons were originally from Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky at an early period in the history of that state. The family, on the paternal side, is of Irish ancestry, and, on the maternal, Scotch. Joseph Liston, the father, married Martha Bland, who was also a native of Marion county, Kentucky. Seven children were born to them, namely: George B., Sarah Ann, John T., Joseph B., William T., Susan M. and Albert M. Liston. But two are living: Albert M., who is a farmer and resident of North Palmyra, a township in this county, and the subject of our sketch. The father, in the earlier part of his life, learned the saddlery and harness-making trade, at which he worked while a resident of his native state. After his removal to Macoupin county, he continued at his trade and farming for perhaps five or six years, when he abandoned it, and engaged in farming entirely. In March, 1838, he left Kentucky, and arrived in Illinois on the 28th of the same month, and settled near Eagles Point, in North Palmyra township, where he remained until his death, which took place on the 31st of January, 1877. His wife died on the 25th of January, 1876. When Mr. Liston came to Illinois, he was like thousands of others who left their comfortable homes in the east or south to take up their abode in the great west. He was possessed of but little money and a few household goods, but he had industry, energy, and that kind of will necessary to brave the hardships and discomforts of pioneer life. He had confidence in his own powers, and his self-reliance gave him courage to meet and successfully combat all the ills and perils incident upon a life in Illinois a half a century ago. His cheerfulness led him always to look on the bright side of things, and he never despaired of the future. By industry and the practice of economical habits he succeeded in accumulating sufficient of this world's goods to render him comfortable in his declining years. He is remembered as an exceedingly kind and generous-hearted man,—one who could not resist the appeals of a friend, and would frequently subject himself to great inconvenience in order that his friends might prosper. Among his neighbors and friends his honesty was proverbial. He was a man who enjoyed companionship, and therefore his acquaintance was extensive, and among all, he was regarded as a man actuated by the noblest of impulses. In his life he was a zealous mason. He participated in the formation, and was a charter member of several lodges of that ancient and honorable order in this and adjoining counties. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm and in attending the common schools of his native place. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the academy at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, where he remained two terms. On the 7th of November, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Daniel and Susan Dick. She is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, but her parents were from Kentucky, and emigrated to Illinois in the year 1830. In 1859, Mr. Liston commenced riding as deputy under sheriff Plain. He continued as deputy until 1862, when he was a candidate for sheriff before the democratic convention, but was defeated by two votes. From 1862 until 1866, he was engaged in farming and general stock dealing. In 1866, he again offered himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff on the democratic ticket. He was nominated, and, at the ensuing election in November, was elected by a handsome majority. He discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the fall of 1868, he retired from office, and since that time he has been extensively engaged in trading and dealing in live stock. In politics, it will be understood, Mr. Liston belongs to the democratic party. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. Since that time, he has been a warm supporter of the principles of the party of his first choice. Like his father, he is also a mason, having passed to the degree of Knight Templar.

## HENRY W. BURTON

May be regarded as one of the early settlers of Macoupin county. He is a native of Connecticut, and was born August 14th, 1819. The family is of English origin. Olney Burton, his father, was a native of Rhode Island. He emigrated to the former state in the year 1800. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Abigail Burlingame. Henry W., is the youngest of eight children, five of whom are still living. He spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm, and attended the excellent schools of his native state in the winter season, until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years in the business. In 1840, he, like thousands of others, was seized with Western fever and a desire to emigrate to Illinois, which was then the frontier of civilization. He accordingly came west, and stopped at Alton, Illinois, with an elder brother who had preceded him the year before. Soon after, he came up into Macoupin county, and settled in Woodburn, where he worked at his trade until 1849, when the gold excitement broke out in California. He laid down the hammer and plane, and, in company with others, started in ox-teams by the overland route for the land of gold and speedy fortunes. In due time he arrived in California, where he remained engaged in mining until the fall of 1850, when he returned to Woodburn, in this county. He then engaged in general merchandizing in Woodburn until after the completion of the railroad to Bunker Hill, when he removed his stock of goods to the latter place, and continued the business until the breaking out of the war, when he commenced buying and shipping grain, in addition to his general merchandizing. He continued for four years, when he sold out. In 1868, he received the nomination for the office of circuit clerk at the hands of the democratic party, and, at the ensuing election in November following, was elected by a handsome majority. At the expiration of his term of office, he was again nominated and elected, and remained in office until 1876. It will be readily known that Mr. Burton is a democrat. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, for President, in 1844, and since that time has never faltered in duty to the party. He is not a member of any religious organization. He was married to Miss Cornelia Rider, who was a native of Illinois. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living.

## GEORGE R. HUGHES,

The present circuit clerk of Macoupin county, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Jackson county, June 14th, 1825. The Hughes family, on the paternal side, are of Welsh ancestry; and, on the maternal, English. Harrison I. Hughes, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1821, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1846. He married Mary Quarles. She died in 1858. She also was a native of Virginia. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom have survived the parents. George R., is the seventh in the family. He attended the schools of his native state, and received a good English education, after which he entered a general store as clerk, and, in 1845, commenced doing business for himself in general merchandizing, and continued until 1850, when he sold out and removed to Illinois, stopping at Carlinville, where he opened up a store of family groceries and supplies, and, at the end of three months, formed a partnership with Milam Graham, in general merchandizing. The partnership continued one year, when he sold out to Graham, and clerked for a short time, when he formed a partnership, in the dry goods business, with William Wright. He continued in business with Mr. Wright for two years and four months, when he purchased his interest, and since that time to the present he has done business alone. On the 27th day of September, 1853, he married Miss Sophia Clark, who is a native of England, but was a resident of Carlinville at the time of her marriage. Nine children have been born to them; six girls and three boys, all yet residing at home. In 1870, Mr. Hughes received the nomination for the office of circuit clerk, and in the ensuing election in November following, was elected by a handsome majority; and at present he fills the office and discharges the duties of his position in a manner that gives entire satisfaction to his constituents. In 1875, he was elected mayor of the city of Carlinville. In politics, Mr. Hughes was originally an old-line Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, in 1848. In 1856, he voted for James Buchanan, and since that time has been an active and consistent Democrat. In manners and deportment, Mr. Hughes is a sociable and agreeable gentleman; as an officer, is methodical and correct; and, as a man, his reputation for honesty and probity of character is as wide as the circle of his acquaintance.

## MILTON McCLURE,

Is an old settler, and one of the prominent business men of Macoupin county. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1832. His father, James A. McClure, was a native of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky at an early date. They came of Scotch parentage. He married Frances Dickerson, who was born in Kentucky. Fifteen children were born to them; eight of whom still survive. The mother died in 1844. James A. McClure emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Greene county, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Macoupin county, and settled on section 36, T. 10, R. 7, where he engaged in farming until 1844, when he was appointed to a position in the Land Department at Washington, by president James K. Polk. He continued through Polk's administration, and was re-appointed by president Taylor, and died in office while in the discharge of his duties, in 1849. The subject of our sketch is the youngest in the family. He remained upon the farm until 1844, when he came to Carlinville and attended school, until his fifteenth year, when he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, where he remained some time, and then returned to Carlinville and entered a drug store as clerk. One year later he engaged in the dry goods business and general merchandizing, in which he continued until the spring of 1856, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Sheriff, and in the ensuing election, was elected by a handsome majority. After his term of office expired he was elected justice of the peace. He also engaged in general trading until the fall of 1863, when he entered the drug business, in which he has continued up to the present time. In 1872 he, in connection with other capitalists of Macoupin county, organized and established the First National Bank of Carlinville. At its organization, he was elected vice-president, and in 1877 was elected president. On the 3d of October, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha K. Neale, who is a native of Springfield, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Franklin county, Kentucky. Two children, a boy and girl, are the fruits of this union. In politics Mr. McClure is a life-long democrat. In 1872 he was honored by being appointed a delegate from the 17th Congressional District, to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nominated the late lamented Horace Greeley for president. He is not a member of any church organization, but rather inclines to a liberal view upon all questions of a religious character. In enterprises having for their object the advancement of the material interests of his town or county, we find in him a liberal supporter. In his manners and deportment, he is affable and agreeable, and in the community where he has lived nearly all his life, all accord to him honesty and strict probity of character.

## W. W. FREEMAN

Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 2d, 1823. His parents, Elias and Deborah Freeman, emigrated from New York in the year 1820, and settled in the little town of Monroe, in the county before mentioned, at the foot of Laurel Hill, where the national road crosses the Allegheny mountains. When of sufficient age and strength, he, with his older brother, worked together on a farm during the cropping season, and attended school in winter. His early education was such as could be obtained in the schools of the day, by attending about three months in the year.

In 1837 his father visited the *Eelinois*, as it was then called by old settlers, and being so well pleased with the country on his return home, he sold out, and with his family came to Illinois in 1838, settling in Canton, Fulton county. On the arrival of the family in Canton, the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to learn the printing business. He continued to work at that trade in Canton, until 1840, when he went to Stephenson, now Rock Island, on the upper Mississippi. In order to reach there, the whole distance had to be made through prairie of almost illimitable expanse. What road there was led up through Knoxville, Knox county; thence to Hendersonville, Henderson county, where the Indian trail was struck, leading to Black Hawk village on Rock river. Although the village had been burned by the whites eight years before, yet the stumps of the poles that supported the wigwams were still to be seen, as well as the corn-stalks of the Indian corn-fields. Mr. Freeman says that that was the most enchanting spot he ever saw. He remained in Rock Island until 1841, when he returned to Canton, and attended school until 1842, and then went to Upper Alton, and commenced a course of study at Shurtleff College. He remained in college two years, and one term in the third year.

In the latter part of 1844, he was invited to visit one of his old schoolmates, Charles P. Hazard, then living at the head of Cahokia creek in this county. He spent his first night in Macoupin county under the hospitable roof of the late Uncle Billy Lancaster. This was the night of the 22d of December, 1844. On Christmas day he came to Carlinville, and on the way back to Cahokia engaged to take a school on Weatherford's Prairie. The school-house stood diagonally across the road from where Oakland now stands. He began teaching on the 7th of January, 1845, and continued to teach in various places in the county; a portion of the time in Carlinville, up to 1851, when he commenced to work for the late Henry Fishback, in whose employ he continued until 1854. During the three years he was with Mr. Fishback, he made probably fifteen trips to New Orleans, forming the acquaintance of many of the business men of that city.

On May 19th, 1847, he was married to Miss Lucy S. Fishback, with whom he lived until her death in the year 1849. From that time to Aug. 25th, 1853, he remained a widower, when he married Miss Ellen M. Winchester, who died in February, 1865. In 1854 he entered the clerk's office under Mr. A. McKim Dubois, and remained with him until he went out of office in 1860.

Mr. Freeman has always been an ardent republican, since the organization of that party. On the organization of the 122d regiment in 1862, he received of Gov. Richard Yates a commission as regimental quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant. The commission dated August 28, 1862, and on Oct. 8th following he started with the regiment to the field. On the 12th of October, 1862, the regiment found itself halted at Trenton, Tenn.

Mr. Freeman, with a small squad of soldiers, was detailed at Trenton to guard a large lot of quartermaster's goods, and on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862, Gen. Forrest, with about eight thousand confederate troops, marched in upon them. The little band fought until they were surrounded and compelled to surrender unconditionally by Col. Fry.

Mr. Freeman, together with about three hundred others, were immediately paroled, but allowed to remain in their own quarters that night. About 1 o'clock the next day the prisoners were drawn up in line, and placed in charge of Col. Collins, with a regiment of confederates to escort them through to the union lines at Columbus, Ky. The march continued until 10 o'clock

that evening, when all went into camp—Rebs and Federals together—at Rutherford, Tenn. Here an incident occurred that will be remembered by many of those who were on that weary march. When the surrender took place, Mr. Freeman had large quantities of camp, garrison, quartermaster's stores, clothing and blankets. He told the men that they had better supply themselves with blankets before the reb's came in. Some of the men availed themselves of the opportunity, while others did not. Many of those who did took two blankets, and had them when they reached Rutherford. On the morning of the 22d of December, Mr Freeman, having been placed in charge of his fellow-prisoners by Gen. Forrest, received orders, through an orderly, directing him to require the prisoners to turn over what blankets they had to his men. While Mr. Freeman was reading the order, the General appeared upon the scene, and was asked by Mr. F., if he expected that order to be obeyed? He answered that he did, and was as promptly told by Mr. F., that he would not himself obey it, nor would he advise or order the men in his charge to do so. That he would concede that they, the rebs, had sufficient force to compel obedience, and by sheer force could take the blankets; but all that they would ever get from him or the men under him, with his or their consent, would be gotten by simple brute force; that an order of that kind was outrageous, barbarous, unmilitary and inhuman; that these blankets were all that the prisoners had to shelter them during these cold December nights, and that no surrender of blankets would willingly be made in obedience to the order. Gen. Forrest then remarked: "I will see about that;" wheeled his horse, and rode off. While the General was gone, and the prisoners awaited developments, an orderly returned with orders modified, stating that the General had observed that some of the prisoners had two blankets each, and required such as had two to surrender one of them to his men. Mr. Freeman had made another observation during the interval, and that was that some of the prisoners had no blankets at all, while others had two. He requested those with two to surrender one of them to a fellow-prisoner who had none. This was quickly done, and when Forrest's aid came to get blankets, he found no federal with more than one, so that no blankets were surrendered to the rebs there. This was reported to Gen. Forrest, and he very promptly sent to Mr. Freeman a horse, saddle and bridle to use on the march. They reached Union City, Tenn., on the 23d of December, where two companies of the 54th Illinois regiment were stationed. Gen. Forrest met them with his whole force, and demanded unconditional surrender. Nothing could be done, and the two companies were taken prisoners, paroled and added to the number of prisoners. The next day the prisoners marched to Moscow, Ky., twelve miles from Columbus, and went into camp in the town. Col. Collins and Major James F. Chapman went to Columbus, with a flag of truce, to the commander of the post, asking him to send a special train out to receive the men, and carry them to Columbus; Col. Collins guaranteeing the train a safe passage out and back. This, however, was not done, and the prisoners solicited Col. Collins to take them by the dirt road to Columbus, distance eighteen miles. The boys were anxious to get inside of their own lines, and made the march in a comparatively short time, coming in sight of the blue coats about three o'clock, P. M. The preliminaries were arranged, and the prisoners took leave of their captors, and passed inside the federal lines, and arrived in Columbus about sundown of Dec. 27, 1862.

Mr. Freeman retained his commission, and was with the regiment during the whole time of service, excepting while he was a prisoner with the enemy. The subject of this sketch desires that we should say that he was not exempt from the usual amount of "cuss words," or words to that effect that were heaped upon regimental quartermasters. He was popular with the boys.

Since the war Mr. Freeman has resided in Carlinville, except about nine months spent at Cairo. He has been justice of the peace several years, and now is police magistrate of Carlinville.

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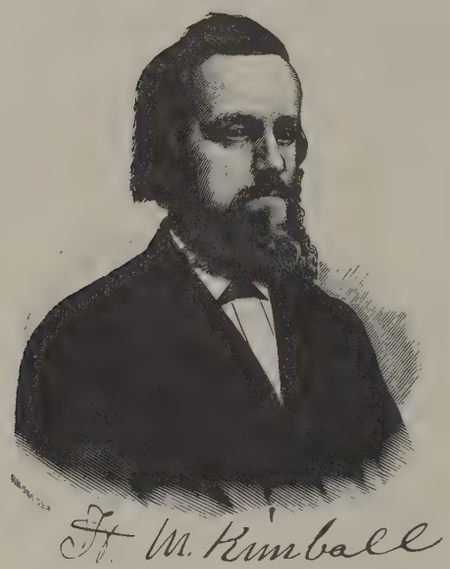
## JOHN PITT MATTHEWS, M.D.,

Was born at Hampton Court, Herefordshire, England, September 2d, 1835. His father, John Matthews, was a farmer. He married Caroline Myra Cooper. He emigrated to America in 1844, and settled in Mercer county, Pa., where he remained until his death in 1864. His wife died in 1863. The subject of our sketch is the third in a family of ten children, eight of whom have survived the parents. Dr. Matthews spent the first eighteen years of his life as a farmer boy, giving his winters to study at the country schools and his summers to the laborious tillage of the soil—a succession of employments that has given stamina to the very best of American citizens. At the age of eighteen he entered Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburgh, Pa., and took a mathematical course. After that he taught school for one term, and then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., where he remained two years and finished his mathematical course. He then came to Greene county, Illinois, and taught school at Saulsbury one winter term, and one term at Kane, and also taught a year and a half at the Greenfield Academy in Greenfield. During the term at Kane he commenced reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. P. Finnerty, of Kane. He afterward took one course in the Medical Department of the Iowa University at Keokuk, and then commenced the practice of his profession in Scottville, Macoupin county, and continued in the practice until 1862, when he passed examination before the State Examining Board, and entered the service as assistant surgeon of the 122d regiment, Illinois volunteers. He remained in active service one year, when from reasons of ill-health he was forced to resign. He came home, and in the fall of 1863 resumed practice in Carlinville in connection with Dr. E. E. Webster. In 1865 he attended a course of lectures and graduated at Long Island College Hospital, New York. He returned to Carlinville, and since that time to the present has been industriously engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Matthews belongs to the progressive school of physicians, as may be readily known by his connection with the different county, state, and national medical associations, which are organized for the promotion and larger development of the science of medicine. He in this community deservedly takes front rank in his profession. Personally and socially Dr. Matthews possesses rare qualities, and by his upright and manly life has won an honorable name, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie, daughter of Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Springfield, Illinois. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—John Palmer, Lucy Myra, and Frederick Webster Matthews.




THE present editor and manager of the *Carlinville Democrat*, was born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, February 12th, 1833. His father was the late Rev. David Kimball, who edited and published the "Christian Panoplist," at Concord, New Hampshire. He removed with his family from Plainfield to Concord, when the subject of this sketch was two years of age. He remained in the latter place a number of years, then moved to Franklin, afterwards to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he resided until his removal to Rockford, Illinois, in 1863, where he remained until his death in 1875. He married Miss E. E. Carter, of Newburyport, Mass. She still resides at Rockford. Henry M. is the fifth in a family of seven children, three of whom are living. He at an early age entered a printing office and learned to "set" type. The first money he earned as a printer was on the "Herald of Freedom," an Anti-Slavery paper, published by John French. He afterwards received an academic education in Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and in 1851 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution of learning in 1855.

In the fall of the same year he came to Illinois and taught school for six months in Byron, Ogle county. In May of 1856 he, in company with others, removed to Kansas for the purpose of aiding in making that a free state. He was employed on George Washington Brown's "Herald of Freedom," at Lawrence, until the office was pitched into the river, and the town sacked and burned by the border ruffians. He afterwards, in partnership with a friend, purchased a farm and left his partner in charge of it, while he came east and stopped for a short time at Alton. After Mr. Kimball's return to Illinois his partner became sick, and he too left the farm, after which other parties jumped the claim and they lost it. His first venture in real estate in the west may be regarded as a flat failure.

In September of 1856 he came to Carlinville, and went to work on the "Free Democrat." He soon after became a partner of W. C. Phillips in the publication, and in 1859 purchased Phillips' interest, and remained sole proprietor and editor until 1867, when Major A. W. Edwards was taken in as a partner. He withdrew in 1872, and from that time to the present Mr. Kimball has been both editor and manager.

The "Democrat" under his management has become one of the most influential journals in Central and Southern Illinois. (For a more elaborate history of the rise and progress of the "Democrat," the reader is referred to the "History of the Press of Macoupin county" to be found elsewhere in this work.) In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Carlinville by Abraham Lincoln, and in 1869 was re-appointed by U. S. Grant. He held the office for nearly ten years. In politics he has always been a republican. At an early age and while it was yet unpopular, he attached himself to the party of freedom and human rights. He aided with his pen to hasten the time when the foul blot and stain of slavery was wiped out of the land.

On the 1st day of March, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny M., daughter of Rev. E. J. Palmer, an elder brother of Ex-Governor Palmer. This marriage has been blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters; all but one, (which died in infancy,) are yet beneath the parental roof. Mr. Kimball in his manners is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman. With his friends and acquaintances he is kind and social; as a citizen he is much respected, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

E. A. Snively

Was born in the village of Cuba, Fulton county, Illinois, February 17th, 1845. The Snivelys are of German ancestry, the descendants of whom settled in Pennsylvania many years ago. The grandfather of the present sketch was one of the pioneers of Ohio. He was a man of fine education, and was an accomplished German and English scholar. On the maternal side the family are of Irish descent, although three generations have been born in this country. The father of Ethan A., removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1838, and settled in Fulton county, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1860. The mother survived him, and died in 1879, in the house where the subject of this sketch was born. Ethan A. attended the district schools of his native village and received a fair English education. In the spring of 1860, when he was fifteen years of age, he entered a printing office in Havana, Mason county, and determined to learn the trade. His father wisely advised him to continue at school and prepare to take a classical course in some first-class college, and then enter upon the profession of law, but Ethan believed and argued that learning a trade, and thereby providing some certain way of making a living in the future, was the wiser course. The father admitted the force of his reasoning, and gave his consent. He finished his trade at Canton, Illinois. During the first week of January, 1866, he commenced the publication of the *Rushville Times*, at Rushville, Illinois, which paper he successfully conducted for two years and a half, when he sold the paper and established the *Galesbury Times*, at Galesbury, Illinois. In this enterprise he was unfortunate and lost about $3,000. After this he edited the *Pekin Times* for three months, and in October, 1869, the position of city editor of the *Peoria Daily Democrat* was tendered him, and he accepted it. He remained with the *Democrat* for two years, during which time he acted as reporter for the paper at the session of the Constitutional Convention, and the first session of the 27th General Assembly. In October, 1871, he took charge of the *Macoupin Enquirer*, which succeeded the *Macoupin Times*, and continued in control thereof until March, 1877. While a resident of Carlinville, he on the 23d day of February, 1876, became connected with one of the oldest families in Macoupin county, by being united in marriage to Miss Kate M. Dubois, eldest daughter of Mr. A. McKim Dubois, of Carlinville. In 1878 he was elected clerk of Supreme Court for the thirty-three counties, comprising the Central Grand Division. In March, 1879, Mr. L. C. Glessner established the *Macoupin County Herald*, and Mr. Snively took charge of the editorial management. In June, 1879, he was elected president of the Illinois Press Association. Mr. Snively comes from strictly Democratic stock. His father was a prominent Democrat in Fulton county, and held several official positions at the hands of the party. Mr. S. has been an active and uncompromising Democrat.

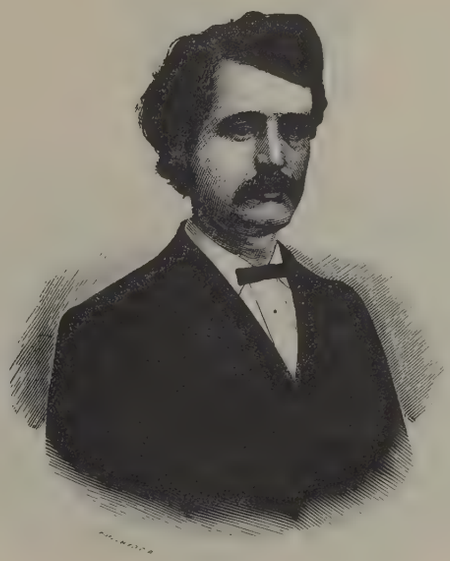
Was born in Huron county, Ohio, June 10th, 1836. Dr. Hugh T. Prouty, his father, was a native of New York. He emigrated to Ohio about the year 1826. He was drowned while on an excursion in 1847. The Prouty family are of Irish descent. The grandfather of the present sketch was one of the Irish patriots who, with O'Connell, attempted to free Ireland from the tyrannical rule of Great Britain. Hugh T. Prouty married Margaret Tice, who was a native of Huron county, Ohio. She died in 1840. Four children, two boys and two girls, were born to them, three of whom have survived the parents. Cyrus T. Prouty received a fair education in the schools of his native state, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Carlinville, and taught school two winters and worked on a farm in the summer. In 1861, when the war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company "A," 32d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. John Logan commanding. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Butler until February, 1862, when it was ordered to Bird's Point, and from there went to Fort Henry. At the latter place Company "A" was detached and sent to Fort Donaldson, and participated in the fight and capture of that place. The company rejoined the regiment, and engaged in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. In the battle at the latter place Mr. Prouty was badly wounded, receiving no less than nine wounds in different parts of his body. He was brought to St. Louis and from there home, where he remained some time. He was not entirely convalescent at this time, but went to St. Louis, where he was ordered to the hospital, but he escaped his guards and paid his way down the river to Memphis, where he rejoined his regiment. After his arrival in Memphis he was sent to Overton hospital, where he remained about four weeks, when he was honorably discharged from the service on account of general disability occasioned by his wounds.

After his return home he re-engaged in school teaching, and taught a term of six months, after which he tried farming for one year. He was then appointed United States deputy collector, which position he held one year, when he resigned, and engaged in trading and shipping live stock, at which he continued until 1873. In 1871 he also added insurance to his business, and in 1873 was appointed post-master of Carlinville, which office he still holds.

On the 12th of February, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Van Osdale. She is a native of Macoupin county. Four children, two boys and two girls, have been born to them.

In politics Mr. Prouty is a republican. He, at an early age, became identified with its principles, and gave his first vote for Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio, and John Sherman for Congress. His cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and since that time he has been an active and staunch supporter of the principles of the republican party.

As a man Mr. Prouty stands deservedly high in the community where he has long resided. As an officer, holding the onerous and trying position of postmaster, he is patient, obliging, and courteous to all. As a soldier, he bears upon his person honorable scars received while in the front ranks bravely fighting for his country and the preservation of the Union. It is with pleasure that we here record these few words, and add our mite of praise for a worthy man, an efficient officer, and gallant soldier.



JOHN MAYO PALMER

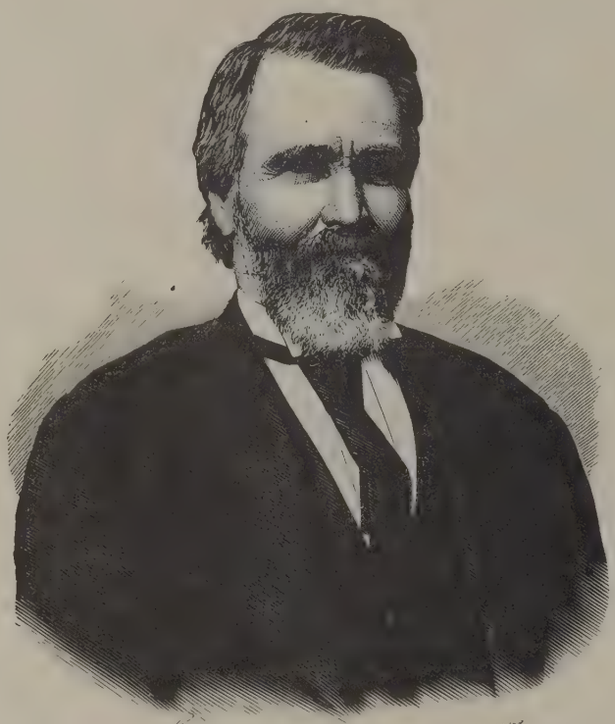
Was born in Carlinville, Illinois, March 10th, 1848, and is the eldest son of ex-Governor John M. Palmer. He was educated in the common schools of Carlinville, and was one of the first students at Blackburn University. In 1861, being then but thirteen years of age, he went with his father, who was then colonel of the 14th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, to Jacksonville, and from that time, during the whole war, was with Gen. Palmer. In the spring months and during the hot weather he would return home and remain until cooler weather set in. He was with Fremont in the campaign at Springfield, Missouri, and at the series of actions about New Madrid and Island No. 10, and on the march to Atlanta, leaving his father the day before the charge on Kenesaw Mount.

In 1866 and '67 he attended Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton. He returned home and studied law in the office with his father, and a portion of the time with Gen. John I. Rinaker, and was admitted to the practice soon after. He afterwards entered the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated therefrom in 1868 with the degree of L.L. B. Immediately after his graduation at Harvard he returned to Carlinville, and commenced the practice of the law, first in connection with John A. Harris, who had been reared with him, and next with Samuel Pitman, who had been a former partner of his father's.

He was married July 7th, 1869, to Miss Ellen Robertson, daughter of Dr. W. A. Robertson, of Carlinville.

In the spring of 1870 he was elected city attorney of Carlinville on the Republican ticket, defeating J. G. Koester, the Democratic candidate, by a considerable majority. He remained at Carlinville until September, 1872, when he removed to Springfield, and commenced the practice of law in connection with his father. In 1875 he was elected a member of the City Council of Springfield, from the sixth ward, without opposition. In 1876 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, from Sangamon county, by a majority largely in excess of any other candidate.

He has three children. Their names are: John McAuley Palmer, born at Carlinville, April 23d, 1870; Robertson Palmer, born at Carlinville, July 5th, 1872; and George Thomas Palmer, born at Springfield, March 7th, 1875.



Samuel Reed

Editor and publisher of the *Macoupin Enquirer*, was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 15th, 1826. Isaac Reed, his father, was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to Ohio in 1818. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on the business. He married Lodema White, who was a native of Massachusetts, and was a direct descendant of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. She was a resident of Cattaraugus county, New York, at the time of her marriage. She died in Indiana in 1872. Seven children were born to Isaac and Lodema Reed, two of whom are still living, a daughter and the subject of our sketch. The father removed his family to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1828. He died in 1830. When the subject of our sketch reached his twelfth year he went to school at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained the greater portion of the time until he was nineteen years of age. He commenced teaching school when he was but sixteen years of age, and taught during the time that he was not in attendance at the academy, at the place above named. He continued teaching in Indiana and afterwards made a tour of the southern states, teaching at different points. He remained in the south until 1850, when he returned north and settled in Morgan county, Illinois, where he followed his profession until 1854, when he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in stock dealing, in which he continued until 1862, when he removed to Logan county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock raising. His time was so occupied until 1874, when he quit farming. He then purchased the *Central Illinois Weekly Statesman*, and in December of the same year purchased the *Logan County Journal*, and combined the two offices and named it the *Lincoln Times*. He remained editor and publisher of the *Times* for one year, when he sold out and came to Carlinville, where he leased the *Enquirer* office of the stockholders, and continues the publication of the paper up to the present time. In politics he was originally what was known as a "Henry Clay" whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, in 1848, for president. He remained a whig until Stephen A. Douglas wrote some letters and articles upon the tariff, published in the *Illinois State Register* in 1852, and from that time forward he has acted with the democratic party. On the 11th of April, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Cassel. The fruits of this marriage are four children living.

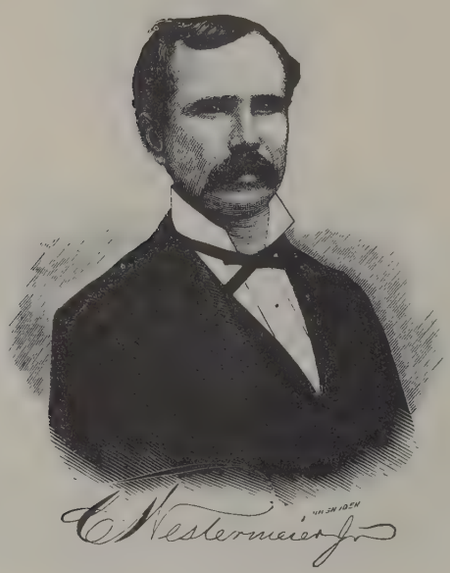
On the 9th of October, 1879, Mr. Reed was married to Mrs. Clara A. Weer of Carlinville. She is an accomplished lady, and a member of one of the old and respected families of this county.

WAS born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of March, 1832. Jesse David, his father, was also a native of the same state. His ancestors were from Wales. In April, 1839, he removed west and settled in Jersey county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He remained there until the fall of 1850, when he sold out and came to Macoupin county, and settled in Bunker Hill township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1852. He married Miss Barbara Pentzer, who was of German ancestry, but was a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of that state at the time of her marriage. She was born in what is known as the "Little Cove," in Bedford county. She is still living, and at present is a resident of Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois. Eight children were born to Jesse and Barbara David, five of whom are still living. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in the family. He received a fair education in the common schools of Illinois, and taught school some time prior to 1850, at which time he went to Gillespie and entered a store as a clerk, in which capacity he remained until 1857. He then entered the grain business and grocery trade, in which he continued until March, 1862, when he sold out his interests in Gillespie, and removed to Bunker Hill. This was during the first years of the war. During the year last above-mentioned, he spent several months at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, as post sutler for the 97th regiment, Illinois volunteers. He returned to Bunker Hill, where he remained until 1863, when he went down the Mississippi river as sutler on the boat "John B. Raine."

In July of the same year he returned to the county and located at Brighton, where he formed a partnership with L. P. and E. B. Stratton in the grain business. He continued in the grain business until 1866, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of his wife's failing health, and returned to Bunker Hill, and remained until after the death of his wife, which occurred July 3d, 1866. He afterwards engaged in the milling business in Bunker Hill and continued in it until the spring of the following year, then went to St. Louis and entered the produce commission business in connection with J. H. Hamilton & Co. He closed out in April, 1868, and in the summer of the same year purchased grain in Leavenworth, Kansas. In the fall of 1868 he and his brother purchased a stock of goods in Lincoln, Illinois, and in the spring of 1869, removed them to Hamilton, Missouri, where he closed them out. He afterwards went to work on the *Caldwell County Sentinel* as traveling agent and correspondent. He remained there until November, 1870, when he came to Carlinville and engaged with the *Democrat* in the same capacity.

It was while traveling through this county as correspondent that Mr. David made his reputation as a pleasant, ready, descriptive writer, and his articles and historical sketches of the first settlements of the different parts of the county, together with his description of the pioneer era of this section of the state, are remembered yet by many of the citizens and readers of the *Democrat*. They were widely read and copied by other local journals. In August of 1871 he came into the office as local editor and book-keeper, and has ever since remained in that capacity. Mr. David is an industrious worker, and as a gatherer up of "unconsidered trifles," he is excelled by few. He has a pleasant, easy style of writing, and the local columns of the *Democrat* always show a freshness and vigor for which he is responsible. In 1878 he formed a partnership with C. T. Prouty in the insurance business, and at present in addition to his duties as local editor, is industriously engaged in looking after the interests of his patrons in the latter business. In October, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Carter, who was a native of Lexington, Ky. One child, a boy, was the fruit of this union. The boy has grown to manhood, and is now a reporter on one of the St. Louis daily newspapers. Elizabeth David died July 3d, 1866. On the 16th of April, 1871, he married Mrs. Eliza A. Stagg, of Mason city, Illinois. She is a native of New York. One child, a boy, has been born to them. Mr. David is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active part in that Christian organization.

In politics he is a republican, and voted for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has remained true to that political party ever since. As a man, Mr. David is regarded by all as an upright and exemplary citizen, and as such, enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community. In August, 1879, he bought one-half of the stock of the Macoupin printing company from W. W. Edwards, and now with H. M. Kimball is joint owner of the *Democrat*.



Was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, July 22d, 1846. His father, Casper Westermeier, is a native of Prussia. He emigrated to America about the year 1843, and settled in St. Louis, and soon after was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Dekemeyer, a native of Hanover, Germany. Here he followed his trade of carpenter and builder. He remained there until June, 1861, when he removed with his family, consisting of his wife and three boys, Casper, John and Joseph, to Bunker Hill, in Macoupin county, where they—the parents—still reside, their three sons now residing at Carlinville. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of five boys, only three of whom are now living. He attended the Parochial schools of St. Peter and Paul, and St. Vincent's, conducted by the Christian Brothers at St. Louis, and the public school at Bunker Hill, and received a good German and English education. When he was sixteen years of age he commenced clerking in a general store in Gillespie, Macoupin county, where he remained about one year and a half, and then returned to Bunker Hill, and engaged with J. T. Pennington, who was in the general merchandizing business, where he was a salesman and book-keeper. He remained there near four years. On the 15th day of October, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Carlisle, a native of Scotland, who came to this country at a tender age, and was a resident of Litchfield at the time of her marriage. Her father, William Carlisle, was government baker at Dumfries, Scotland, and came to America with some friends, on a pleasure trip, and at Galveston, Texas, contracted disease that was epidemic, and died. His wife and two daughters came over in 1848, and settled in Ohio, and then in St. Louis, Mo., and afterwards came to Bunker Hill. The mother married Wm. Manley, Esq., and now lives at Litchfield. After his marriage he went to Litchfield, and engaged in general merchandising, at which he continued until November, 1868, when he sold out and came to Carlinville, the last day of November, 1868, having accepted a deputy clerkship under Henry W. Burton, Esq., circuit clerk. He remained in that office with Mr. Burton eight years, and with his successor, George R. Hughes, Esq., circuit clerk, until the first of December, 1877. In August, of the latter year, he had received the nomination for county clerk on the Democratic ticket, and at the ensuing election in November he was elected, and now fills the office to the entire satisfaction of his numerous friends, who honored him with their suffrages. He has also held minor local offices, and was city treasurer of Carlinville—in 1872–73—for one term. He is a staunch democrat, and one that is always found in the ranks.

In early life it was his intention of following the carpenter trade, but he had not the physical strength to stand the hard labor, and was therefore compelled to adopt a clerical profession as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Catholic Church of Carlinville. He is the happy father of six children, four girls and two boys. In his manners Mr. Westermeier is a genial and courteous gentleman, kind and considerate for the wants and opinions of others. In his official capacity he is obliging and industrious, while his books and papers are models of neatness and accuracy. It is with pleasure that we here introduce him anew to his friends and neighbors.

F. W. Crouch.

The present Superintendent of Schools of Macoupin county, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, January 1st, 1846. The family of Crouch's were originally from Tennessee. John Crouch, the father of the present sketch, married Caroline A. J. Pritchard, who was also a native of the same county and state. Two children were born to them, both boys. The mother died July 6th, 1847. Mr. Crouch again married in 1848. He remained in Tennessee, and engaged in farming until 1857, when he removed to Illinois, and settled in Greene county. On the 1st of October, 1858, he came to Macoupin county, and settled near Barr's store, where he still resides. Francis W. attended the schools in the winter season and worked upon the farm in summer, until 1866 when he entered a select school at Scottville under Professor J. H. Woodel, where he remained for three terms during the summer seasons, and in the winter of the same years taught school. After this time he adopted teaching as his profession, and followed it, teaching in various parts of the county until 1877, when he was elected superintendent of schools, and at present is engaged in looking after the educational interests of the county. Under Mr. Crouch's vigorous and efficient administration, the schools of Macoupin county are fast taking a leading and prominent position with others in the state. As an educator he belongs to the progressive school. He has carefully and prudently eliminated all old and crude customs, and inaugurated a new system that is more in conformity to the times and theories of advanced thinkers upon school subjects. He has been an active member of the county Normal since 1872. In politics Mr. Crouch is a pronounced democrat. In manners he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and of rather a retiring disposition. The circle of his friends increases as he becomes known.

## S. T. CORN,

The present states attorney of Macoupin county, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, October 8th, 1840. Ellis Corn, his father, was a native of the same state. The family originally were from Virginia, and are of Welsh ancestry. Ellis Corn married Emily Thompson. Her parents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early date in the history of the latter state. There were nine children born to them, five of whom are yet living. The father died December 25th, 1854, and the mother in March, 1863. The subject of our sketch is the fourth in the family. He received a good education in the common schools of his native state. He also received an academic education, and in 1858 he entered Princeton college, at Princeton, New Jersey, and took a thorough classical course and graduated from that institution with the degree of B. A. He then entered the law office of W. R. Welsh, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, and read law. After making suitable progress he was in 1863 admitted to the practice of the profession in all the courts of Kentucky. In October, 1861, he enlisted in company "K" 20th regiment, Kentucky volunteers, under command of Col. S. D. Bruce, now editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York. He participated with the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, after which he was on the staff of Col. Bruce, commander of the 22d brigade, in the department of the Ohio. He soon after resigned his appointment on account of ill health, and returned home and commenced the practice of law in Lancaster, Ky., where he remained about one year and a half. In April, 1866, he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin county. He taught school and was principal of the Carlinville school for one term. He afterwards went into the practice with Judge Welch, and in 1872 he was elected states attorney of Macoupin county on the democratic ticket. In 1876 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and at present ably conducts all prosecutions on the part of the state.

He was married August 10th, 1876, to Miss Emma Blackburn, granddaughter of Dr. Blackburn, founder of Blackburn university, Carlinville, Illinois. One child, a boy, has been born to them. In politics he is a democrat. He cast his first vote for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, in 1864, and since that time has been a firm and consistent member of that political organization. In 1878 he formed a law partnership with Robert B. Shirley, which still continues.

Mr. Corn possesses a fine legal mind, and as a public prosecutor ranks high. Socially he is genial, and is much liked and respected wherever known.

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## JAMES K. FURBER.

The subject of the following sketch was born in New Hampshire on the 31st of January, 1835. The Furber family, on the paternal side, is of English ancestry, and on the maternal, Scotch. John H. Furber, his father, married Tryphenia Dowling, who was also a native of New Hampshire. He was a carpenter by trade, and subsequently became a farmer. In November, 1848, he moved to Illinois, and settled in Bunker Hill, where he bought land, and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1875, when he sold out, and removed to Carlinville, where he still resides. His wife, and mother of the present sketch, died in May, 1868.

James K., spent his boyhood days in the schools of the "Old Granite" state, and there received the rudiments of a good education. He also attended for two years the Pembroke Academy, and after his arrival in this state, spent one winter at school. The balance of the time until 1860 was spent in hard work upon the farm, and in teaching one or two terms of country-school in the winter season. In 1860 he went to Gillespie in this county, where he opened up a general country store, and continued in business for two years, when he accepted the position of deputy sheriff under sheriff Tappan. He remained in that capacity for two years. At the end of that time he entered the county clerk's office as deputy clerk under George H. Holliday, and remained with him until he went out of office in 1869, when he engaged with the Henderson Loan and Real Estate Association as cashier, and continued in that capacity until the change occurred, since which time he has been cashier in the banking house of C. H. C. Anderson. On the 15th of June, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary E. Allard, who is a native of Illinois, and was a resident of Carlinville at the time of her marriage. Eight children have been born to them, five girls and four boys, five of whom are living. Mr. Furber is a member of the democratic party, and has been since he cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He is also a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry. He is an old resident of the county, and is well and favorably known, and is much respected by all. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of the city of Carlinville, and in 1869 and 1870 was city collector. In both he discharged the duties of his office with ability. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church.

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## CHARLES H. KLAUENBERG

Was born in Carlinville, December 31st, 1856. Christian Klauenberg, his father, was a native of Brunswick, Germany. He emigrated to America and settled in Carlinville in 1853. He was an enterprising German, and was the first man to build a house on west Main street, Carlinville. He married Catharine Zingele. She is also a native of Germany. Four children were born to them, two of whom are yet living. The father died in 1871. The mother afterwards married W. H. Stienmeyer, of Carlinville. Charles H. received a good education in the common schools and at Blackburn college, which he entered when he was thirteen years of age. He remained there until he was sixteen, when he entered the St. Louis college of pharmacy and took a course at that institution, after which he entered a drug store in St. Louis, where he remained one year, then returned to Carlinville, and clerked a short time for W. H. Stienmeyer. He then formed a partnership with T. H. Stienmeyer in the drug business. In 1876 the firm was dissolved, and since that time he has been alone in the business. On the 10th of January, 1878, a fire consumed his building and stock, entailing upon him a loss of over four thousand dollars. Nothing daunted, he went to work and by four o'clock, P. M., the next day, he was in business again. He was married on the 30th of June, 1876, to Miss Maggie Winter, who is a native of Keysport, New Jersey. He made Miss Winter's acquaintance while she was on a visit to her friends here. The marriage took place in New Jersey.

Mr. Klauenberg is yet a young man just entering upon the threshold of business life, but judging from the energy and industry shown, his success is already secured.

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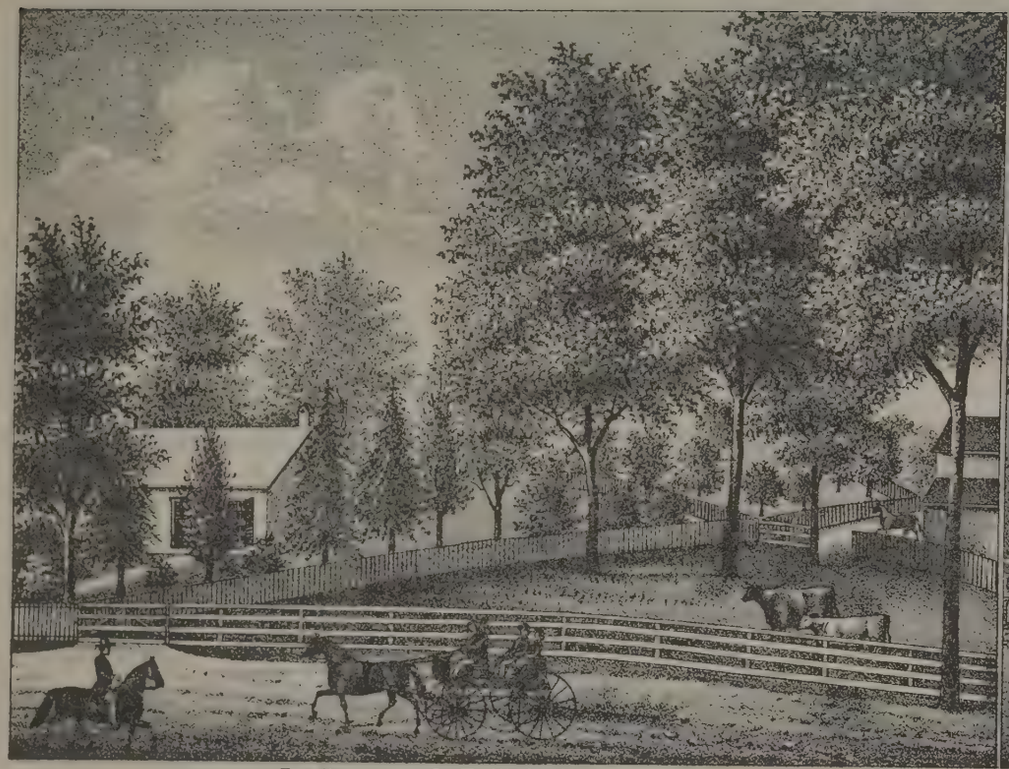
## FERDINAND WINTER

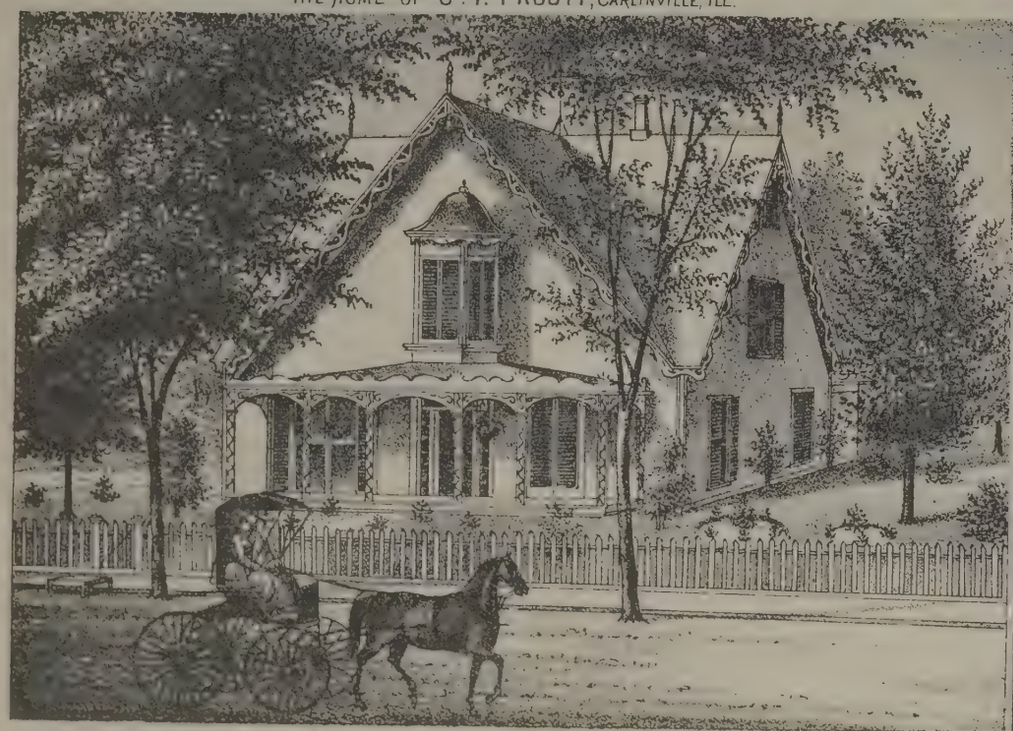
Was born in Brunswick, Germany, February 28th, 1817. His father was a sheep-raiser. Ferdinand is the only son in a family of three children. At the age of thirteen he was hired out to attend sheep. At the age of twenty-two years he was drafted into the army. He served out his time. He afterwards rented a place to keep sheep, where he remained until he was twenty-eight years of age. In the year 1845 he left his native land and came to America, landing at New Orleans in June of that year. On the 4th of July he came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the butchering business for a short time. He afterwards engaged in the produce trade and stock-shipping to New Orleans. He followed that business until 1847, when he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and raised sheep for Charles Hoppel. He remained with him for five years, after which he went into the sheep-raising business for himself. He remained in Sangamon county for eight years, when he removed to Macoupin county and purchased land in section one, Carlinville township. He afterwards purchased more land, some of which he has sold; but he still has over seven hundred acres remaining. Here he devoted all of his time and his land to sheep-raising and grazing. He was, a few years ago, one of the largest sheep owners in the country. So long as he could find range for his sheep the business was very profitable, and yielded him a large annual income. In the years 1863 and '64 he cleared thirty-two thousand dollars in the business. His intention was at one time to go west to New Mexico or California and engage in the business more extensively, as he could there find unlimited range for his sheep. With this idea in view, he contracted to sell his land here for forty-five thousand dollars, but the purchasers failing to meet the contract, the sale fell through, and the pet scheme and great desire of Mr. Winter's life to become the sheep king of the Western world resulted in disappointment. With his superior knowledge of the business, and the capital that he then could have commanded, there is no doubt that he would have amassed a great fortune in the business. He regards the Spanish Merino the best sheep for large flocks, and the Cotswolds for small flocks. He did much to improve the breed of sheep in this part of the state.

He married Elizabeth Kustine. Two children were born to them, a boy and girl, both deceased. The son, Ferdinand Winter, enlisted in the late

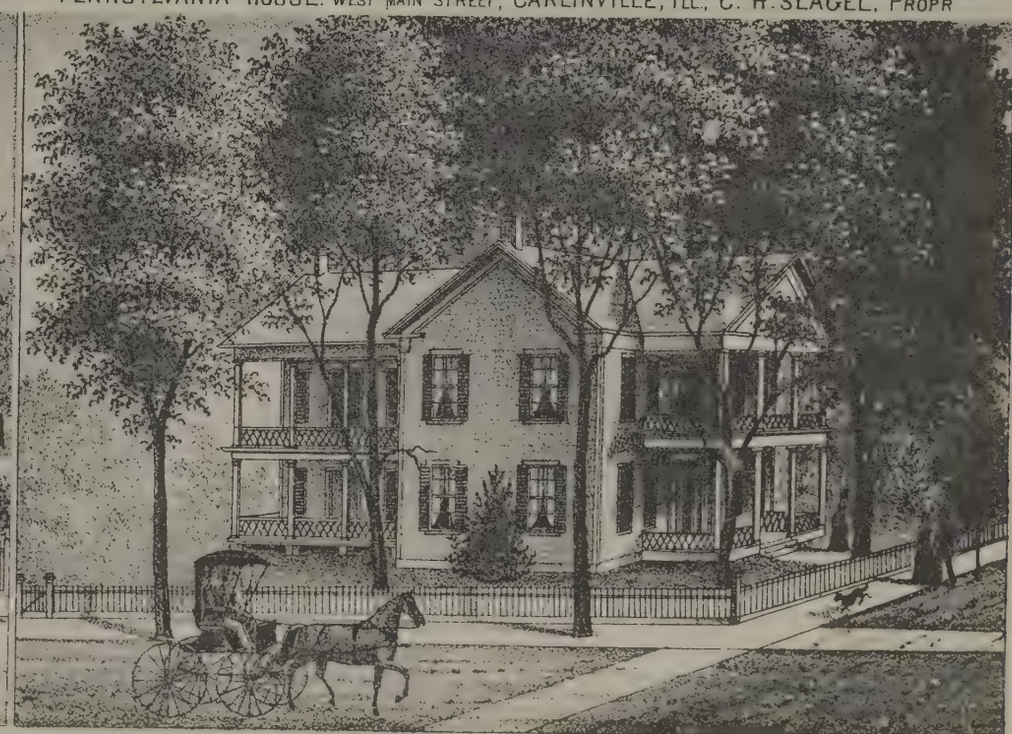


THE HOME OF C. T. PROUTY, CARLINVILLE, ILL.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. WEST MAIN STREET, CARLINVILLE, ILL., C. H. SLAGEL, PROPR



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS M. E. PALMER, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.



THE HOME OF EX-GOV. JOHN M. PALMER, CARLINVILLE, ILL.

civil war in the 13th Illinois Cavalry for three years. He served out his time, and was at Memphis, in camp, on his way home, and while waiting for the boat, the camp was surprised by Gen. Forrest's forces, and in the fight that ensued he was shot, and died from the wounds a few days afterwards. As soon as the news came home, his step-mother left for Memphis, where she arrived in time to get the body. She was taken sick, and died a short time after her return. Her name before marriage was Sophia Berdoff. He afterwards married Caroline Lutcher, his present wife. One child, Harry, has been the fruit of this marriage. There is also one boy by his second wife. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Winter came to this country a poor man; what he now has is the accumulation of years of toil, frugality, and economy. He is a large land owner, and is among the solid men of Macoupin county.

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### Judge THADDEUS L. LOOMIS.

The preserved genealogy of the Loomis family begins with Joseph Loomis, one of the original settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. He was a native of Braintree, Essex county, England, and emigrated to America in the year 1638. In the family have been men who, in the past and present, have distinguished themselves in science, literature, and in the councils of the state and nation. The family living in this county are but a few removes from Professor Loomis, of Yale College.

Horace Loomis, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in Connecticut. He removed to New York, and in 1838, came west with his family to Illinois, and settled in what is now known as Chesterfield township, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising, and dairying. He remained thus employed until his death, which occurred in 1850.

He married Julia Tuttles, who was also a native of Connecticut, but was a resident of New York at the time of her marriage. There were three children born to them, all boys. Two of them are living. The subject of our sketch is the eldest; William B. died in Minnesota, and Horace J. still resides upon the old homestead in Chesterfield township.

Thaddeus, in his youth, in his native state attended the common schools. When he reached the age of twelve years, his father came to Illinois, and here he continued his education during the winter months, and worked upon the farm the remainder of the year. In his nineteenth year he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, remained for one year, when he returned home, and one year later entered the law department of the University of Kentucky at Louisville, remained there two years, taking a thorough course, and graduating March, 1849. He returned home, and remained a short time. His health failing, he concluded to make a trip to California by the overland route. He therefore, in company with eight others, among whom was Richard J. Oglesby, late United States senator from Illinois, made all the necessary arrangements, purchasing their mules, wagons, and provisions, and in the summer of 1849 left St. Joseph, Missouri, and after ninety days of extreme fatigue and hardships reached the "Golden State." Mr. Loomis remained in California for five years, and in that time was principally engaged in mining, hunting, and exploring the country. In 1854 he returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and West India islands.

The 13th of December of the same year witnessed his marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Frances Duckels. She was born in England. Her parents emigrated to America, and settled in Chesterfield township in 1835. Five children have been born to hallow and bless this union, all of whom are yet beneath the parental roof, except George D., the eldest son, who, at this writing, is in the auditor's office of the Kansas and Pacific railroad. Mr. Loomis, after his marriage, purchased land in Carlinville township, and commenced farming. In 1857 he sold out his farm, and purchased land near Carlinville, to which place he removed his family, and where he at present resides. From the time above-mentioned until 1861 he was engaged in farming, saw-milling, and furnishing large quantities of ties and timber for the Chicago and Alton railroad. He also about this time purchased more land lying in close proximity to Carlinville, and laid out an addition to the town, which is known as Loomis' addition.

In 1861 he received the nomination for the office of county judge at the hands of the democratic party, and at the ensuing election in November following was elected by a handsome majority. When Judge Loomis came into office he found county orders and the county's credit below par. This condition of affairs had existed ever since the organization of the county. His first step was to bring the credit of the county up to par, where he maintained it during his entire term of office, which lasted over a period of eight years. At the expiration of his term of office in 1865, he was again nominated and elected. One of his first acts under his second administration was to levy, collect, and pay off the county debt, which amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

In the convention which met in 1865 to nominate candidates for county judge, it was understood that the nomination and endorsement of Judge Loomis, carried with it the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to build the Court-house, and his defeat by his opponent was equivalent to saying that the people were opposed to the building of a Court-house. That seemed to be the issue, and it was clearly defined. Loomis was nominated, and in the election that followed, the proceedings and endorsements of the convention were ratified by a majority of the legal voters of the county. In 1867 the building was commenced, and under the guidance and management of Judge Loomis was completed in the winter of 1869–70. He was the central figure in the building of the new Court-house which now adorns the county seat. He started upon his mission to build the Court-house, and he built it; and it stands to-day a monument to his indomitable courage and will that brooked all defiance and set at nought every will opposed to him. He set his hand to the plow, so to speak, and would not turn back; and time, the great leveler which makes all things even, is slowly but surely applauding him for his courage and constancy in doing what he then thought, and yet thinks, was for the best interests of the whole county. And let it be here said to his credit, that in all the transactions and handling of immense sums of money necessary in that undertaking, he came out of it without a stain upon his personal integrity. Of the many who opposed him, none have charged him with official corruption or dishonesty.

During all his business life, Mr. Loomis has been an active, energetic man, full of push and enterprise. Probably no man in the county or town has done more to build up the city of Carlinville, or added to the material wealth of the county than he has. That splendid hostelry which bears his name, the Loomis House, and adorns the north-east corner of the public square of Carlinville, was built by him in 1869.

He has been particularly active in railroad matters, and in 1867 organized a company to build a road from Litchfield to the Mississippi, but from various causes the work was discontinued, but not certainly abandoned. In 1869 he was mainly instrumental in securing a charter for the "Farmers' Railroad," the terminal points of which were to be Jacksonville and Staunton in this county. He hopes at no distant day to revive these enterprises and complete the roads. At present he is engaged in mining coal, shipping considerable coal to other points as well as supplying the home market.

In politics Judge Loomis is a staunch democrat, and has been for many years recognized as one of the leaders of the party. In his manners he is courteous and gentlemanly, and is one of those rare kind of men, who, if once your friend, is always your friend. He is plain and outspoken upon all subjects, and consequently his position upon any question is never left in doubt. When he takes a position and believes he is right, he is as unyielding and firm as a rock. He is a man who attracts to himself strong personal friends. Notwithstanding the great outcry made against him a few years ago, it is doubtful whether any other man possesses more friends in the county than Judge Thaddeus L. Loomis.

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### WILLIAM H. STEWARD

Was born in Salem county, New Jersey, June 22d, 1850. He is of Scotch ancestry. William Steward, his father, married Rebecca Abbott. Both were natives of the same state above-mentioned. There were eight children born to them, four of whom are living. In 1854 William Steward emigrated with his family from his native state, and settled in Bunker Hill township, in this county, where they remained until 1878, when he removed to Shipman, where they now reside.

William H. Steward received his rudimentary education in the common schools of this county, and when fifteen years of age he had private instruction, and was prepared for entrance into college by a Presbyterian minister, a graduate of Yale. At the age of seventeen, or in 1867, he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and took a full classical course, and graduated from that institution in June, 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation, he was Principal of the public schools of Woodburn, in this county. In the spring of the year following

he entered the law office of Cullom, Scholes & Mather, of Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until the following winter, when he again took charge of the public school in Woodburn. In the spring he went back to the law office in Springfield, and in the fall of 1875, he entered the law department of the Union College of Law of the Chicago and Northwestern University at Chicago, and graduated therefrom in the summer of 1876, with the degree of L.L. D., which entitled him to practice in all the courts of the state. He began practice in Carlinville in 1876, where he formed a partnership with W. H. Smalley, which continued until the 1st of December, 1879, after which he formed a law and business partnership in the title abstract business with M. L. Keplinger, which still continues.

Mr. Steward enters the profession of law fully equipped, and fitted by educational and mental training to grapple and solve the intricate questions and technicalities that meet the student at various turns in the practice. He has the necessary traits of character to insure success—industry and perseverance. At the present time he is attorney for the city of Carlinville.

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### ROBERT A. HANKINS, M.D.,

Is a native of Illinois, born in Carlinville, June 20th, 1848. His father, Dr. John W. Hankins, is a native of New Jersey. He emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Carlinville in 1846. He married Elizabeth McKee, who was born in Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch received his education in the common schools of his native town, which he attended until he reached his eighteenth year, when he entered Blackburn University, where he remained two years. He at the same time took up the studies of physiology and anatomy, as preparatory studies to entering the profession of medicine. In 1869 he attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, after which he returned home, and remained for one year pursuing his studies, and in 1871 again attended another course of lectures in the same college, and graduated from that institution in 1872 with the degree of M. D. He returned to Carlinville, where he engaged in practice, in which he still continues. In the practice of medicine Dr. Hankins has found his true vocation and calling. As a practitioner he has already been more than ordinarily successful for one who is just upon the threshold of professional life. He is of studious habits. While united to a love of his profession and moderately ambitious to succeed, it becomes only a question of time when he will take a prominent place with his professional brethren. On the 3d of June, 1875, he united in marriage to Miss Jennie Bell, a native of Alabama, but who was a resident of Carlinville at the time of her marriage. Two children, both boys, bless this union. In politics he is a democrat.

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### LEN C. GLESSNER

Was born in Delaware, Ohio, March 17th, 1853, being the sixth in a family of nine children. His father, Lewis Glessner, was in early life a farmer, which occupation he subsequently abandoned. In 1861 he purchased the *Hancock Courier* at Findley, Ohio, and removed with his family to that place. He continued the publication of the paper and its editorial management until his death, which took place early in 1879. Young Glessner was thus brought up in immediate contact with newspapers from the time he could read, and came naturally into the newspaper business. He had the advantages of a good English education. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's office to learn the printing business, commencing at the bottom, and steadily working his way up, acquiring a complete knowledge of the art in all its branches; and occasionally a share of the editorial work would devolve upon him in the absence of the editors. Arriving at the age of twenty-one, and wishing to see something of the world for himself, he left home and friends, and started out to work at his trade. After traveling around for some time, he found himself in Farmer City, Illinois, and through the influence of an elder brother, bought the *Farmer City Journal*, and in October of 1874 issued his first paper. The office was purchased altogether on time, Glessner's capital at the time of the purchase being just $23.94; but by careful management and untiring labor, the debt of nearly $2,000 was paid in two years' time. From the time of passing into Mr. Glessner's hands, the *Journal* was marked by an independence of thought and sincerity of purpose and a certain spiciness of tone, that soon gave it more than a local reputation.

In 1877 Mr. Glessner was married to Miss Emma Chappelear, an estimable lady of the same city. They have one child. After conducting the *Journal* successfully for four years and a half, and wishing for a wider field of action and usefulness, Mr. Glessner, after making arrangements for the continuance of the paper, moved to Carlinville, Illinois, and on March 1st, 1879, issued the first number of the *Macoupin County Herald*, Mr. E. A. Snively becoming associated with him in the editorial work. From the beginning, the success of the *Herald* has been most brilliant, and has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the publisher. In seven months the circulation has grown to 1,500 copies, and is now increasing from fifty to seventy-five per week. The secret of Mr. Glessner's success in life is an untiring energy which never allows him to become discouraged by any obstacle; but by constant pegging away, he will eventually attain his end. His idea of a good newspaper is one which, in clear print, shall give the most *interesting* rather than the greatest, *quantity* of reading, and faithful work in the field of local news, gleaning all that can possibly interest any of his readers.

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### ROBERT B. SHIRLEY

Was born in Madison county, Illinois, October 9th, 1850. His father, William C. Shirley, is a native of Tennessee. He emigrated to Illinois in 1842, and settled in Madison county, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. He afterwards removed to Staunton, Macoupin county, where he followed the mercantile business. In 1845 he married Mary Hoxsey, a native of Madison county. Her parents were Virginians by birth. Mr. Shirley remained in the mercantile business until 1860, when, after the breaking out of the war, he became a government contractor. In 1857 he was a member of the state legislature, and also in 1867. During the time he was a member, in 1867–68, he procured the passage of an act chartering the Decatur and East St. Louis railroad, and afterwards built the road. He is still a resident of Staunton.

The subject of our sketch received a good English education in the common schools of his native place, and in 1867 he entered the scientific department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1873 he entered the law office of William R. Welch of Carlinville, and commenced reading law. In June, 1876, he was admitted to practice. In October, 1878, he formed a law partnership with S. T. Corn, state's attorney, which still continues. In politics he is a straight democrat. Mr. Shirley is a young man of fine address and appearance, and of more than ordinary legal ability. He is industrious and untiring in the cause of his client.

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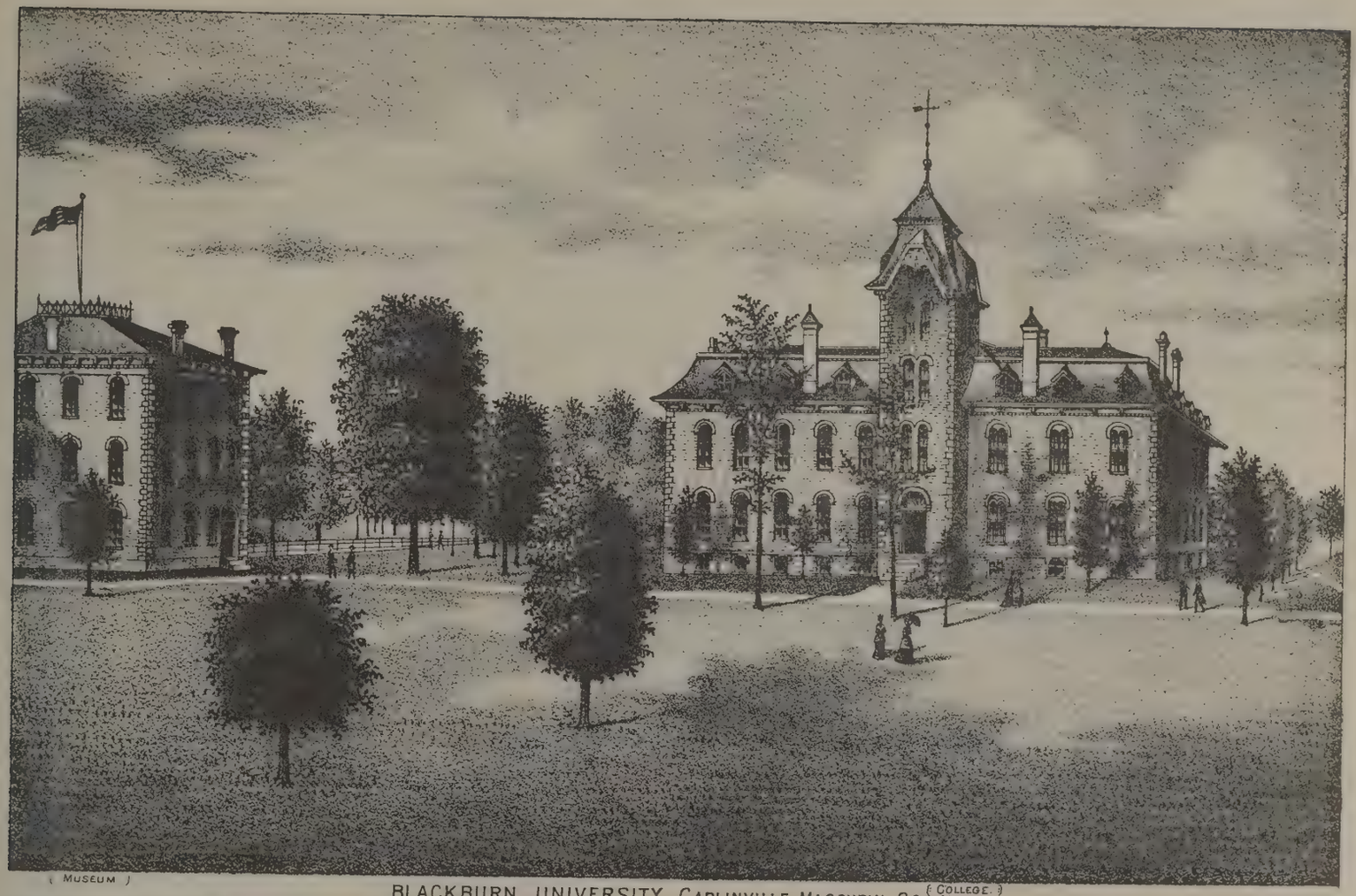
### THOMAS G. CUNDALL,

Was born in Chesterfield, Macoupin county, Illinois, September 15, 1845. John R. Cundall, his father, is a native of Leeds, England, as was also his wife. He came to America in 1832, and settled in the township above named, where he entered land and engaged in farming, and where he still resides. His wife died in 1867. Thomas G. is the fourth in a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. He attended the schools of his native township in the winter season and worked upon the farm in summer. He continued upon the farm in Chesterfield until 1870, when he removed to the township of Carlinville, and in May, 1875, he engaged in the livery, feed and sale stable business, and at which he still continues. Since going into the latter business he has engaged extensively in the purchase of horses and mules, and at the present writing is the most extensive dealer in the county. In fact, trading in stock has been Mr. Cundall's principal business for the last ten years. On the 22d of March, 1877, he married Mrs. Kate B. McNeil. She is a native of Kentucky, but was a resident of Carlinville at the time of her marriage.

Mr. Cundall pays but little attention to politics, and therefore votes for men who in his judgment are best fitted for the offices. He enjoys in a large degree the confidence and esteem of the community, and in his dealings with his fellow-man is regarded as an upright and honorable gentleman. In the line of his business he has but few superiors, and by the practice of industry and enterprise in supplying the wants of the public he has managed to win their esteem and confidence, and at the same time add to his material wealth. A fine view of his residence can be seen elsewhere in this book.




BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, CARLINVILLE, MACOUPIN CO., ILL. { COLLEGE. }

"MAPLE ROW," THE HOME OF MR. & MRS. T. G. CUNDALL, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

## MARK CROWDER,

The present city marshal of Carlinville, was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, February 24th, 1826. Mark Crowder, his father, was a native of Virginia; he came to Kentucky, and settled near Lexington in 1809. He married Rosanna Phillips; she was a native of Washington county, Kentucky. Fifteen children were born to them, eleven of whom have survived the parents. Mr. Crowder came to Madison county, Illinois, and settled near Alton, in 1829, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Macoupin county, and died here Oct. 18th, 1868. His wife died in July, 1866. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm and attending school in the winter season. At the age of nineteen years he practically started in life for himself. He then went to school for the purpose of improving his education, after which he entered Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, where he remained nearly four years. He maintained himself at school by working at the cooper trade during vacations. By this means he succeeded in getting a good education. After this he commenced teaching in the old school-house where he had been a pupil. This was in 1849. In 1850 he came to Macoupin county and taught school on Bear Creek, after which he returned to Madison county, and taught school in his old home. The next year he taught in the Forks of Wood-river, after which he removed to Alton to finish his education at Shurtleff College, but an opportunity offered to teach in an academy, and he accepted the situation. During that time his wife died. As soon as his school closed he came back to Carlinville, where he followed the profession of teaching until 1854, when he rode deputy under assessór Snow, and canvassed eighteen townships out of twenty-four. In the fall he became the candidate to fill the vacancy of assessor occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Snow, but was defeated, owing to there being four candidates in the field. In the fall of 1855 he was a candidate for the regular term, and was elected; he served two years. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. He then resumed teaching, at which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in Company "A," 122d regiment, Illinois Vols. He entered as a private, but was subsequently promoted sergeant. At the battle of Parker's Cross Roads he was wounded in the thigh, and was disabled for further duty, and was therefore discharged February 3d, 1864. He returned home and engaged in mercantile business, in which he remained one year. Was then elected city marshal, and remained in office two terms, after which he again taught school. He was also elected city collector in 1870; since that time he has been engaged in teaching and farming, until 1879, when he was appointed city marshal, and at the present time holds that office. On the 29th of January, 1851, he married Miss Martha Walker, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living. His wife died March 3d, 1853. On the 5th of April, 1854, he married Parthena C. Clark, who is a native of North Carolina, but was a resident of Macoupin county at the date of her marriage. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living. In politics Mr. Crowder is a republican. He joined the Christian Church in 1843, and subsequently he attached himself to the Baptist organization.

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## JACOB L. PLAIN

Was born in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on the 25th day of April, 1828. He comes from English ancestry on the paternal side, and French on the maternal. His father, David Plain, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, who was a Landis, was born in Virginia. David Plain emigrated to Morgan county, Illinois, in September, 1828, and remained there until 1831, when he removed to Macoupin county, and settled eight miles north-east of Carlinville, where he remained until his death in August, 1873. Mrs. Plain died in January, 1868. There were eight children born to David and Ann Plain, six of whom have survived their parents. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm, and attended the country schools in the winter months. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he hired to a man in Sangamon county, to work upon a farm. In 1851 he commenced riding as deputy sheriff, under sheriff William M. Snow. He rode three years when he was elected sheriff. He served until 1856. In 1858 he was again elected, and continued in office until the fall of 1860, and from that time until 1865, acted as deputy. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace, and has held the office from that time to the present. In 1871 in connection with Horace Gwin, he compiled a set of indexes for Title Abstracts, and since that time has, in addition to his other duties, been industriously engaged in making Abstract of Titles.

In April, 1878, he was elected Mayor of Carlinville, and discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself and to his friends. On the 13th of March, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary A. J. Dick, who is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. In politics Mr. Plain is an unswerving democrat. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and has remained true and steadfast to the party of his first choice ever since.

In the pioneer days of Illinois, Mr. Plain had but few opportunities for receiving even a common school education, but being of an observing nature, and having a retentive mind, he, by hard work and persistent effort, has succeeded to the possession of knowledge that makes him the equal of those who make far greater pretensions. In the community where he has lived for a long number of years none are more respected for those qualities that make the man than Jacob L. Plain.

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## W. E. P. ANDERSON

Is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois. He was born May 31st, 1850. His father, Erasmus S. Anderson, was born in Christian county, Kentucky. He emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled in this county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He married Mary E. Hogan, who was a native of Illinois. Both parents died from cholera in August, 1851. The subject of our sketch was the only child in the family. After the death of his parents he was taken into the family of his uncle, C. H. C. Anderson, with whom he remained until his twenty-third year. He attended the common schools until his seventeenth year, when he entered Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, where he remained two years, after which he spent one year in a private and select school in Philadelphia. After his return from Philadelphia he entered the law office of Judge William R. Welch, of Carlinville, and read law. He had previously read law in the office of John Mayo Palmer, after his return from the university at Bloomington, but abandoned it for a time in order to receive a more thorough education. He was admitted to practice at the August term of the Circuit Court in 1871. He commenced the practice alone, and continued until 1877, when he formed a law partnership with A. H. Bell, which still continues. On the 23d of October, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie D. Hamilton. She is a native of McLean county, Illinois. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, both boys. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Democrat. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected to the office of city attorney of Carlinville, and in 1877 was elected assistant supervisor of the township. In both offices he discharged his duties in a manner that gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. As an attorney he is safe and reliable. He is a close student, and consequently is well posted.

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## Captain GEORGE J. CASTLE

Was born in Watertown, Conn., on the 22d of March, 1839. His father, John Castle, was a native of the same state, and was a machinist by trade. He died in 1852. He married Clara Welton, who is still living in New Haven, Conn. The subject of our sketch is the only child of the family. He came to Illinois at the age of fourteen years, arriving here in 1853. He worked upon a farm until the breaking out of the war, when he went east on a visit, and while there enlisted in company "D," 2d New York cavalry. The company was attached to McDowell's Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He entered the service in 1861, and remained with the company until after Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull's Run, after which he was detached and sent to New York City to recruit up the regiment. After that was filled he raised another regiment, which was known as the 13th New York Cavalry, and he was appointed captain. The regiment reported at Washington for duty, and from there was sent to Virginia, and was for the most part scouting, until the advance of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, when the regiment supported the left flank. In June, 1865, he resigned and came west. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and other business until 1873, when he entered the livery, feed, and sale stable business, in which he is still engaged.

On the 8th of September, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Fishback, who is a native of Alabama, but was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Her father, William H. Fishback, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 11th, 1813, and lived there until

1822. He was a tailor by trade, and continued in that business until ill-health compelled him to abandon it. In 1822 he removed from Kentucky to Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained until 1847, when he removed with his family to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he had previously been, and bought a farm eight miles south of Carlinville, on the old Alton road. On the 1st of October, 1839, he was united in marriage with Margaret E. Black, who died in 1853. In 1870 Mr. Fishback was elected sheriff of Macoupin county, when he removed to Carlinville. He was for years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and was an active member of the Board of Agriculture. He was eminently a self-made man. In early life he had no opportunities of obtaining an education in the school-room. He followed his trade by day and at night pored over books, and in this way succeeded in getting a good and useful education. Whatever he did, he did well. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he was one of the first to urge the most vigorous measures, and he made sacrifices for the good of his country. He sent forth his two sons in the first regiment that was raised in the county. When the 122d regiment Illinois volunteers was organized, he was chosen colonel, but ill-health forced him to decline the honor. He was an honest, upright and conscientious man, and faithful officer, in whom the people placed implicit trust. He sleeps quietly beneath the sod of the valley. Peace be to his ashes. Honor to his memory. There has been born to George J., and Emma B. Castle two children, a boy and girl. In politics Mr. Castle is a republican. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is an active business man. At present he is president of the Board of Agriculture of Macoupin county, and also Mayor of the city of Carlinville.

## BAILEY PEYTON McDANIEL,

Was born in Smith county, Tennessee, May 12th, 1839. His father, William T. McDaniel, was a native of North Carolina. The family is of Scotch ancestry. The family emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois in 1846, and ettled four miles west of Carlinville, in this county; where the father engaged in farming. He remained there until 1850, when he came to Carlinville, and afterward removed to Gillespie, where he died in 1863. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was a native of Tennessee; eight children were born to them, two of whom have survived the parents, viz.: William M., who is a merchant in the village of Gillespie, and the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest in the family. He attended the common schools of Macoupin county, and received a fair English education. The death of his mother, occurring as it did, when he was yet young, and his father not being in affluent circumstances, he was compelled at an early age to go out into the world and provide for his own support. During the late war he enlisted in August, 1862, in company "A." 97th regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Col. Rutherford commanding. The regiment was attached to the 16th army corps, under command of A. J. Smith. After the capture of Vicksburg he was on detached service in the office of the Provost Marshal, in the above named place, where he remained for thirteen months, or until August, 1864, when he was ordered back to his regiment. He remained with the regiment but a few days when he was ordered to report at Natchez, where he was detailed as Quartermaster, in which position he remained five months. He remained in the service until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Gillespie, and engaged in the grain and stock business, in which he remained until 1876, when he removed to Carlinville and accepted the office of deputy, under Sheriff Heaton, and remained with him until December, 1878.

He was married January 14th, 1869, to Miss Mary K. Bartlett, who is a native of New Hampshire, but was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Five children have been born to them; two of whom are living. In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. In 1878 he was a candidate before the democratic nominating convention for the office of sheriff, but was defeated by one vote. He is a member of the order of Free Masonry and Knights of Honor. He is in every way worthy of all confidence.

## PETER HIENZ,

Was born in the Province of Bavaria, Germany, on the 27th of December, 1826. He is the youngest in a family of five children, three of whom were boys and two girls. In his youth, he obtained a good education in the schools of his native country. He was at an early age apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade, at which he remained until the fall of 1852. In 1848 he became involved with Schurz, Hecker and other German patriots, in the insurrection and revolution, which had for its object the overthrow of the then existing tyrannical form of government, and the establishment of a republic. The attempt, as is well-known, was unsuccessful. He was arrested and placed in prison, where he remained fourteen days. As soon as he received his liberty he determined to quit the country. He made all the necessary arrangements, and took his departure for America, and landed in New Orleans in December of 1852. He left New Orleans and came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and from there, came direct to Chesterfield, in this county. While there, he worked upon a farm and saw mill, and in 1853 came to Carlinville, and commenced the carpenter trade, and worked at the bench for one year, at the end of which time he became a contractor and builder. He continued in the latter business until 1861, when he went back to his original trade of cabinet-making, at which he has continued up to the present time. He was united in marriage to Miss Johana Knabner, who is also a native of Germany, but was a resident of Carlinville at the time of her marriage. There have been seven children born to them, five of whom are living. One daughter is married, and resides in Carlinville; the rest are yet beneath the parental roof.

In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for president, in 1856, and has continued his allegiance to that political organization ever since.

Both he and his estimable wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. It may here be said, that to Mr. H., is due, perhaps more than any other citizen of Carlinville, the credit of organizing and sustaining that Christian denomination and building the first church edifice for that organization in the city. The German Lutheran Church is indebted to him for wise counsel and substantial aid, given freely upon all occasions when required.

The subject of our sketch is a representative German citizen, thoroughly Americanized, and full of push and enterprise. As a man and citizen he is much respected, and has been frequently called by the people to occupy positions of trust and honor both in the city and county. He has represented his ward in the City Council five or six times, and has been city collector, coroner of the county, and in 1876 was elected to the honorable position of Mayor of the City of Carlinville. All of these positions he has filled with credit to himself, that justified the wisdom of those who elected him.

## ALFRED S. MAYFIELD (Deceased),

Born the 2d of July, 1829, in Jackson county, Alabama, was the eldest of a family of seven children of Manning and Martha (Smith) Mayfield, his wife. At a very early date Manning Mayfield with his family emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county. It was here that our subject received his early education, and continued to live with his parents until grown to manhood.

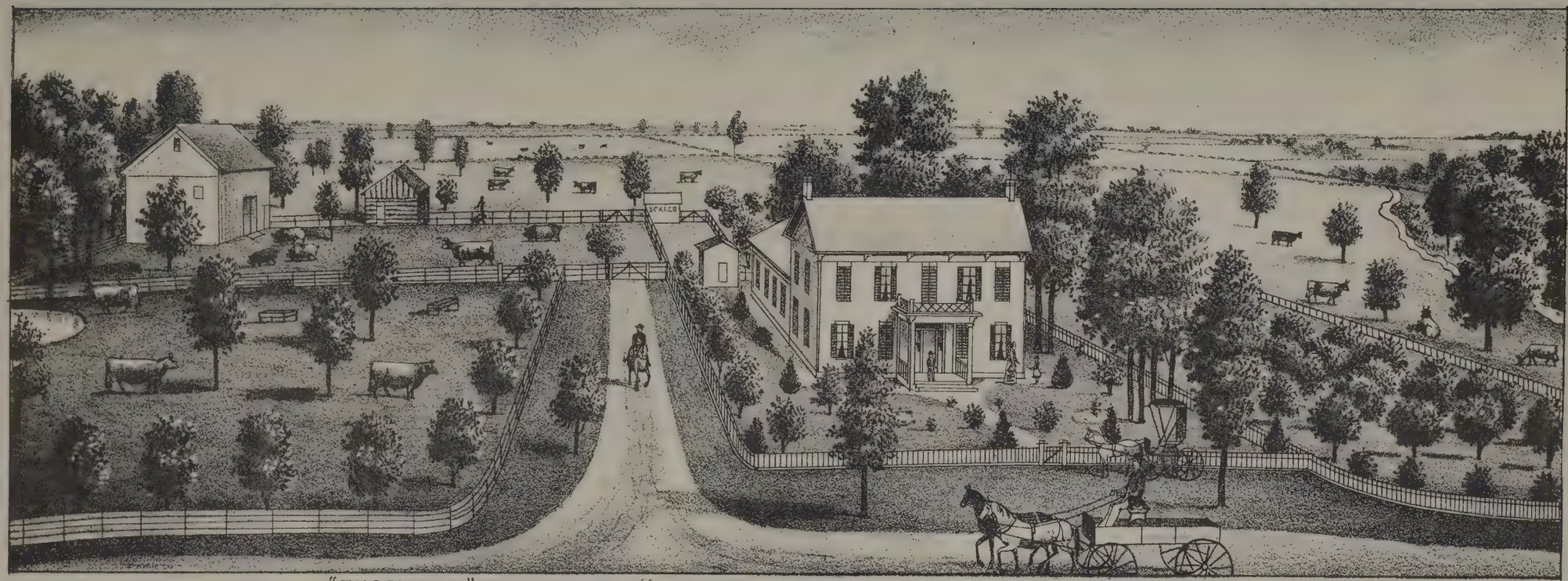
Mr. Mayfield came to Macoupin county quite early in its settlement, and located at Girard, where he erected the first store-house, and was the first merchant doing business in that village. As a business man he was always successful, honest, energetic, and popular, and won many friends and admirers.

He was married August 3d, 1854, to Miss Louan Davis, the daughter of Elijah and Catherine Davis. Here it is proper to mention that Mr. Elijah Davis (deceased) was one of the old settlers of this county. He was a native of Virginia, and lived for a time in Kentucky, from where he came to this state. Mr. Davis was a man of ability, energy, and integrity, and during his lifetime was one of the prominent and substantial men of the locality in which he lived. He died on his farm, in Shaw's Point township.

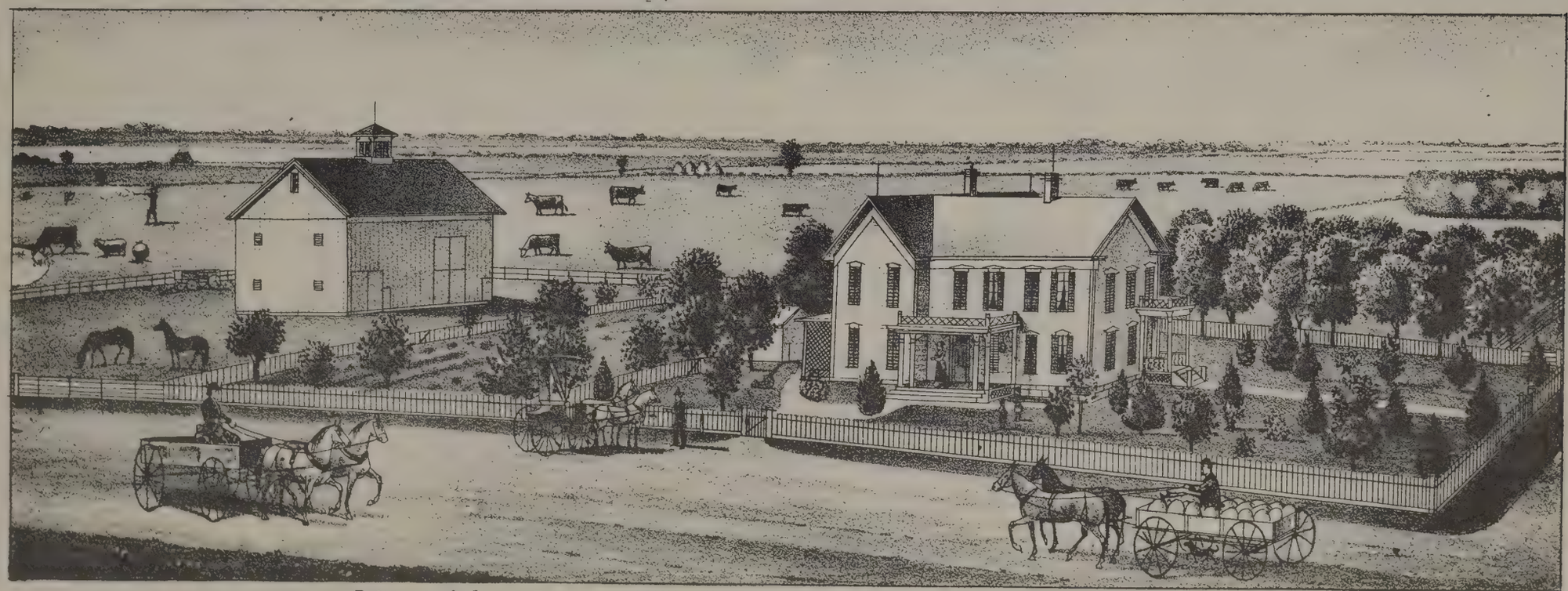
Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield have had born to them six children, three boys and three girls, one son deceased. All the children reside in Carlinville at home, excepting Roy, who is an accomplished young man, now practicing law in Topeka, Kansas.

In 1860 Alfred S. Mayfield received the nomination and was elected to the office of circuit clerk of Macoupin county. His courteous manner and official capacity were such as to re-elect him in 1864 by an increased majority. Mr. Mayfield was a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows Lodges. Politically he was an ardent and uncompromising democrat.

During the last year or two of his life, Mr. Mayfield was for the most




"THORNDALE," THE STOCK FARM OF JAMES B. WILSON, ONE MILE NORTH WEST OF CARLINVILLE, ILL.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JOHN WILSON, SECTION 11. HONEY POINT TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

part of his time unable to attend to the duties of his office, failing health rendering it impossible to do so, and the ravages of consumption ended his days the 25th of February, 1868, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Appropriate resolutions were passed at the time of his death by the members of the bar and circuit court.

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## ABIEL M. BARKER

Was born in Monroe county, Illinois, May 3d, 1840. His father, Asa M. Barker, was a native of the state of Vermont, and came to Illinois in 1820. He married Cynthia De Val. She was of German and French ancestry, and was a native of Ohio. She came to Illinois while the state was yet under territorial government, and was married while a resident of Monroe county. The father died in Edwardsville, Madison county, May 11th, 1848. The mother died January 6th, 1874, at the residence of the subject of this sketch. He is the eighth child in a family of nine children, three of whom have survived the parents.

He attended the common schools until his thirteenth year. Not being of a robust constitution, he concluded to adopt the printer's trade as the business of his life, and at the age of thirteen years entered the office of the *Monroe Advocate*, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked in the *Telegraph* office in Alton, and in the winter of 1855–56 came to Carlinville and worked in the office of the *Spectator*. He remained there one year, and then entered the office of the *Carlinville Free Democrat*, where he continued until 1859, after which he tried farming, and continued so occupied until the breaking out of the war.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company "C," 32d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. John Logan. He was elected sergeant of the company. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Butler, and from there was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., and from there to Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment was brigaded and attached to the Fourth Division, Gen. S. A. Hurlburt commanding. The regiment received its first baptism of fire at Pittsburg Landing, and afterwards participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Metamora, Hatchie creek, siege of Vicksburg, second siege of Jackson, Kenesaw, and siege of Atlanta, and went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the winter of 1864 he re-enlisted while detached from the regiment on recruiting service; he rejoined the regiment in 1864 at Huntsville, Ala., and was mustered out September 25th, 1865, having been in the service four years and one month. He was with the regiment the entire time, except when on detached service.

After his return home he entered the *Democrat* office, where he remained until he organized and started the *Virden News*, which publication he continued for three years. He then returned to the *Democrat* again, and has remained there in the capacity of foreman ever since.

On the 12th of October, 1859, he married Miss Harriet C. Otwell, a native of Carlinville, Illinois. Her father, Rev. S. M. Otwell, was a native of Georgia. Six children have been born to them, three boys and three girls. All are yet beneath the parental roof.

In politics Mr. Barker is a strong adherent of the republican party. He cast his first vote for Lincoln. As will be seen by the foregoing brief sketch the greater part of Mr. Barker's life has been spent in the printing office. As a man and a citizen his life has been quiet and above reproach.

## SAMUEL PITMAN

Was born in the state of New Jersey, February 9th, 1829. The Pitman family are of English descent on the paternal side. Samuel Pitman, the father, was a weaver by trade, but he subsequently abandoned the trade, and took up farming. He came west and settled in Jersey county, Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1854. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work, cultivating the paternal acres and attending the country schools in the winter season. When he was about fifteen years of age he commenced the trade of blacksmithing, at which he continued until 1849, after which he clerked in a store until November, 1851, when he entered the law office of John M. Palmer, and read law, and in December of 1854 was admitted to the practice. After his admission he formed a law partnership with Palmer, which continued until 1864. In 1865 he quit the practice, and did not resume it again until 1870, when he formed a law-partnership with John Mayo Palmer, which continued until 1872, and since that time he has practiced alone. He has no specialities in the practice of his profession. He is regarded by his professional brethren as being well-read in the law, and untiring in the interest of his clients. In politics he is a republican, but cast his first vote as a democrat in 1852 for Franklin Pierce, for president, but at the formation of the republican party in 1856 he joined that political organization, and voted for John C. Fremont, and since that time has been an active and influential member of the party, who gave freedom to all mankind who came under, and acknowledged allegiance to the flag of our country. He is not a partisan in the strict sense of the word, only so far as to exercise his right of suffrage. As a man, he is a free, open-hearted gentleman.

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## MARTIN L. KEPLINGER,

Was born in Morgan county, Illinois, January 25th, 1847. Samuel Keplinger his father, was a native of East Tennessee. The family is of German ancestry, and first settled in Maryland. Mr. Keplinger was a blacksmith, but subsequently abandoned the trade and engaged in farming. He with his father's family emigrated to Illinois in 1828, and settled in Morgan county, where he has remained up to the present. He married Permelia Green, daughter of Rev. John Green, one of the earliest settlers of Morgan county. The subject of our sketch is the seventh in a family of four girls and three boys. He remained at home until 1865, when he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and graduated from that institution in 1869. After his graduation he taught school and worked upon the farm until 1872, when he entered the law office of General John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville and read law, and at the January term 1872 of the Supreme Court for the Central Grand Division, was admitted to the practice. He then formed a law partnership with Gen. Rinaker, which continued until January 1st, 1879. He then formed a partnership with W. H. Steward, which continued to the present. He in connection with Mr. Steward, became proprietors in December, 1878, of the Macoupin county Abstract Titles. He is republican in politics, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, in 1868. He is a member of the M. E. Church and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is also Librarian of the public library. In the practice of law, Mr. Keplinger has no specialities but prefers, and is better adapted by years of study, for the probate practice and the examination of title in real estate. He is a careful, painstaking lawyer.

# STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme south-east corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Cahokia township, on the west by Dorchester, on the south by Madison county and on the east by Montgomery county.

The township of Staunton is for the most part rolling prairie, and is well adapted for all kinds of agriculture. There are embraced within its borders a large number of finely cultivated and well improved farms. It is well drained by several creeks, the principal one being the Cahokia and its tributaries, which enter the township in the north part of section five and flows south-westerly—passing out on the west of section nineteen.

There are belts of fine timber bordering on all the streams embracing among the varieties the different kinds of oaks, ash, sugar maple, walnut and hickory.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the year 1817, John Wood, a blacksmith and mill-wright, came from Virginia and settled on the south-east half of Section 36, Town 7 North, Range 6 West, who was beyond a doubt the first settler in Staunton township. The same year (1817) Richard Wilhelm and Cennith Seymore, natives of Pennsylvania, came from Alabama and settled on section 24. Talamachus Camp, a native of Georgia, came from Alabama and located on Sec. 19, in the spring of 1819, and in November of the same year John D. and Richard Chapman, natives of North Carolina, migrated from Tennessee; the former settling on Sec. 18, and the latter on Sec. 24. The following year came Jesse Chapman, from North Carolina, settling on Sec. 17, James B. Cowell, from Tennessee, settling on Sec. 30, and Lewis Cormack, and William Cormack, both settling in the same neighborhood. In 1821, Rodger Snell, a native of North Carolina, came from Tennessee, and settled on Sec. 31, and from this date immigration began to steadily increase, and during the next seven years quite an addition was made to the settlement by emigrants from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and a few from Pennsylvania.

The first minister who preached in the township, was Parham Randle, of the Methodist denomination, at the residence of Richard Chapman, in the autumn of 1820. James Lemon, a Baptist, preached in the fall of 1821, at the residence of Talamachus Camp. The first church was built and dedicated in 1828. This was to be used by all denominations, and for school purposes and also as a public hall. It stood on the ground now used as a cemetery in the town of *Staunton*.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1822 by William Wilcox, being a private school taught eight hours per day and five days a week for three months, at two dollars for each scholar.

In 1825, the first school-house was erected, built of hickory logs split open and put up in cabin style, with a clapboard roof and dirt floor. This building was erected and completed in one day, (on Saturday) and school began the following Monday. The next school-house was built of hewn logs, with shingle roof and oak plank floor; 18 x 20, and one story high. Was also used as a church and public hall. Rodger Snell, Tristian P. Hoxsey, Philip Denham, and Archibald Hoxsey, were the first school teachers.

The first marriage, of parties living in the township, was Jesse Chapman and Comfort Alexander, on the 29th day of May, 1820. They were married by John Y. Sawyer, J. P. at Edwardsville, (where only license could be obtained.) William Wilcox and Polly Cormack were married in 1823.

The first white child born in the township was Benjamin Chapman, son of John D. and Sarah Chapman, in the spring of 1820. On the 23d of October, 1820, a son was born to Talamachus Camp and wife, who died without a name on the 15th of December following, and was probably the first death. The first store in the township was kept by Stephen G. Hicks in 1831. John Cormack also established a store in 1834, both of which were within the now incorporate limits of Staunton.

Dr. Luke S. Coons was the first physician. He came in 1835.

In the fall of 1820, Richard Chapman, purchased a pair of small mill-stones, and fitted up a band mill, where up to 1823 most of the bread stuffs for the settlement were ground, when John Wood built a horse mill on Silver creek, a few miles distant, and soon after Stephen Wilcox built another. This was on Sec. 25, Town 7 North, Range 7 West. Tread mills, water mills, and steam mills in their course came into existence, and now Staunton township can boast of having the finest milling facilities, manufacturing the choicest brands of flour to be had in the markets of this and foreign countries.

The first land entered in the township was by Talamachus Camp, August 18, 1819, in Sec 19; being 163.29 acres. And on April 2d, 1825, he entered in Sec. 31, 80 acres. December 22, 1828, Nathaniel Buckmaster, entered 80 acres in Sec. 29. Roger Snell, entered 80 acres in Sec. 31, December 24, 1828.

The statistics, from the assessor's book, taken in 1879 are as follows:—Number of acres of improved lands 14,379, valued at $ 103,820; acres of unimproved lands 8,374, value $ 17,905; total value of lands $ 121, 725; value of lots $ 33,825. Horses 480, value $ 11,794; cattle 778, value $ 7204; mules 74, value $ 1965; sheep 316, value $ 316; hogs 1456, value $ 2231; carriages and wagons 195, value $ 2140; 256 watches and clocks, 155 sewing machines, 13 pianos, 17 organs. Total value of personal property $ 55,475.

The following is a list of the township officers:—

### SUPERVISORS.

Thomas Funderburk, elected in 1871. Henry A. Best, elected in 1872. William Panhorst, elected in 1873. F. M. Henderson, elected in 1874, re-elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877. Wm. Panhorst elected in 1878. Thomas Funderburk, elected in 1879 and present incumbent.

### TOWN CLERKS.

E. Weis, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. J. M. Ahrens, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874 and 1875. J. R. Ripley, elected in 1876. J. M. Ahrens, elected in 1877. C. W. Jageman, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

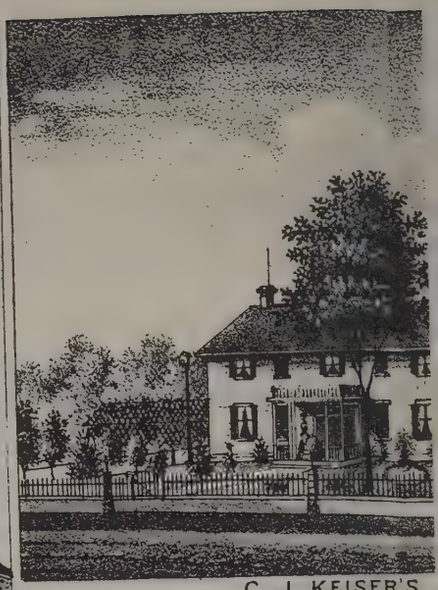
### ASSESSOR.

H. J. Keiser, elected in 1871, and re-elected each succeeding year up to 1879.

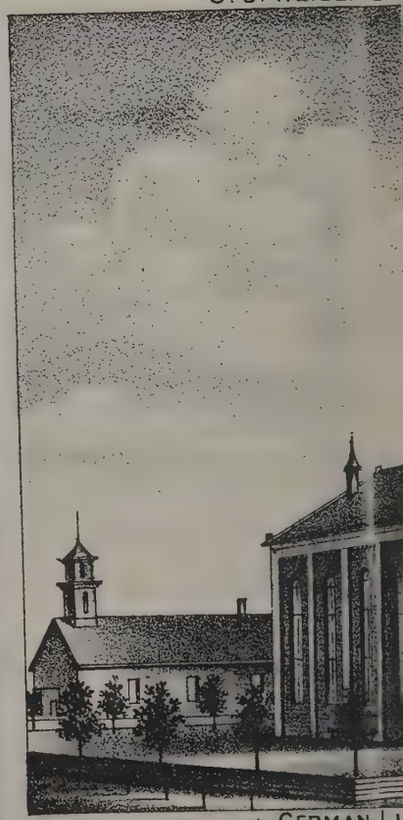
### COLLECTORS.

H. A. Best, elected in 1871. S. Sawyer, elected in 1872. R. W. Ripley, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, 1875, and 1876. J. F. Mitchell, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878 and 1879.

STORES OF KEISER, NIEMEYER & CO.



C. J. KEISER'S



GERMAN L

HOTEL & SALOON OF HENRY BEHRENS.

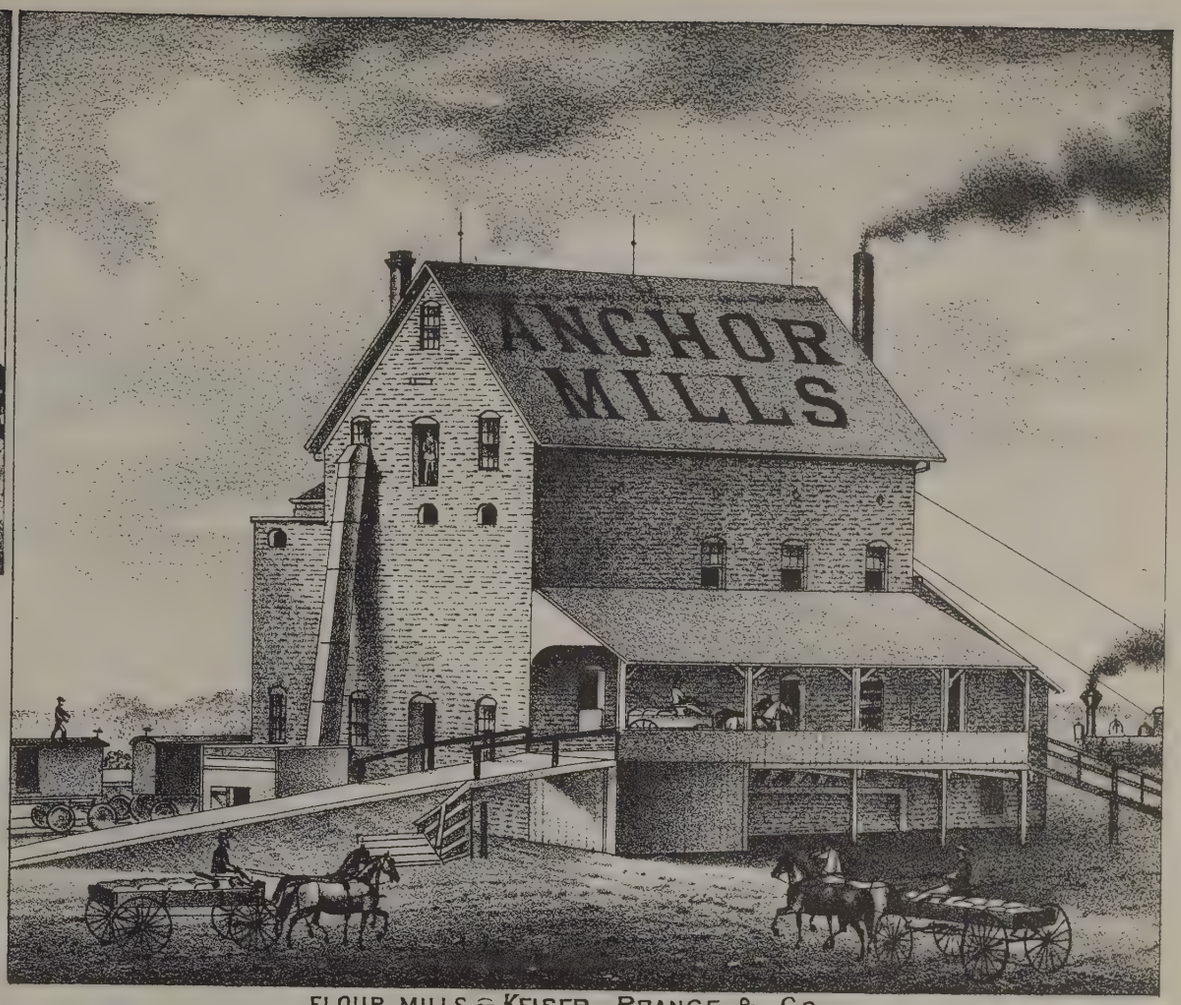
Wm NIEMEYER'

# VIEWS IN THE TOWN OF M

R'S RESIDENCE.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

R'S RESIDENCE.




FLOUR MILLS OF KEISER, PRANGE & CO.

STORES OF F.W. HARTKE.

IT OLIVE, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Peter L. Camp and M. Manger elected in 1871. P. L. Camp and H. J. Keiser, elected in 1873. H. J. Keiser and E. Weis, present incumbents.

CONSTABLES SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

W. Brackbane and W. Rumpf elected in 1871. T. Bond and W. Rumpf elected in 1873, and both re-elected in 1877. B. V. Martin, elected in 1879.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1871, Wm Panhorst, Henry Prange, C. McFarland; 1872 Wm. Panhorst; 1873, Christ Ruther, Henry Weber; 1874, Ludwig Marbarger, Peter L. Camp; 1875, Samuel Clark; 1876, Peter L. Camp; 1877, G. Ross; 1878, Isaac Ferris; 1879, P. L. Camp.

There was a post-office in the village of Staunton as early as 1835. John Bonner was the first post-master. The subsequent post-masters were as follows:—Henry Caldwell, J. A. Stephenson, Thomas Sherly, Luke S. Coon and Hugh Caldwell.

A few Indians visited the neighborhood during the winters, up to 1827. They belonged to the tribe of Delawares, and came here for the purpose of hunting, trapping and trading. They were peaceable and friendly; and traded splint baskets which they made, with the settlers for corn, potatoes, beef, chickens, eggs, butter and other eatables.

The following are a few of the oldest settlers now living:—Samuel J. Chapman, Robert, John and Hosea Snell, James R., W. R. and B. F. Cowell, Stephen Sawyer. J. H. Wyatt, Isaac Stephenson, Thomas Funderburk, Jesse Olive, P. L. Camp, Geo. Caldwell, Hugh Caldwell, H. J. Ferguson, Robert Hoxsey, A. Mitchell, Hon. Wm. C. Shirley, J. H. Caldwell, Hon. H. W. Wall, David Ferguson. Prominent men of the township, though not so early settlers are:—Harbert J. Keiser, Wm. Niemeyer, John C. Nieman, C. J. Keiser and Henry Prange.

TOWN OF STAUNTON

Is located in the north-west part of Sec. 32, with a small addition extending into Sec. 29, on the north and one into Sec. 31 on the west. The Wabash Railway runs along the east side of the town, and in a north-easterly direction it passes through the whole length of the township. The town seems to have been started by the opening of a store in the north-east part of the town by Stephen G. Hicks in 1831. It was first laid out in regular streets running north and south, in 1835, by David Hendershott. On the 23d of Febuary, 1859, it was incorporated by special act of legislature, and subsequently incorporated under the general law.

There are six village trustees, and one clerk, elected yearly by the people. Police magistrate is elected every four years. The present officers are:—*Trustees*, Archibald Hoxsey, President; Henry Miller, Henry Hiffman, Henry Voge, Jefferson Davis, John Coerver. Engelbert Weis, clerk; J. R. Ripley, Police magistrate.

There is a public square, in the business center of the town, 240 feet square, donated by David Hendershott. There has recently been set out a large number of shade trees and a variety of evergreens which in a few years will make it an ornament to the town.

The growth of the town is steady and healthy, and it commands the trade of a large extent of the country. It is fortunate in having had for its business men, gentlemen of energy and enterprise who have spared no pains in advancing the interests of the place. There are about fifteen hundred inhabitants.

The town contains a three story brick school building. It is a graded school, employing four teachers. It was built in 1855, by directors David R. Sparks, Wm C. Shirley and Wm. Smith, at a cost of $ 1300. There are also two German parochial schools which are largely attended.

There are nine churches, viz: one Presbyterian and one Reformed Presbyterian; English and German Methodists; old Lutheran and Evangelical Lutheran; Christian; Baptist and Catholic.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Masonic:—Staunton Chapter No.* 116. Was organized under dispensation November 12th, 1866, and under charter November 17th, 1868. The charter members were—Isaac S. Sturges, Robert Hoxsey, Thomas Hart, James Davie, George W. Sparks, Francis M. Davis, Peter L. Camp, James R. Cowell, John Patrick, A. B. Parker. Officers of the chapter—Isaac S. Sturges, M. E. H. P.; Geo. W. Sparks E. K; Luke S. Coon E. S.; F. M. Davis C. H.; James Davie P. S.; James R. Caldwell, R. A. C.; Peter L. Camp, G. M. 3d V.; John Patrick, G. M. 2d V.; Thomas Hart, G. M. 1st V.; Robert Hoxsey Sect.; A. B. Parker Sent.

Officers under charter:—James Davie M. E. H. P.; G. W. Sparks, E. K. M. A. Cline, E. S.; Thomas Blair, C. H.; Lee A. Hall, P. S.; James R. Cowell, R. A. C.; Bernard E. Horn, G. M. 3d V.; John F. Robb, G. M. 2d V.; W. Ira Shelton, G. M. 1st V.; I. S. Sturges, Treas.; Robert Hoxsey Sect.; W. Riley Cowell, Sent.

Present officers:—George W. Sparks, M. E. H. P.; William Patrick, E. K.; Robert Hoxsey, E. S.; Francis M. Davis, C. H.; Return H. Deming, P. S.; Arch Hoxsey, R. A. C.; James H. Schwegman, G. M. 3d V.; James R. Cowell, G. M. 2d V.; Samuel J. Grant G. M 1st V.; Peter L. Camp, Treas.; Josias R. Ripley, Sect.; W. Riley Cowell, Sent.

*Staunton Lodge No.* 177, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation, July 24, 1855, and under charter October 3d, 1855. The charter members were:—Luke S. Coon, Robert Hoxsey, Thomas Hart, Wm. C. Shirley, J E. Southwick, J. A. Stephenson, David R. Spar Geo. W. Bently, W. W. Pearce, G. S. Greening.

First officers:—L. S. Coon, W. M.; Robert Hoxsey, S. W.; Thomas Hart, J. W.; J. E. Southwick, Sec.; Wm. C. Shirley, Treas.; J. A. Stephenson, S. D.; D. R. Sparks, J. D.; G. W. Bently, Treas.

Present officers:—Frank M. Davis, W. M.; James H. Schwegman, S.W.; Geo. W. Sparks, J. W.; C. W. Jageman, Sec.; Peter L. Camp, Treas.; J. R. Ripley, S. D.; S. J. Grant, J. D.; J. R. Cowell, Tyler.

*Welcome Lodge* No. 396, I. O. O. F.—Was organized October 12th, 1869. The charter members were,—Geo. Bley, W. B. Shelton, H. J. Caldwell, John Livingston, Wm. J. Bennett.

First officers,—George Bley, N. G.; H. J. Caldwell, V. G.; John Livingston, Treas.; Wm. J. Bennett, Sec.

Present officers,—Englebert Weis, N. G.; S. F. Spalding, V. G.; Henry Lubbe, Treas.; Cornelius Godfrey, Sec.

BANK.

Hon. H. W. Wall and James Taylor, under the firm name of Wall, Taylor & Co., established a banking house November 2d, 1874, which has done a careful business, and is considered a safe and reliable institution.

COAL MINES.

*Staunton Coal Co.*, owned and operated by Henry Voge. Mr. Voge has two mines in operation; the first shaft was sunk in 1871 and the second in 1876. The depth of the mines is 325 feet from the surface to the top of the coal. The vein averages eight feet, and the mine is comparatively dry. There are usually employed from one hundred to one hundred and forty miners. In 1878 nearly one million and a half bushels of coal were raised.

*Western Coal Mines.*—Owned by Maxe and Sievers, and operated by Fred Dingerson. Depth of shaft 220 feet, thickness of vein 8 feet. This coal is the same in quality as the above, but the mine being some distance from the rail-road has never been so extensively worked.

FLOURING MILLS.

*The Royal Gem Mills.*—Was built by Woodward and Dwight of St. Louis in 1873, at a cost of $ 80,000. They run eight burrs, with a capacity of manufacturing 250 barrels a day. They operate the latest improved R. L. Downton process. For their celebrated brand of "Jack Frost Flour," they were awarded the first gold medal at the Paris expos ition in 1878.

*Amber Mill.*—Owned by Geo. W. Sparks, and operated by Snell and Best, has three run of burrs.

There is also a small custom mill, owned by W. W. Pierce, which is not in operation.

ELEVATOR.

The elevator, owned by Archibald Hoxsey, has a capacity of shelling and loading 5000 bushels of corn per day, and is constructed for handling the smaller grains.

STONE QUARRY.

Wurtz and Patrick, ship a very fine quality of finishing sandstone, for building fronts, quarries three miles south-west from town, which bids fair to rival the celebrated Warrensburg Stone.

PHYSICIANS.

George Bley, Sr., David L. Bley, Robert E. Bley, John P. Binney, Allopathic; John E. Bahrenburg, Homœopathic; Robert Hoxsey, Physio-Medical; John Olive and Ambrose Mitchell, Eclectics.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

*General Stores*:—Snell and Fritz, Henry Hiffman, Fritz Maxe, Richard Swenker, C. Fischer, William Conrad.

*Grocery Stores.*—L. Roberts, George Fischer, Edward Jageman.

*Hardware.*—Fred Fritz, Adam Schoen.

*Drugs.*—George Bley & Co., A. H. George & Co.

*Confectionery.*—August Hauck, Theodore Roeding.

*Agricultural Implements.*—Wall and Bird, F. R. Fritz, Adam Schoen.

*Furniture and Undertaking.*—Jacob Moehrman.

*Cigar Manufactory.*—George Heillman.

*Millinery.*—Miss Emma Webber, Mrs. August Schnaare.

*Shoe Shops.*—Jacob Meihlheim, M. Aschbacher.

*Barber Shops.*—John Coerver.

*Livery Stable.*—B. V. Martin.

*Saloons.*—John Gauer, Fred Naumann, George Steihl, Frank Godfrey, Wm. Sharp.

*Hotels.*—Godfrey House, American House, Staunton House, Green Tree Hotel.

*Jewelry and Repair Shop.*—Gottfried Fasser.

*Harness Shops.*—C. F. Fritz, John Wright.

*Butcher Shop.*—Henry Miller.

*Staunton Weekly Times.* Established September 1st, 1878.

TOWN OF MOUNT OLIVE.

This thriving and enterprising town is situated five and a half miles from Staunton and eight miles from Litchfield, on the Wabash Railway. It consists of 560 acres, 320 of which are in Section 2, and 240 acres in Section 11, Township 7 North, and Range 6 west.

It was first laid out by Harbert J. Keiser and Meint H. Arkebauer, and surveyed and platted by George W. Farrar, September 9, 1865. There have been eight additions made since that time.

Mount Olive was incorporated under the general law, in October, 1874, and the first Board of Trustees were elected November 10, of the same year, and are as follows: John C. Niemann, president; John Schwing, Meint H. Arkebauer, Christ. Niedermeier, Fritz Behrns, Henry Ruschhaupt, and Harbert J. Keiser, clerk.

The present trustees are: C. J. Keiser, president; William Niemeyer, L. Simmering, H. Balke, C. Doering, Wm. Danklef, clerk; H. J. Keiser, police magistrate.

Up to 1862, this place was known as "Niemann's Settlement," and was in the school district No. 2, of Staunton township. The school-house in Mount Olive was built in 1860.

The first preacher in "Niemann's Settlement" was Rev. C. F. Lochner, from Pleasant Ridge, in Madison county, who held services at the residence of John C. Niemann, from 1847 to 1849.

The first church was built in "Niemann's Settlement" (Mount Olive) in December, 1856, by the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. It was a very small building, and in 1860 a larger one was erected, and dedicated in November of the same year. In 1866, a large and very handsome brick church was erected, and dedicated as the Mount Olive Zions Church (a view of which may be seen on another page in this work). The old church is now used for the parochial school of this congregation, which is taught through the whole year.

When the railroad was built through Mount Olive, the company called it Drummond Station, and it was for a long time known by that name, but they subsequently changed it to Mount Olive.

THE ANCHOR MILL

Was erected in 1876, by Messrs. Keiser & Prange, at a cost of $20,000. It is built of brick, and has four run of burrs, with a capacity of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour per day. They operate an improved process, and make a very excellent quality of flour, branded as "Fancy XXXX." There is in connection with the mill an elevator, constructed for handling both corn and the smaller grains. It has a capacity of shelling and loading 5,000 bushels of corn per day.

MOUNT OLIVE COAL COMPANY.

This company has two mines; the first was sunk in 1874, and the second in 1878. The depth of the mines, from the surface to the top of coal, is 400 feet, and the vein averages full eight feet. The company employs from 120 to 150 miners. The coal is of an excellent quality, and the shafts of both mines are quite dry.

PARK.

There is, located in the west part of the town, a park, three hundred feel square, enclosed with a neat plank fence. It is laid out with circular and diagonal walks, and there are over 500 shade and ornamental trees planted therein It adds much beauty to this thriving place.

PHYSICIANS

Now residing in Mount Olive are,—Dr. John Binney and Dr. M. C. Clyde.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The first store in Mount Olive was kept by John C. Niemann, who was also the first post-master. Those at present in business are as shown below.

*General Stores.*—Keiser, Niemeyer & Co., F. W. Hartke, and Lossan & Johnson.

*Hardware.*—H. W. Schoen.

*Jewelry Store.*—Henry Gerdes.

*Harness Shop.*—Henry Norden.

*Shoe Shops.*—John P. Brauer, and C. Sassmanshausen.

*Butcher Shops.*—Hei Shafer, and Michael Doan.

*Confectionery, Bakery and Hotel.*—Charles Friede.

*Livery Stable.*—Ed. Adden.

*Blacksmith Shops.*—Fritz Behrens, and John Schwing & Co.

*Wagon Shops.*—Christ. Niedermeyer, and George Stiehl.

*Merchant Tailor.*—August Helmboldt.

*Hotels and Saloons.*—Henry Behrens, Henry Arkebauer, Harbert Buhr, John Danklef, and Albert Eckhoff.

*Mount Olive Cornet Band*, consisting of twelve members; Louis Rincheval, leader; also a *String Band* of eight members, with the same leader.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Hampton W. Wall

Among the citizens of Macoupin county who have won their way to positions of prominence and influence, by their own exertions, is Hampton W. Wall, a representative in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies for the Fortieth District, comprising the counties of Macoupin and Jersey. The histories of few men better deserve mention in this work. His birthplace was an obscure prairie in the southern part of the county; his life began as a struggle with poverty when an almost friendless boy; for years he has since been closely identified with the business interests of the county; and twice he has been chosen her representative in the Legislature.

The details of his early family history are few and scanty. His ancestors were early residents of Tennessee, and on their removal to Illinois settled in Madison county. His father was Richard Wall. The subject of this biography was born on West prairie, in Dorchester township, November 10th, 1832. When about four years of age he went to live with his grandfather on his mother's side, Talamachus Camp, who was one of the earliest settlers of Staunton township, and lived about a mile and a quarter from the present town of Staunton. With him he had a home till he was sixteen years of age. The advantages he had for acquiring an education were the same as those enjoyed by boys generally throughout the West forty years ago. He learned the elements of an English education in an old log schoolhouse which stood west of the town of Staunton, and in which was taught the first school ever opened in Staunton township. The schools were kept only during the winter months; and during the summer he had ample opportunity to build up his physical constitution and learn habits of industry by work on the farm.

He commenced the battle of life on his own responsibility when sixteen years of age by hiring out to a neighboring farmer at the wages of six dollars a month. This was not a very promising beginning, but such as it was, he made the most of, and his spare time in winter was spent at school. Under such circumstances as these he grew up to manhood's estate. In the year 1853 he married Mary E. Roseberry. Her death occurred in the year 1855.

The straitened circumstances of his early life made him feel the value of money, and his natural energy and business shrewdness led him to keep on the lookout for some means of bettering his condition. His first business venture, however, did not prove as profitable as others have since been. He had exercised economy, and as far as possible saved the little money he had earned. His grandfather Camp, at whose house his boyhood had been spent, had given him forty acres of land, and he thus had a little capital with which to begin operations. The forty acres of land were traded off for half an interest in a steam saw mill, and with sanguine expectations he looked forward to counting the golden dollars in the rough logs from the Cahokia timber, when unfortunately the speculation, like many another modern enterprise, collapsed, and Mr. Wall found that he had sunk not only his time and labor but his capital. The result of the enterprise taught him valuable lessons. He lost his money, but gained a stock of prudence and caution which was of much service to him in after years. He went back to farming.

His second marriage was on the 18th of December, 1856, to Sarah I. Roseberry, a sister of his first wife. She was born and raised in Madison county, Illinois, the daughter of Dr. Robert Roseberry, an early physician of Madison county. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Illinois at an early date. After his marriage Mr. Wall moved to Madison county, where he went to work to improve a tract of two hundred acres of raw prairie land which he bought on credit, and on which for several years he carried a debt at a high rate of interest. His energy and ambition comprised his only capital. Not a foot of land was under cultivation. He split rails, fenced the tract, endeavored to meet his liabilities with promptness, and in a few years had the satisfaction of seeing the unplowed prairie develop into a fine and valuable farm. On part of his land he laid out the town of New Hampton. He received an appointment as postmaster. In 1860 he launched into business as a merchant, and in February of that year opened a store, which he carried on for several years. From the first year of his removal to that locality he had filled the office of justice of the peace, thus acquiring the title of "Squire," which has stuck to him ever since. He had carried on the store not much more than a year when the war of the rebellion broke out—an event which stimulated trade, raised prices, and proved of general advantage to those engaged in the mercantile business.

Beside carrying on the farm and retaining the management of the store, he engaged in outside enterprises, as his capital permitted and opportunity offered. For one year he carried on a store at Staunton in partnership with Peter L. Camp, and was also in the milling business at the same place for a like period of time, with H. A. Best as partner. In 1866 he sold his land and store at New Hampton to John C. Worden, who made an addition to the town on the construction of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, and called it "Worden," the name by which it is now known.

On disposing of his business at New Hampton, he intended to go to California, with the purpose of making his home in that state, but the delay in settling up his business and other reasons caused him to reconsider his determination and remain in Staunton, to which place he had removed in 1866. His life has since been that of an active business man. His enterprises have generally been successful. In addition to carrying on farming on a large scale, he has been a dealer in agricultural implements, and has engaged in various other business enterprises. November, 1874, he opened a bank at Staunton, the only one which has ever existed in the town, and which is now conducted under the firm of Wall, Taylor & Co. He suffered a serious loss in the death of his wife on the 6th of April, 1879. Of his seven children, four are now living.

His political record is that of a straight-forward, consistent man. He has been a democrat from boyhood to the present time, and is a sincere believer that the conservative principles of the political organization to which he has given his constant adherence are best calculated to serve the purposes of free government and perpetuate our institutions on the basis proposed by the founders of this republic. He has never been a grasping candidate for political honors, and it was only at the solicitation of friends that he became the democratic candidate in 1876 for representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly for the district embracing Macoupin and Jersey counties. To this position he was elected, and was re-nominated and re-elected in 1878. His course in the Legislature is sufficiently well-known to the people of this county, and needs little comment here. During both his terms he sustained the reputation of a careful and prudent member, bringing to the practical work of the house a large share of valuable business experience. He served on several important committees, and his actions were always dictated by a just view of the interests of his constituents.

During his long connection with the business interests, and association with the people of Macoupin county, he has proved himself a man entitled to the confidence of the community. Like most men who have gained positions of influence in the West, he is self-made. In his youth he was disciplined in a hard school, but it taught him habits of self-reliance which have been of service to him in every subsequent step in life.

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## Hon. WILLIAM C. SHIRLEY.

Among the men who have been conspicuously identified with the interests of Macoupin county, is William C. Shirley, of Staunton. He was born in White county, Tennessee, November 20th, 1823. The family from whom he descended is of English origin. His ancestors came to America, and settled in Massachusetts about twenty years before the Revolutionary war. After the Revolution was over, and the independence of the colonies secured, his grandfather, Thomas Shirley, moved to Virginia, and after residing in that state a few years, moved on to Tennessee, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. His father, James Shirley, was born in Virginia, and was a boy when the family made their home in Tennessee. In White county of that state, he married Jerusha Snodgrass. Mr. Shirley's mother was born in Virginia, from which state her father emigrated to Tennessee. The oldest of the two sons by this marriage, was William C. Shirley.

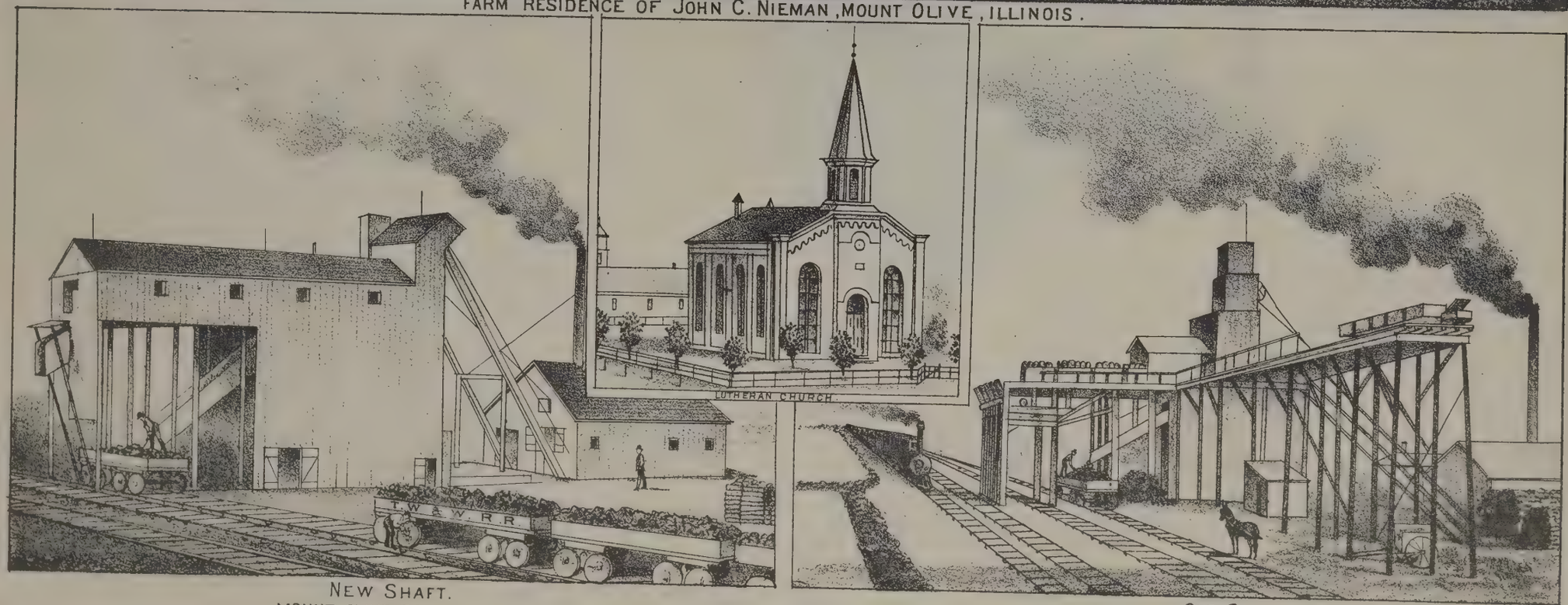
At that time the Cherokee Indians, who afterward were removed west of the Mississippi, occupied a portion of Tennessee and Georgia, and Mr. Shirley's father was engaged in trading with them in the vicinity of where, the town of Chattanooga now stands. He moved his family from White county in 1828, when Mr. Shirley was five years old, to what is now Hamilton county, Tennessee, where he sold goods to the Indians till his death, in 1829. Mr. Shirley's mother married again, and continued to live there till her death, in 1842. A considerable number of white settlers had moved into the Indian country, and a few schools had been established. Mr. Shirley for a time attended a missionary school at Brainerd, and also went to school in the neighboring state of Georgia.

At the age of seventeen, he determined to begin life on his own account, and accordingly accompanied A. M. Rollins to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then one of the principal Indian trading posts on the Missouri river. This was in the year 1840. Mr. Rollins had been appointed the government agent to superintend the removal of the Indians out of Iowa into Kansas and Nebraska, and was the proprietor of a store at Council Bluffs. Mr. Shirley had gained a good knowledge of the Indian language while among the Cherokee Indians in Georgia and Tennessee, and was employed for two years in the store at Council Bluffs; his accomplishments in the Indian tongue enabling him to discharge the duties of his position in a very satisfactory manner. He concluded, however, to settle in a more civilized country, and in 1842 came to Illinois, and made his home in the neighborhood of Hillsboro, in Montgomery county. He undertook the business of trading in cattle, horses and mules. He bought them in Montgomery and adjoining counties; in the summer, drove them north, to Wisconsin, which state was then rapidly filling up with settlers, who became ready purchasers; and in the winter, shipped them down the Mississippi, and disposed of them to the planters in Mississippi and Louisiana. On the 4th of December, 1845, he was married to Mary J. Hoxsey, daughter of Dr. Archibald Hoxsey, of Madison county. Her father emigrated from Christian county, Kentucky and settled on Silver Creek, in Madison county, in the year 1817. He was a large farmer, a skillful physician and a leading citizen of Madison county. He died in Staunton township, Macoupin county, in the year 1867. Mrs. Shirley was born August 17th, 1825, on Silver Creek, in Madison county. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley, Harriet J., is now the wife of H. S. Dorsey, of Gillespie township; Robert A., died in 1849; Robert B., is practicing law at Carlinville, and the others are Mary E., William A., Rufus and Virginia.

After his marriage he was engaged at farming, in Montgomery county, till 1849, and then removed to Madison county, twelve miles north-east of Edwardsville. In 1852 he settled in Staunton and began the business of selling goods, and also improved the farm adjoining the town of Staunton, on which he has since resided. Disposing of his interest in the mercantile business, in 1861, during the four years which followed, a period which embraced the war of the Rebellion, he was mostly occupied as a government contractor, furnishing the war department with mules and horses. After the war, he saw that a railroad was necessary to the development of the south-eastern part of Macoupin county, and the neighboring counties of Madison and Montgomery, and accordingly directed his energies toward the accomplishment of that object. He had already been a member of the State Legislature, in 1858–9, and was a candidate again in 1866, with the principal purpose of securing a charter for building this much needed road. He was sent to the legislature, and in 1867, secured the charter for the Decatur and East St. Louis railroad. An organization under the charter was effected the same year at Litchfield, and Mr. Shirley was chosen President of the new company. He went to New York, and succeeded in getting the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad company interested in the project. He consummated all the arrangements with the Wabash company, for building the road, and then, after the consolidation of the two companies, resigned his position as president, in 1869. The road was successfully completed in June, 1870. He has since been engaged in farming at Staunton. In 1870 as contractor, he completed part of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and in 1872 was similarly employed in building the Helena and Iron Mountain road in Arkansas.

His political record has been marked by a consistent support of the principles of the Democratic party. From 1848, when he cast his vote for president for Lewis Cass, till the present time, he has never failed to advocate the election of the general Democratic ticket. He was a staunch Douglas man in the exciting political campaigns in Illinois, previous to the war. In the great contest between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, he was a candidate for the legislature on the issue of electing Douglas to the United States senate, and in the ensuing session, he had the pleasure of recording his vote in favor of the great champion of the principles of Democracy. While a member of the house in 1867, the bill was passed authorizing Macoupin county to borrow fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a court-house. The original bill was introduced by John A. Woodson, then state senator, and authorized the borrowing of one hundred thousand dollars, but, through the exertions of Mr. Shirley, the amount was cut down to half that sum. His record in this matter is one of commendable economy. The subsequent acts legalizing further appropriations were passed in 1869, after Mr. Shirley ceased to be a member of the legislature.

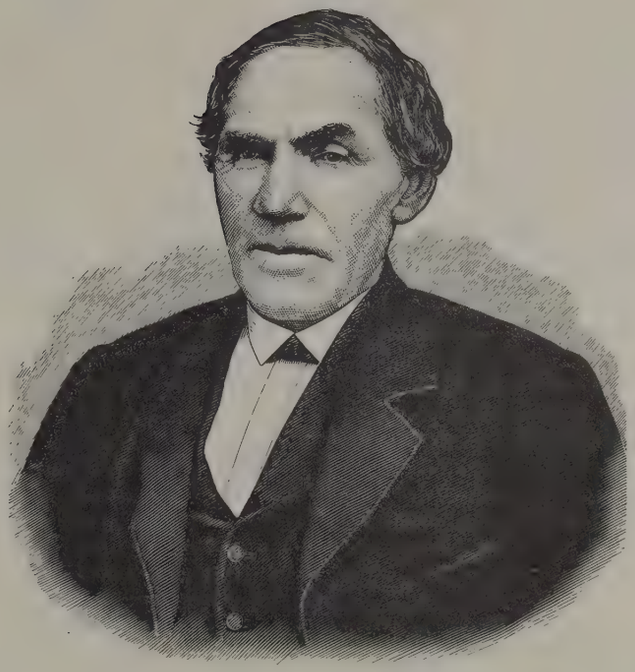
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. NIEMAN, MOUNT OLIVE, ILLINOIS.




NEW SHAFT.

OLD SHAFT.

MOUNT OLIVE COAL MINE COMPANY'S PROPERTY ON THE LAND OF JOHN C. NIEMAN, MOUNT OLIVE, ILLINOIS.



John C. Nieman.

MACOUPIN county now contains an enterprising German population who have contributed greatly to the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state. One of these pioneer German settlers was John C. Nieman, of Staunton township, who became a resident of the county in 1841. He was born at the village of Borgholzhausen Amt Ravensburg, B. B. Minden, Halle, Prussia, April 12th, 1817. Casper Nieman, his father, was a farmer. Mr. Nieman was the oldest of seven children. According to the German custom, he attended school from the age of seven to fourteen, and afterward worked on a farm until twenty-one years old. Seeing small opportunity for a poor man to make any advancement in that country, he resolved on coming to America. He sailed from Bremen, and after a voyage of seven weeks, landed at Baltimore on the 13th of May, 1839. When he reached Baltimore five thalers in Prussian money, worth, in American coin, about three dollars and eighty cents, comprised his whole fortune. He had no friends and acquaintances, was ignorant of the English language, and had no definite plan by which he expected to make a living.

After staying a few days in Baltimore, he started on foot on the turnpike for Cumberland, Maryland, with the intention of working his way west. The canal along the Potomac was then being built, and at Cumberland he found employment as a laborer, and worked part of a year at digging this canal at a dollar and a quarter a day. His purpose was to go to farming as soon as he could secure enough money to buy a little land. Early in the year 1840 he went to Hermann, Missouri, where there were some German settlers from the same neighborhood in the old country as himself. He found it difficult to find profitable employment there, and after a short stay went to Louisville, Kentucky. He worked on a farm near Louisville for a couple of months without getting any pay, and was then taken seriously sick. His illness lasted for five months, and for half that time he was unable to leave his bed. His situation was very unfortunate and distressing. He was entirely without money; with no claim on any one for their assistance; and it was only by the help of some good friends who providentially came to his aid that he was enabled to pull through. After recovering in the fall of 1840, the succeeding winter he found employment on the farm of William Edwards, near Louisville. In the spring of 1841 Mr. Edwards moved from Kentucky to Macoupin county, and settled near Carlinville. Mr. Nieman came to Illinois with him, and was in his employment on his farm near Carlinville for three years. At the end of that time he had saved about two hundred and fifty dollars and concluded he would go to farming for himself on some government land in Township 7, Range 6.

He began operations here in a small way. He had little money, and he was obliged to get along as best he could. The first wagon he used was a "truck wagon" of his own make. He worked hard and constantly, and was determined to get along in the world if it was in any way possible. In 1846 he bought forty acres of the land on which he had already settled, and which, up to that time, had belonged to the government. This land he still owns. As soon as he had saved sufficient money he forwarded it to Germany and brought his younger brother to this country. As he was able he bought more land, and soon began to find his circumstances growing better. Thinking that a store in that vicinity would prove a profitable investment, in 1859 he put up a building and engaged in the merchandizing business, where

Mt. Olive now stands and thus began the growth of that town. He has since become one of the leading citizens of Staunton township. He has owned considerable quantities of land, some of which he has sold. His home farm is composed of three hundred acres. Part of the mines of the Mt. Olive coal company extend under his land, and he is also one of the stock holders in that company.

His first wife was Margaret Stulken, who was a native of Oldenburg, Germany. He married her in 1847, and she died in September, 1854. He married his second wife (formerly Anna Stulken, born in Oldenburg, Germany) in April, 1858. His oldest daughter, Mary Catharine, is the wife of C. J. Keiser, of Mt. Olive. The next daughter, Sophia, married William Niemeyer. The oldest son, Henry Nieman, died in January, 1876, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. These were children by his first wife. The others, Matilda, Lydia, Louisa, Edward, William and Anna, are by his second marriage. He was a democrat till 1859, and then becoming convinced that the position of the democratic party was wrong on the slavery question he became a republican. He has been an earnest, hard-working man, who has gained his present position in life by means of his own energy and industry. Wherever he is known he has the reputation of a plain and honest man, and is respected for his good heart and his sterling integrity. When he first came to Macoupin county he was the only German living between Edwardsville and Carlinville, and has lived to see the county develop far beyond his expectations; to see it become wealthy and well-improved, and the home of a large number of his countrymen. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and might appropriately be called the "father" of the German colony at Mt. Olive.

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## COBUS J. KEISER,

WHO is largely interested in the business affairs of Mt. Olive, is a native of Germany, and was born at Holtland der Neucke, Hanover, September 4th, 1841. His father was John H. Keiser, and his mother's maiden name was Geske Wilms Heien. His father was a farmer, who had five children, four sons and one daughter, and Cobus J. Keiser was the second. In 1854 the family emigrated from Germany to America. The winter after their arrival here was spent in Madison county, and in the spring of 1855 they settled in Staunton township, one mile south of Mt. Olive. His father had owned land in Germany, but emigrated to America with the view of benefiting his family and giving his children homes of their own. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land south of Mt. Olive. A few months after settling there, he died (on the 6th of September, 1855), leaving a widow and five children, the oldest of whom was sixteen years of age. Mr. Keiser's father was a man of industry and many excellent traits of character. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and brought up his children to industrious and sober habits.

He was very temperate, used tobacco in no shape, and regulated his life by the strictest principles of sobriety. He had a strong natural love for music, and took much delight and comfort in the indulgence of his musical tastes. He was particularly fond of the flute, and played upon it with great skill. He was the leader of the musical services in the church, and his assistance in this direction was important. He was thirty-nine years of age at the time of his decease. After her husband's death, Mr. Keiser's mother took charge of the family. She is a woman of superior strength of mind and business management, and was more than usually successful in raising her children. She is still living, comfortably situated in this life, as far as this world's goods and comforts are concerned, with the satisfaction of knowing that her sons have grown up to become useful citizens and men of mark and influence.

Mr. Keiser was thirteen years old when he left Germany. He had acquired a good a elementary education in his native country, and went to school but little after coming to Illinois, till 1863, when he became a student at the state university at Springfield. He attended the university two years, when his health became bad, and he returned home. He was living on the farm, and was employed in its management till 1866. On November 9th of that year he married Mary C. Nieman, the oldest daughter of John C. Nieman, one of the earliest German settlers of Macoupin county. Mrs. Keiser was born January 21st, 1848. She was brought up in the doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran church, with an earnest desire to lead the life of a true Christian, and during her married life has exhibited all the excellent traits of character which make a good wife and kind mother.

During the year 1866, in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Nieman, Mr. Keiser erected the store which he still occupies, and in the spring of 1867 began a general merchandizing business. The same spring he was appointed postmaster, and has held that position ever since. On the opening of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway in 1870, he received the appointment of general ticket and freight agent at Mt. Olive (the station was then called Drummond), and performed the duties of that office till 1877, when he was obliged to resign from the press of his other business engagements.

The history of Mr. Keiser is principally a record of the business enterprises of Mt. Olive; for he has been the active spirit which has set in motion the various movements which have benefited and built up the town. He was one of those principally instrumental in opening the coal shaft, which has been the chief source of the prosperity of the place. The enterprise was first started in 1874. On the organization of the company, he was elected superintendent, and assumed the active business management. The mines were successfully opened in 1875, and since then the works have been enlarged and perfected. The second shaft was completed in the spring of 1879. A superior quality of coal is obtained, and the working of the mines has been an important factor in the growth and development of Mt. Olive. Mr. Keiser is one of the twelve original stockholders, who have owned the works since the beginning of the undertaking, and his business habits and executive ability have principally contributed to the success of the enterprise.

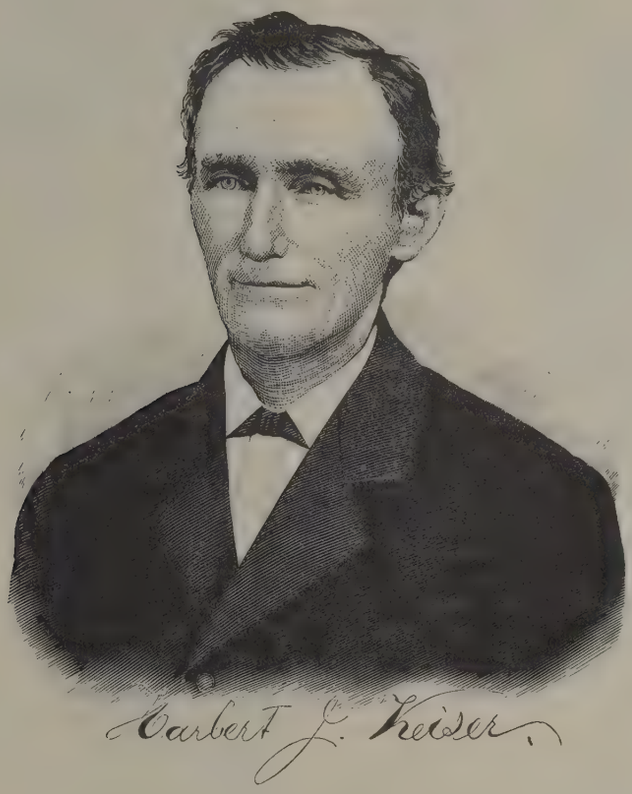
In his efforts to build up the town of Mt. Olive, Mr. Keiser saw that a flouring mill was much needed, and accordingly in 1876, in partnership with Henry Prange, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, he built the Anchor Mills. These mills have been operated successfully, and produce a grade of flour which enjoys an excellent demand in the market. The firm under which the mercantile business has been carried on has, since January 1st, 1878, been known as Keiser, Niemeyer & Co., composed of Mr. Keiser, William Niemeyer and William Wellenbrink.

Mr. and Mrs. Keiser have been the parents of four children; three, named Lydia, Emma and Ida, are now dead; Paulina, the only one now living, is about two years of age.

From the time he was old enough to take any interest in political affairs, his sentiments have inclined him to support the principles of the Republican party, whose candidates and measures he has supported from 1864, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. He is not, however, a partisan, but a man of much liberality of mind. He carries no prejudice into politics, and has always felt himself free to vote for the best men for office when only local issues were involved. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Mt. Olive, and also from the same date has acted as President of the board and Mayor of the city. The lot on which stands the town hall and library was donated by Mr. Keiser, and is one of the most valuable building sites in Mt. Olive. The upper part of the building is used as a library and reading-room, and the lower part as a town hall. He has been intimately connected with the business-interests of Mt. Olive in other capacities, and has held various positions of trust and honor, performing the duties of all of them in a manner which has won the regard of the community, both for his business-ability and strict integrity. With the Evangelical Lutheran church he has been connected from boyhood. He was chosen superintendent of the Sunday-schools connected with that church at Mt. Olive when only eighteen years of age, and so acted for about four years. He has taken an active part in advancing the interests of the Mt. Olive congregation, and assisted materially in building the present church-edifice. It may be said in justice, that to him, more than any one else, is due the present prosperity of Mt. Olive.

PAULINA C. KEISER.
C. J. Keiser
Mary C Keiser

RESIDENCE OF HARBERT J. KEISER, MOUNT OLIVE, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.




WAS born September 1st, 1833, in the village of Siebestock, Holtland, East Friesland, Hanover. At the time of his birth Hanover belonged to the English crown, and accordingly he was born as a subject of England. After the death of the English king, George IV., Hanover became a part of Germany, and Esquire Keiser became a German subject. He was the oldest of a family of six children. His father was John Harbert Keiser, and his mother's name before marriage was Jane Juergena. He attended school in his native village till fourteen years old, and then entered the normal school at Hesel, with the purpose of fitting himself as a teacher. At Hesel he studied the Latin, the French, and the English languages, the last of which he learned to read with ease, though he was never able to employ it in conversation till after coming to America. After qualifying himself as a teacher, he took charge in 1849 of a school at Siebestock, where he was born.

His father's position during the rebellion of 1848 was the cause of the emigration of the family to this country. The rebellion had not extended to the Kingdom of Hanover, and his father took no active part in the struggle, though his sympathies were strongly on the side of those whom he believed to be fighting for free government and human liberty. He did nothing to render himself liable to any penalty at the hands of the government authorities, still, after the suppression of the insurrection in other parts of Prussia, he concluded his wisest course would be to emigrate to a land whose atmosphere would be more congenial to his liberty-loving spirit. Leaving their native country the last of August, 1851, after a voyage which lasted seven weeks and two days, the family reached New Orleans the following October, and from there came up the Mississippi to Alton. They first found a house in Madison county seven miles from Bunker Hill, and in 1853 purchased land in Staunton township, in section ten, near Mount Olive.

Mr. Keiser's father was a man whose memory is well worthy of preservation. He was born at Firrel, in Hanover, in 1806. He was well educated, and was a teacher by profession, having taught in the German schools from 1824, when he was eighteen years old, till the time of his coming to America. He was a man of decided convictions and force of character. He was of liberal and progressive mind, and possessed a strong love for freedom. During the progress of the agitation in Germany which led up to the rebellion of '48, he made several speeches throughout the province against the encroachments of the government on the natural rights and liberties of the people. On coming to America he took a warm interest in political questions, and on its organization became a strong supporter of the republican party. He was one of the original charter members of the Union League organized at Mount Olive during the late war of the rebellion, and was an able and intelligent speaker on the questions of the day. He was one of the most worthy citizens of Staunton township till his death in 1865.

Esquire Keiser bought land in Staunton township in 1853 at the same time with his father, and in the same section. February 2d, 1854, he married Gretje Arkebauer, who was born at Firrel, Hanover, and who came to this country with her father, Gerd. Arkebauer, in 1846. After his marriage he moved on his land, which was only partly improved, and began to put it under cultivation. He farmed there till 1863, when he moved to his present residence in section two, now included within the town limits of Mount Olive. In 1873 he built his present residence, which forms one of the illustrations to this work. On the establishment of the parochial school connected with Zion Lutheran Church at Mount Olive, he took charge as teacher, and held that position from 1863 till March, 1877. The school numbered an average of one hundred pupils, and to conduct it successfully required no small amount of labor and administrative ability. Mr. and Mrs. Keiser have been the parents of twelve children. The two oldest died when infants. The others are Tetta G.; Jane, who died when a year and a half old; another daughter of the same name, who grew to be twelve years old, and then died; Gerhard, Anna, John, Christina, Wuebke, Hermann and Katharina.

He has filled several public positions, and has been relied upon to transact a large amount of the business done at Mount Olive. He has been notary public since October, 1870. In the fall of the same year he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected to that position in 1873 and again in 1877. Ever since the adoption of township organization in 1871 he has been assessor of Staunton township. On the incorporation of the village of Mount Olive in 1874 he was chosen clerk, and has filled that position from that time till now. His continued election to these various offices of trust

and honor speak more plainly than any words can do of the estimation in which he is held by the people of his part of the county for his ability, carefulness, and promptness in business, his honesty and integrity as a public officer, and his genial and social traits as a gentleman. From the time he first came to America his convictions prompted him to oppose slavery, and he was one of the early adherents of the republican party. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1873 and again in 1877 the republicans of Macoupin county made him their nominee for county treasurer. In spite of the customary heavy democratic majority, the first time he was a candidate, he came within a few votes of being elected. He is a public-spirited citizen, and was one of the men interested in founding the town of Mount Olive, to which, in connection with Meint Arkebauer and John C. Nieman, he has made two additions. He is also one of the stockholders in the Mount Olive coal company. He is a man who could not well be missed in the business affairs of Mount Olive, and few men are better respected or more highly esteemed by those who know them best.

## WILLIAM NIEMEYER

Was born in Holzfeld, Amt Borgholzhausen, Prussia, July 5th, 1845. He was the eldest of four children of F. W. Niemeyer. His mother's maiden name was C. M. Widdeweg. He attended school till about fifteen years of age. He left Germany for America in 1866, and on reaching this country came at once to St. Louis. The latter part of the year 1866 he came to Mount Olive, and for two years was employed on the farm of John C. Nieman, whose daughter, Sophia, he married April 29, 1869. In 1870 he became a clerk in the store of Keiser & Nieman, where his agreeable and social manners made him an efficient salesman. The present partnership of Keiser, Niemeyer & Co. was formed January 1st, 1878. The members of the firm are C. J. Keiser, Mr. Niemeyer, and William Wellenbrink. The store has been carried on with success, and annually sells large quantities of goods. He is also one of the stockholders of the Mount Olive coal company. His father and mother died in Germany, and he is the only one of the family that ever came to this country. He has had four children: William, the oldest, died at the age of eighteen months; the others are named Edward, Emil, and Juliette. He is a republican in politics. He is known as a man of warm and social disposition; he has made a successful merchant; and is a good representative of the progressive and enterprising German element of the county.

## HUGH CALDWELL.

This gentleman, who for several years has been postmaster at Staunton, comes from Scotch-Irish stock. He is a native of county Derry, Ireland, where he was born April 7, 1805. His ancestors were among the adherents of the Presbyterian faith, who emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland at an early date. His father, Hugh Caldwell, was the owner of a farm. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of seven children, and lived in Ireland till his emigration to America in 1837. The neighborhood where he lived afforded good advantages for obtaining an education. He was in an apothecary's shop for a short time, it being his father's intention to educate him for a physician. In the year 1831 he married Eliza Jane Caldwell. In 1837 he emigrated to America. He landed at Philadelphia, and after a short stay in that city came to Illinois and settled in Staunton township, where his brother, George Caldwell, had settled a few years previously. He began improving 160 acres of land, and his house at that time was the only one between Staunton and Silver creek. His wife died in 1858. His second marriage was in the year 1861 to Mrs. Ann Clark. In the year 1859 he moved from his farm to the town of Staunton, where he engaged in the milling business with his son-in-law, J. S. Stephenson, and built the flouring mill which stood on the site of the one now owned by Woodward & Dwight.

He was appointed postmaster by President Johnson in 1870, and has since filled the duties of that position in a manner satisfactory to the people of Staunton. His three children living are Eliza, wife of J. S. Stephenson, residing in Missouri; John Caldwell, of Litchfield; and Willie, the youngest son, who is at home. Mr. Caldwell was originally a democrat, and became a republican when he saw that the Southern democracy had determined to disrupt the Union. He has been a constant resident of the county since 1837, during which time, with the exception of occasional periods of a couple of months, he has not been absent from the township.

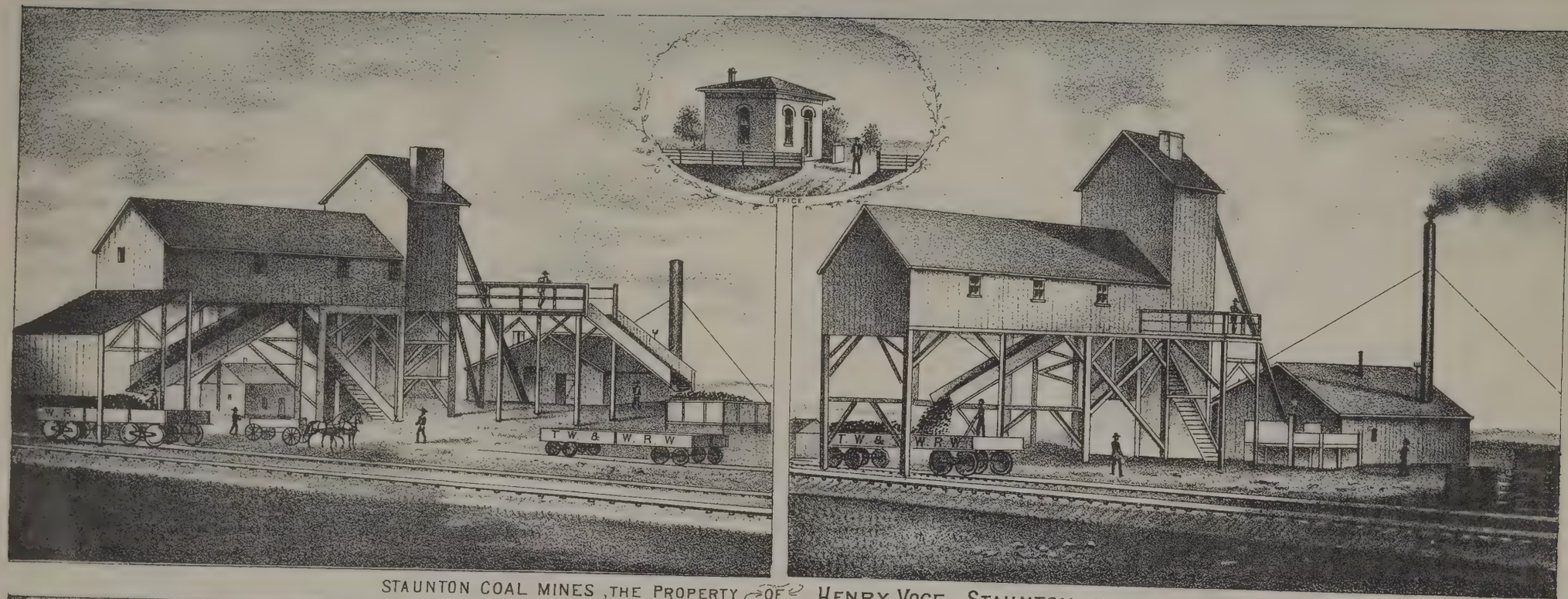
## HENRY J. FERGUSON

Is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in county Derry, Ireland, near the city of Derry, on the 27th of April, 1803. His ancestors had come over to the North of Ireland with King William, and one of them was in the siege of Derry, and also the battle of the Boyne. His father, James Fergurson, was a farmer and mechanic, and made spinning wheels for the dames of those days who industriously manufactured the flax into Irish linen. Mr. Ferguson was the youngest of a family of eight children. He was raised in the neighborhood where he was born. He staid at school until about sixteen, and then until he was twenty, was clerk in a large wholesale store in Dungiven, in the county Derry. He found that city life did not agree with his tastes, and so went back home, where he began farming on a piece of land he received from his father's estate. In January, 1835, he married Sarah Swan, who was also a native of the county Derry, and was born in the year 1806. He lived in Ireland till 1839, at which time four children had been born, the eldest of which died in the old country. He sailed for America that year, and after a voyage of six weeks and three days, landed at Philadelphia.

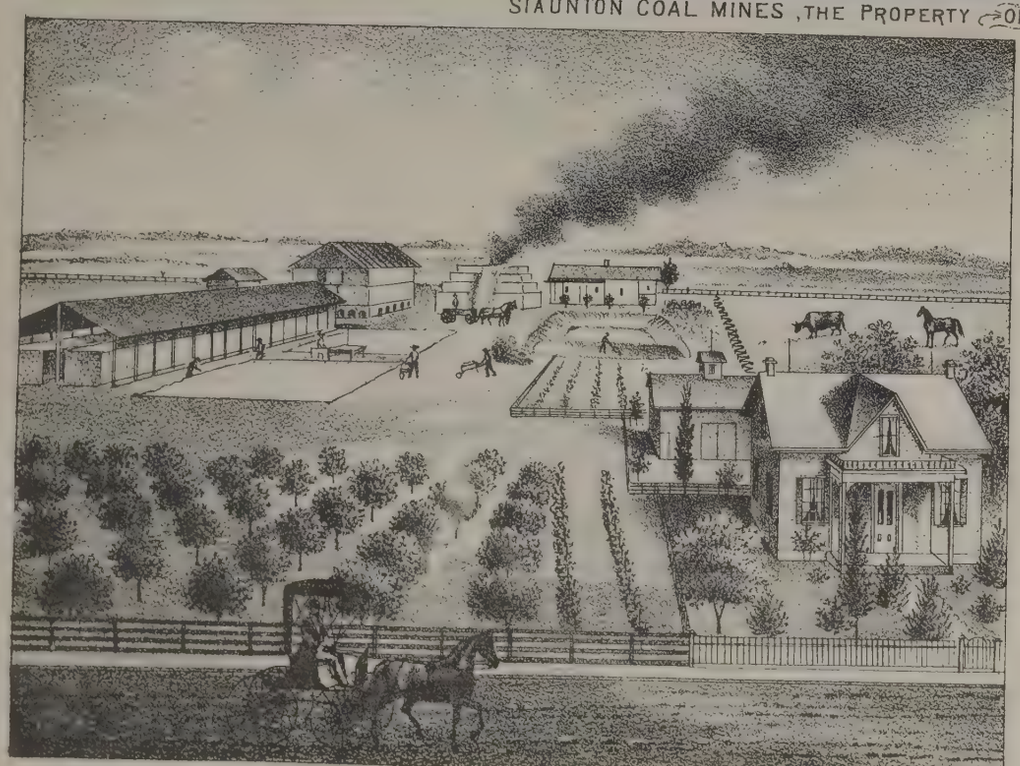
The fame of Illinois had reached him in Ireland, and he had set out with the expectation of coming to Macoupin county, where George Caldwell, and William Patterson, who were from the same part of Ireland with himself, had settled a few years previously. He accordingly proceeded at once to the neighborhood of Staunton where he bought forty acres of land, on which stood a log-house, and there entered one hundred and twenty acres more. He was a man capable of doing a large amount of hard work, and possessed considerable energy and determination. He went to work improving his 160 acres and making a farm. He says that the country was then covered with snakes of every description. The first post-office at which he got his letters was a box made in the end of a hollow log. The town of Staunton at that time, was composed of a single log-house, in which the post-office above mentioned was kept. A stage coach once a week passed through from Hillsboro to Alton. He gradually got his farm into good condition, and worked steadily at its improvement. Only three of his eight children are now living. Their names are David Ferguson; Susannah, who is now the wife of Archibald Burns, and Henry Ferguson. David and Henry are both living near their father, and are now among the enterprising farmers of Staunton township. He was originally a strong democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for president, for Van Buren, in 1840. During the war of the Rebellion he saw that the election of Lincoln was necessary to the preservation of the Union, and accordingly voted for Lincoln in 1864. He has since supported the doctrines of the republican party. He has had a long and active life, has been an earnest, hard-working man, an enterprising citizen and a good farmer.

## HOSEA SNELL,

Who has been engaged in the mercantile business longer than any other man in Staunton township, was born in Tyrrel county, North Carolina, October 8th, 1813. His father was Roger Snell, and his mother's maiden name was Mary West. In 1817 the family moved to Madison county, Tennessee, and in 1821 to Macoupin county, Illinois, and settled a mile west of the town of Staunton. His father (who died in 1858) was one of the early school teachers in the county, as was also Archibald Hoxsey. Mr. Snell attended the first school ever taught in Staunton township, which was held in a little log school-house, three quarters of a mile northwest of Staunton. After marrying Angelica Sawyer in 1835, he went to farming on government land, five miles north of Staunton; afterward moved a mile west of Staunton, and then to Bunker Hill prairie, where in 1840 he entered the first land he ever owned. In 1850 he became a clerk in the store of Michael Walsh, at Staunton, and in 1851 built a saw mill. For two years he was clerk in the store of Hoxsey and Shirley, and in 1855 in partnership with Isaac Sturges, established a store of his own, which he carried on for two years. Afterward he was in partnership with Richard Olive. From 1858 to 1863, he carried on the mercantile business by himself. In 1863 his present partnership with Edmond Fritz was formed. His first wife died in the fall of 1836. He was married in 1838 to Melinda Parisher, who died in 1847. His present wife was formerly Rebecca J. Knight, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Snell has nine children, two of whom live in Oregon. He is a democrat in politics, a careful business man and a good citizen.




STAUNTON COAL MINES, THE PROPERTY OF HENRY VOGE, STAUNTON, ILLINOIS.



THE RESIDENCE AND BRICK YARDS OF JOHN H. DE WERFF, MOUNT OLIVE, MACOUPIN COUNTY ILL.

CHARLES FRIEDE'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.
MOUNT OLIVE, ILL

WILLIAM B. PANHORST, whose death occurred in June, 1879, was one of the best citizens of Staunton, and of the leading representatives of the German population of the county. He was born at Langerrich in Prussia, April 5th, 1828. He attended school till about fourteen, and when nineteen made up his mind to come to America. He arrived in this country in the year 1847. He had no friends or relatives on whom he could depend for assistance, and he was obliged to make his own way in the world as best he could. Nothing better offering he found employment in St. Louis as laborer in a brick-yard, and the next year obtained a situation in the same business at which, however, he could make better wages. He was industrious and economical, and in a few years had saved enough money to enable him to bring over his parents and sisters from Germany. They came to America in the year 1854. Of this family only one, (Mr. Panhorst's sister), is now living.

In 1854 Mr. Panhorst engaged in the brick business at Edwardsville, and in 1855 came to Staunton, where he began making brick in partnership with Philip Menk. February 29th, 1856, he married Dorothea Elizabeth Ruther. Mrs. Panhorst was born at the village of Eystrup, near Hoge, Hanover, May 11th, 1837, and was the daughter of Frederick Ruther, who emigrated to America with his family in the year 1847, and first settled on Smooth Prairie, in Madison county, and afterward, in 1850, moved to Staunton. His partnership with Mr. Menk lasted two years, and then Mr. Panhorst engaged in the brick business on his own account, and followed it until January, 1864, when he formed a partnership with James Taylor and opened a store at Staunton. He had at that time by his energy and industry accumulated a capital of two thousand dollars. The partnership with Mr. Taylor continued for six years, during which time the firm did a large and profitable business. After going out of the store in 1870 he was occupied in no regular business till 1871, when in company with Henry Voge he embarked in the enterprise of sinking a coal shaft at Staunton on the line of the Wabash railway, which had recently been constructed. This shaft was one of the first sunk along the line of the railroad, and at the time the enterprise was commenced many doubted that it would ever prove a financial success. A large outlay of money was required, and Mr. Panhorst staked his whole fortune on the success of the shaft. Operations were begun in February, 1871, and the first coal was shipped the following October. It was necessary to sink the shaft 325 feet, at which depth a vein of coal of superior quality was struck. The mine was opened at just the right time to prove a fortunate investment to its owners. Prices ranged high, and a ready market was found for all the coal that could be furnished. A contract to supply the engines of the Wabash road proved remunerative, and for several years he and his partner made money rapidly. He terminated his connection with the coal shaft in April, 1877, disposing of all his interest to his partner, Mr. Voge. From that date he was not actively occupied in business. His health began to fail him, and in spite of everything which could be done for his restoration, for the few months preceding his death he declined rapidly. He had in contemplation a trip to Germany, thinking that a voyage across the ocean and a visit to the land of his birth and childhood would be of service in restoring vigor to his impaired constitution, but he became so weak that he found the long journey impossible. In the spring previous to his decease, on the recommendation of his physician, he went to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, but the separation from his family seemed to counteract any good effect to be received from a sojourn there. He sent for his oldest son for company, but all the time his condition became worse, and after a stay of three weeks he returned to Staunton. After coming back from the Hot Springs he had no sincere hope of recovery. He had the courage, however, to face death calmly and cheerfully. He spoke of the event with resignation, and to the very last close of his life retained the use of his faculties. He adjusted all his business affairs, and called his friends and relatives to his side, and one by one bid them good-bye, and left directions as to his funeral. He died June 23d, 1879, in the fifty-second year of his age. Although in the midst of harvest, when every farmer in the surrounding country was busy with his crops, the funeral was the most largely attended that ever took place in Staunton, which showed the

marked respect and esteem in which he was held. The funeral services were conducted by the pastors of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and of the German and English Methodist churches, and his remains were interred in the Ruther cemetery, one mile north of Staunton.

His children were eight in number: Frederick William, John Christopher, Sophia M., Carrie M., Wm. Henry, (who died August 24th, 1868, one year and eleven months of age,) George Otto, (who was born February 25th, 1869, and died May 12th, 1872,) Albert E. and Henry Otto.

Personally Mr. Panhorst was a man of great industry and energy. He began life with only his own resources upon which to rely, and the competency which he accumulated was the direct result of his own labor, and his wise and enterprising investments. He was trained to habits of economy, but still was liberal in his expenditures, educating his children and surrounding his family with every necessity and comfort. His parents had been connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he received his education. In later years he was a man of liberal spirit and contributed to the support of the churches of each denomination. He was a good and useful citizen, and his business enterprise was of much importance in promoting the growth of Staunton. The opening of the Staunton coal mine in particular, for which he furnished the entire capital, has been of great benefit to the prosperity of the town. He was always ready to assist the less fortunate and give them his advice and counsel. He took an active interest in politics and public matters, and supported the principles of the republican party with great zeal and devotion. His influence and sound judgment made him one of the best political organizers in his part of the county, and in the county campaigns his help was always largely relied on by the republican leaders. He held many offices of trust. He was a member of the board of trustees of Staunton for several years, and filled the position of president of the board. He was twice elected a member of the board of supervisors from Staunton township, holding that office shortly after the adoption of the township organization, and again in 1878. He discharged every trust with the same fidelity and ability he carried into his own business affairs. He was genial, pleasant, intelligent, public-spirited, and high-minded, and by his death the county lost a valuable citizen.

## HENRY W. BEHRENS.

Henry W. Behrens, proprietor of the hotel at Mt. Olive, was born at Neuenberg, in Oldenburg, Germany, April 30th, 1848, the second of five children, of William Behrens and Talke Hansen. His father was a weaver and a farmer. When quite young Mr. Behrens determined to emigrate to America. He left his native country August 15th, 1866, landed at New York, and from that place came to Alton, and the same year to the neighborhood of Gillespie, where he lived nine years. Part of the time he ran a threshing machine. In the spring of 1875 he moved to Mt. Olive, and put up the building now used by him as a hotel. In 1878 he erected another substantial brick building, the lower part of which is now occupied by him as a saloon and the upper part as a hall. In the summer of 1873 he married Martha Arkebauer, daughter of Gerd. Arkebauer; she was born near Mt. Olive in 1854. They have two children. Mr. Behrens has been one of the active business men of Mt. Olive. In the summer of 1879 he made a trip to Germany, and revisited the scenes of his younger days, and had the pleasure of meeting many old friends and acquaintances. Mr. Behrens has an illustration of his business places on another page.

## JOHN M. AHRENS.

John M. Ahrens, the lumber merchant of Staunton, was born November 30th, 1828, in Holstein, Germany, the son of John Ahrens and Anna Lucks. He obtained a good business education, attending school till seventeen years of age. When he was twenty-seven years old he emigrated to America. He came directly to Staunton, where he had a brother living. This was in the year 1855. He had learned in Germany the trade of a cabinet-maker, and followed that business for about twenty years in Staunton, carrying on in connection with it a furniture store. In 1867 he began the lumber business. In the year 1858 he was married to Eliza Ruther, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to Illinois in 1847. By this marriage he has had ten children, of whom nine are now living. He has always been a republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1860. For four years he acted as clerk of Staunton township: has served at different times as member of town board of trustees, and has held other positions. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and a citizen who bears an excellent reputation for strict honesty and integrity.

## HENRY VOGE.

Mr. Voge, the owner of the Staunton coal mines, has been living in Macoupin county since 1869. He was born at Opperhausen, Herzogthum, Brunswick, Germany, March 21st, 1837. He was the youngest of six children of Frederick Voge and his wife, Augusta, whose maiden name was Opperman. He went to school till fourteen years of age. While in Germany he learned the trade of a stone cutter and mason. He left his native country in April, 1856. He was then nineteen years old, and wished to be free from service in the German army. Landing at New Orleans he came at once to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville, Illinois, where he went to work in the coal mines. He lived in that vicinity for thirteen years. For twenty-six months, as agent of the German mining and coal company, he sold coal in St. Louis, and part of the time carried on business for himself. January 1st, 1858, he married Caroline Timpner, a native of Ahlshausen, in the same part of Germany as himself, and who came to America on the same ship. He came to Staunton on the 1st of June, 1869, and west of the town opened the first coal mine in Staunton. On the building of the Wabash railway he formed a partnership with William B. Panhorst, now deceased, and opened a coal mine along the line of the railroad. Commencing operations in February, 1871, they began shipping coal the following October. This partnership continued till April 14th, 1877, since which date he has been the sole owner and proprietor of the mines. He had six children by his first marriage, of whom only one, named Mina, is now living. His first wife died October 28th, 1878. He was married June 29, 1879, to Lena J. Fritz, of Staunton. He is a republican in politics. He began life without any money or capital, and has acquired his present position by his own energy and perseverance. He understands the coal business in all its details, and has carried it on with success. A half-page illustration of his coal shaft appears elsewhere. He has been an active and successful business man, and to him belongs the credit of taking the first step toward the development of the coal interests of Staunton.

## AUGUST SIEVERS.

August Sievers was born at the village of Dohnsen, near Eschershausen, Brunswick, Germany, September 20th, 1823. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and also worked on a farm. He and his brother, Henry Sievers, (now farming in Madison county) emigrated to America, landing at New York in September, 1849. They worked on a farm in Mercer county, New Jersey, till the fall of 1850, when his father and the rest of the family arrived from Germany. They then came to Madison county, Illinois, and his father bought eighty acres of land four miles south of Staunton. He was married in the fall of 1853 to Louisa Miller, who was born at the village of Dielmessen, Brunswick, Germany, who also came to America the same year she was married. He bought out the interests of the five other children in his father's farm, and began farming for himself. In 1867, he bought, for eleven thousand dollars, his present farm in Staunton township, He owns 385 acres of land; 265 in his home farm, and 100 in Dorchester township. He has one child, named also August Sievers, but from a year and a half old has raised also a nephew, Hermann Sievers. He stands well among the farmers of Staunton township, and a view of his valuable farm is shown on another page. He has always been a democrat, and is an industrious farmer and a peaceable citizen.

## JAMES HAYES,

Who has been in charge of the Mount Olive coal mines as "pit boss" ever since the mines were opened in 1875, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, January 2d, 1841. He has followed the coal mining business all his life, and has the reputation of understanding it thoroughly. His father, Joseph Hayes, was a coal miner at Newcastle, and was "deputy" or "assistant superintendent," and had charge of a number of men in the coal pits. Newcastle is the great centre of the coal mining business in England.

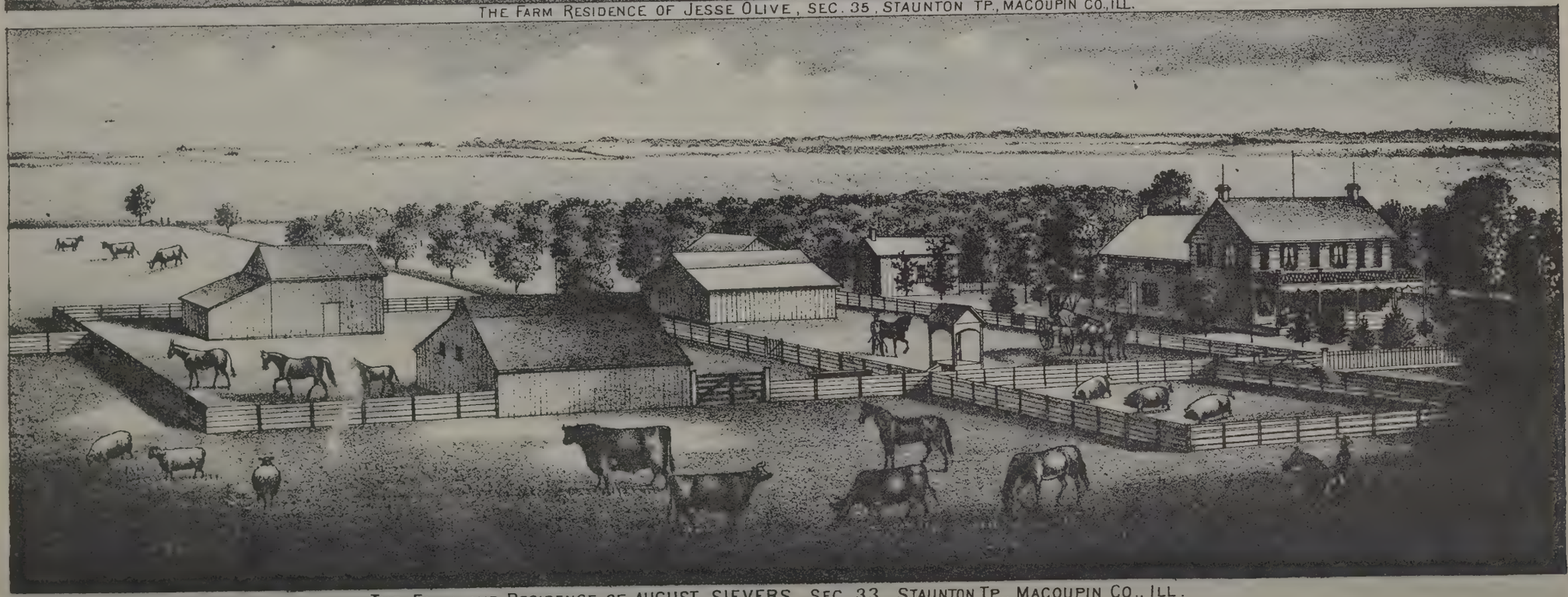
RESIDENCE & WORKSHOPS OF FRITZ BEHRNS, MT OLIVE, ILLINOIS.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES HAYS, MT OLIVE, ILL.

HOTEL & SALOON OF HENRY J. ARKEBAUER, MT OLIVE, ILL.

HOTEL & SALOON OF HARBERT DE BUHR, MT OLIVE, ILLINOIS.

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF JESSE OLIVE, SEC. 35, STAUNTON TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF AUGUST SIEVERS, SEC. 33, STAUNTON TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

Mr. Hayes went to school for a few years, and when twelve years old first went to work at coal mining on top of the pits, and afterwards was promoted to a place in the yards. At Newcastle coal mining is carried on extensively, and he had opportunities for learning many practical details of the business. In 1859 he came to America when eighteen years old. Landing at New York he came directly to Alton, where a gentleman lived with whom he had been acquainted in England. He found employment at once at repairing cars for the Madison county coal company on Wood river, and worked for that company till he went into the army.

In 1862 he enlisted for three years in Company "K," Eightieth Illinois regiment. His regiment was in the Army of the West, and served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. He was in the battle with the Confederate General Morgan at Perryville, eight miles from Murfreesboro', and was on the raid through Georgia against Gen. Forrest. This raid was made by a brigade of picked men, and the whole brigade was captured six miles from Rome, Georgia. He was taken with the others to the celebrated Belle Isle prison at Richmond, Virginia, but was exchanged after staying there twelve days. He rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, and was next in the battle of Lookout Mountain. He had held the rank of second sergeant; but after that battle, it being ascertained that he had some knowledge of the mining business, he was detailed to the quartermaster's department to superintend the construction of shutes and the mining of coal at Chattanooga for the boats on the Tennessee river. He was in the quartermaster's department mining coal, and attending to the shipment of goods till the close of the war. He came back to Illinois after the war and worked a while for the Madison county coal company, and then went to O'Fallon, in St. Clair county, where he was building cars and laying switches till 1873. From that date he was in the mining business at Moro till 1875, when he came to Mount Olive.

In 1868 he married Ida Sathoff, of Montgomery county, Illinois. She died in 1875. He has four children. He is a republican in politics. His long experience in coal mining has made him a competent man for the position he now occupies. He has learned his business in all its details, and under his direction the Mount Olive mines have been worked with a high degree of success and efficiency.

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### JOSIAS R. RIPLEY,

The present police magistrate of Staunton, was born at Alton, July 18th, 1836. His father, George Ripley, was born in Virginia, and when a boy (his parents having died) came to Illinois with an uncle, Tilman West. He grew up in St. Clair county near Belleville. At Edwardsville, he married Martha P. Randle, who was born in Georgia, near Savannah, and was the daughter of the Rev. Josias Randle. Her father settled at Edwardsville, Illinois, in 1818, and was the first recorder of Madison county after its organization. In 1837 he moved from Edwardsville to St. Clair county, and in 1848 came to Staunton, Macoupin county, and in 1849 moved to a farm in Madison county, two miles south of Staunton, where he died August 5th, 1855. Josias R. Ripley, was the second of five children. He attended school at the various places where his father lived, and in the winter of 1856–7 was a student at Marshall College in Clark county, Illinois, to which part of the state his mother had removed in the fall of 1856. In the fall of 1858 the family came back to the farm in Madison county. Mr. Ripley was living there till March, 1864, when he entered the Quartermaster's department of the Seventh Army Corps, as clerk in which capacity he served till August, 1866. During this time he was stationed at Little Rock, and at Duvall's Bluff on the White river in Arkansas. The last year of his term of service he acted as Quartermaster's agent.

After his return from the army in 1866, he was farming in Madison county till 1873. He was in south-east Missouri till January, 1875, when he became a resident of Staunton, where he has since acted as agent for the United States express company. April, 1878, he was elected Police magistrate, and the following November, received a commission as Notary Public. He is also the representative of several insurance companies. He was married August 6th, 1868, to Miss Sarah M. Sturges, of Montgomery county, Illinois, a daughter of Isaac Sturges. He has four children. He has been a republican in politics. On the construction of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway in 1870, he was appointed one of the commissioners to condemn the right of way through Madison county. He is a member of Staunton Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 170, and Staunton chapter, No. 116.

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### DR. GEORGE BLEY

Was born at Dettingen, in Wittenberg, Germany, Jan. 12th, 1821. He is the son of Geo. Bley and Sophia Müller. His father emigrated to America and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Dr. Bley left home when twelve years of age, and when fifteen was apprenticed to the drug business in Philadelphia. He opened a drug store on his own account in that city as soon as he became twenty-one.

He determined to become a physician; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in 1845; during 1848–9 and 1849–50 was a student at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1850. He began practice in Philadelphia; removed to Scott county, Iowa, in 1855; to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1858; to Monroe county, Illinois, in 1859; and to Staunton, in October, 1861, where in 1869 he opened a drug store, and is now known as a skilful physician and good citizen.

He married Elizabeth W. Lavis, October 1st, 1846. He has six children, Nellie, wife of D. C. Wurtz; Lizzie W., who married Thomas Blair; George Bley, David L. Bley, Robert E. Bley, and Mary L. Bley. The two youngest sons graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, the former in 1875 and the latter in 1877, and are now practicing medicine at Staunton. Dr. Bley is a republican in politics.

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### JOHN H. DE WERFF,

Who is now a resident of Mount Olive, was born in Hesel, Prussia, June 16th, 1843. In 1846 his father, Henry De Werff, emigrated with the family to America. They settled in the city of St. Louis, and his father kept a milk dairy on Geyer avenue. Mr. De Werff attended the public schools, and when sixteen years old went to work in a brick-yard. He followed the business of making brick for several years in St. Louis. In 1864 he had a short experience as a soldier. He enlisted in the State militia in company D. of Col. Walcamp's regiment. He was in active service about five weeks in Central Missouri, and was at Franklin, Jefferson City, and other places. He worked in St. Louis till 1875, and then came to Mt. Olive and started the first brick-yard ever in existence in that town. He has also followed to some extent the business of mining coal. He was married on the 19th of December, 1878, to Margareta Gerhards. His wife was born at Respel, Hanover, and came over to America in the year 1874. With considerable liberality, he has furnished for publication in this work an illustration which gives a representation of his brick-yard at Mt. Olive. He is known as an industrious, energetic and honest man, and a peaceful and good citizen. He is not a politician, and has had enough to do to attend to his own private business matters, but generally votes the republican ticket. He began life without any means on which to rely, except his own strength and industry, and has been obliged to work hard to succeed as well as he has. He possesses considerable enterprise, is still a man young in years, and will doubtless make his mark among the business men of Mt. Olive.

# BIRD TOWNSHIP.

BIRD township occupies the congressional Town 10 N., Range 8 W., and is bounded on the north by South Palmyra, on the east by Carlinville, on the south by Polk, and on the west by Western Mound township. It is drained in the north-west by Otter creek, through the centre by Lick creek and Bear creek, and the south-east by Silver creek.

Near the creeks there is some timber, and the land is undulating; but the greater part of the township is a beautiful prairie, now under a high state of cultivation. The farm buildings are good, and the farmers intelligent and enterprising. It is classed among the best townships of Macoupin county.

Of the first settlers within the limits of what is now Bird township, we may mention, Samuel Love, now a resident of section 7, who was born in Macoupin county in the year 1824, and is without doubt the oldest living native born citizen of the county; a portrait of the venerable pioneer is shown elsewhere in this work; G. M. McGinnis, a farmer on section 18; he was a native of Missouri, and became a resident of the county in 1829.

About the first settlers in the township were Green Lane on section 6, and a Mr. Boatman on the same section in the year 1830.

About the same time a man by the name of Mayberry "squatted" on the south side of Otter creek on section 6, where Boatman first settled. Boatman entered the land, and set Mayberry adrift. This caused much bad feeling between the two families and the settlers in the neighborhood, and more than one knock down sprang out of it. In reference to this matter, Lane and a man by the name of Odel had a misunderstanding, which led to a fight, in which Lane lost his upper lip, and Odel his eye. Odel was a squatter, and settled south of Bear creek, on section 22, about the year 1832. He left soon after the above occurrence. Peter Brown settled in the neighborhood of Charity. Isaac Moore, Mace Moore, Jerry Odel and John Smith came about 1834. Mr. Horatio Adams settled on section 4 about 1832; the Adams living in the township at the present day are descendants of his. In the spring of 1834 James Husky settled on section 5, near the present residence of Thomas Joiner. He improved a large farm, and accumulated considerable property. He built the first brick house in this part of the county in the spring of 1835. He made the brick on his farm. The house stood on the road opposite the residence of Thomas Joiner. Mr. Husky lived the remainder of his life on the farm he improved. One year before a man whose name is now forgotten settled on Bear creek, near where the late George Denby lived. He was a "squatter," and did not remain long in the township.

About this time a man who had lately come from Ohio was going to Mr. Love's. He met an old bear and cubs near Love's place. He sprang to a tree to escape from bruin. Mr. Love's girls heard some one halloo. Love went to his rescue, and drove off the bear. The man was very happy to find himself released from his dangerous situation. After he recovered sufficiently from his fright, he and Love succeeded in catching two of the cubs, and tied their legs together, and threw them across the back of a horse to carry home. The next morning they killed the old bear. The friends were called in to Mr. Love's to eat bear meat, and have a good old-fashioned time. The first settler in the south-east part of the township was Mr. Gates, about the year 1834.

James Husky and Lewis Edwards settled on the north side of the township about 1832 Wm. A. Brown on section 3 came to the county in 1832. He was a Virginian.

John Wheeler, who lives on section 7, is a native of Kentucky, and became a resident of the township in 1834. The same year William Wheeler, who lives on section 8, became a resident of the county; he was from Indiana. Thomas Leach, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a resident of section 29, came to the county in 1835. In 1834 Wm. J. Bates, a native of Tennessee, became a resident of the county, and now lives on section 22.

Rev. James Solomon, now a resident of this township, and one of the pioneers of the county, is a native of North Carolina, and came with his father, Judge Lewis Solomon, Sr., and family, to this county in the year 1827, and first settled in North Palmyra township.

George W. Arnett, who lives on section 9, is a native of Tennessee, and came to the county in 1834. Wm. Morfoot on section 35 is a native of this county, and was born in the year 1833.

R. H. Barrick lives on section 22, and is a native of Kentucky; became a resident here in 1836. Thomas Joiner, a Kentuckian by birth, came to the county in 1842. He has a fine, improved farm on section 3. Among those of Yorkshire, England, we find the name of Robert Whiteley, who came to the county in 1844. He has one of the best farms in the township.

Among the sons of old Kentucky, we find the name of John Kissinger. He is one of the largest farmers of the township, and came here in 1846. John H. Brown is a native of Knox county, Tennessee; became a resident of Macoupin county in 1838. While Germany has given up so many of her noble sons to the United States, Macoupin county very fortunately has received a few; and of the well-to-do farmers of Bird township, F. Reineke, who came in 1849, and now lives on section 31, well deserves mention.

Joseph Bird, the gentleman from whom the township derives its name, is a native of Pennsylvania; came here in 1851. He is not only one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the township, but also of the county.

The first church building was erected by the Methodists, about 1836, on the old Husky place. The congregation at one time was very large.

The first preacher was Dr. Vance, who preached there as well as in other parts of the county for a number of years. The first school was taught in the church-building.

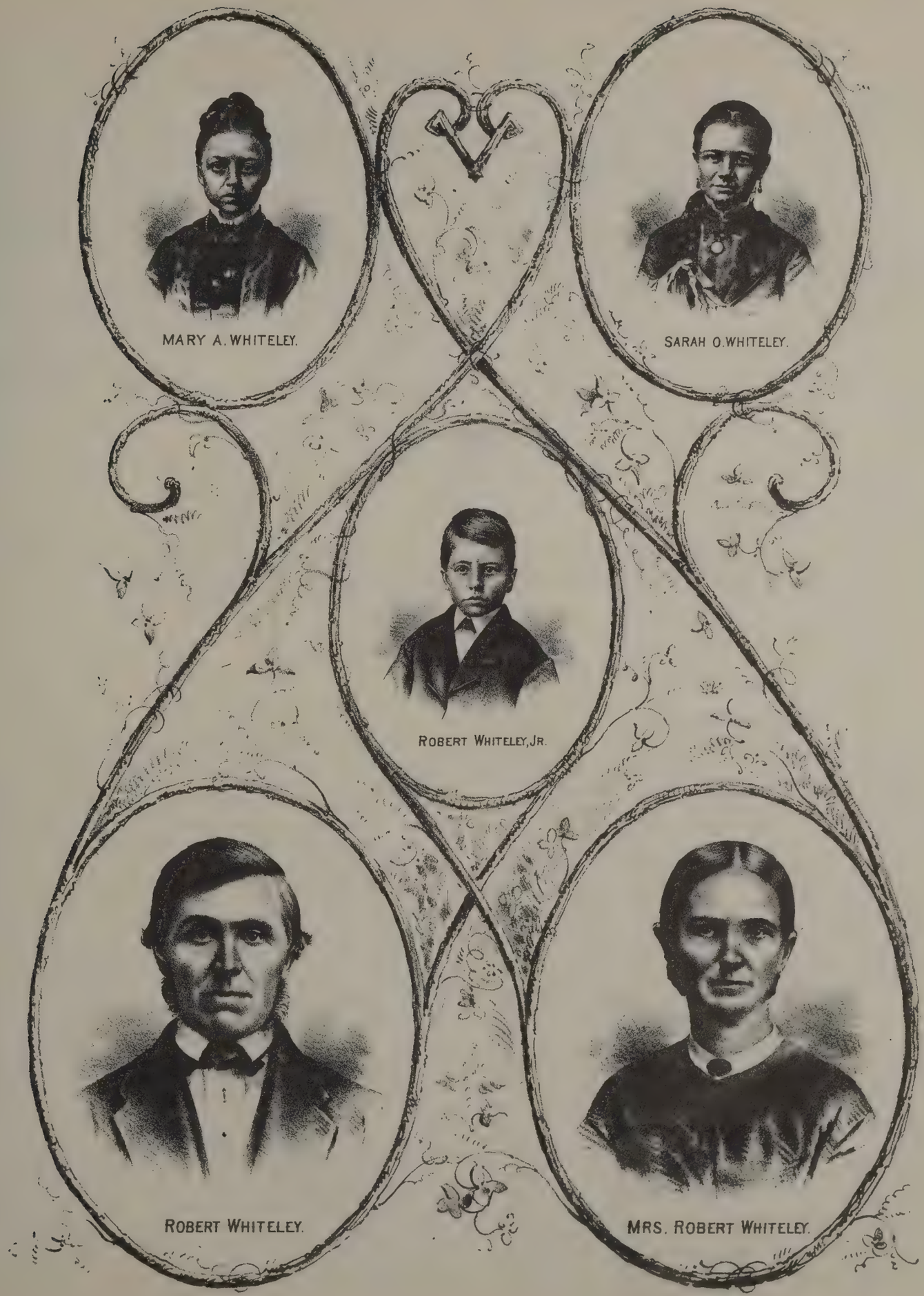
*The First Marriage* was Robert McGregory to Lucinda Edwards in the year 1833.

*The First Physician* was Dr. Lightfoot, who remained for some time. He left for the west years ago.

The only manufactory of any kind in the township was a blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop built in 1859 by C. E. Masters, who is still carrying on the business.

To give the valuation of the property, as reported by the assessor of 1879, we copy the following: Acres of improved lands, 18,650; value, $143,909; acres of unimproved lands, 4,394; value, $12,278: total value of lands, $156,187. Horses, 727; value, $12,032: cattle, 1,548; value, $11,738: mules, 110; value, $2,133: sheep, 805; value, $679: hogs, 2,837; value, $1,567: carriages and wagons, 251; value, $1,917; 167 watches and clocks, 95 sewing machines, 3 pianos, 31 organs. Total value of personal property, $43,241.

We also annex the list of officers of the township since township organization:


MARY A. WHITELEY.
SARAH O. WHITELEY.
ROBERT WHITELEY, JR.
ROBERT WHITELEY.
MRS. ROBERT WHITELEY.

*Supervisors.*—Samuel L. Loveless, elected in 1871; re-elected in 1872. John Craggs, elected in 1873. J. F. Culp, elected in 1875. J. H. Arnett, elected in 1876. Henry Craggs, elected in 1877. Samuel L. Loveless, elected in 1878. George W. Arnett, elected in 1879. [Not represented in 1874.]

*Town Clerks.*—James F. Culp, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. J. H. Arnett, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874 and 1875. J. Waters, elected in 1876. J. H. Arnett, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878 and 1879.

*Assessors.*—Geo. W. Arnett, elected in 1871. Z. Waters, elected in 1872. G. W. Arnett, elected in 1873. E. P. Deeds, elected in 1874. A. D. Comer, elected in 1875. L. Johnson, elected in 1876. P. L. Arnett, elected in 1877. A. D. Comer, elected in 1878. J. W. Wills, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—John W. Wills, elected in 1871. G. W. Arnett, elected in 1872. P. C. Waters, elected in 1873. J. W. Lumpkin, elected in 1874. J. Maize, elected in 1875. G. W. Arnett, elected in 1876. F. M. Bates, elected in 1877. G. Duckles, elected in 1878. E. Denby, Jr., elected in 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization: John Waters and Henry Craggs, elected in 1871. M. C. Carr and J. W. Lumpkin, elected in 1873. J. C. Waters, elected in 1876. J. W. Lumpkin and R. H. Barrick, elected in 1877.

*Constables since Township Organization.*—W. C. Carr and Abe Woods, elected in 1871. J. M. Moore, elected in 1872. J. M. Moore and W. F. M. Rogers, elected in 1873. E. C. Lorence, elected in 1874. C. C. Courtney and J. Raffurty, elected in 1877. D. C. Bricker, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Robert Whiteley, Joseph Bird, O. Miller; 1872, Joseph Bird; 1873, B. F. Selsbey; 1874, Robert Whiteley; 1875, John Kesinger; 1876, Samuel Comer; 1877, Robert Whiteley; 1878, Thomas Joiner; 1879, Samuel Comer.

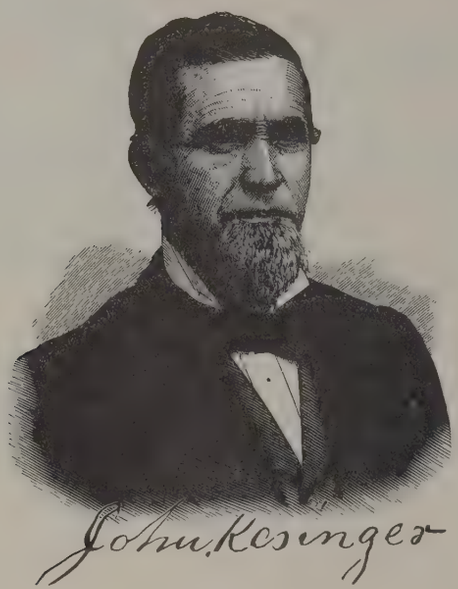
# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## J. H. ARNETT

Was born in Bird township, Macoupin county, Illinois, September 28th, 1838. Thomas Arnett, his father, was a native of North Carolina. The family is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal English. Thomas Arnett removed from North Carolina and settled in Overton county, Tennessee, where he remained until 1834, when the family removed to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county, where they remained one year, and then came to Macoupin county and settled in section 18, town 10, range 8. He bought land there and remained two years, and then moved to section 20. In 1850 he purchased school lands in section 16, and removed there and remained until his death, which occurred February 24th, 1874. He married Elizabeth Reeder, who was a native of Tennessee. She died in 1864. There were twelve children, five of whom have survived the parents,—four sons and one daughter, all of whom are residents of Macoupin county, except William, who is a school teacher, and at present is in Lake county, Oregon. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work on the farm, and attending the common schools in the winter season. In 1863 he in company with his brother William and a man by the name of Gilmore, crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining, at which he continued for several years. He returned home *via* New York. After his arrival at home he purchased the farm on which he now resides. On the 21st of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Mary Mills. She was born in Macoupin county. Her parents are natives of England. Harrison is the maiden name of the grandmother of Mr. Arnett. She was closely related to Wm. H. Harrison, President of the United States. In politics Mr. Arnett is a democrat. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, and since that time he has been a strong adherent of the party. He has held the office of town clerk since the organization of the county under township organization. He was also elected justice of the peace in 1868, an office he held for several years. He is the father of three children, two girls and one boy.

## ROBERT WHITELEY.

Among the many prominent foreign-born citizens, and leading farmers of Macoupin county, stands the name of Robert Whiteley. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on the river Ouse, fifteen miles from the city of York, in August, 1819. The Whiteleys are an old family in England. The homestead has been in their name for over five hundred years, and still continues in their name. Robert Whiteley, his father, was twice married. The mother of Robert died while he was quite young. By the first marriage there were two children, and by the last three. Ann, the sister of Robert, is married to William Thompson, and is a resident of Marysville, California. Robert is the oldest son. In 1844 he came to America, and landed in New Orleans, and came up the river to St. Louis, and from there to Alton, and then to Chesterfield, where he stopped with Captain Gelder. He stayed with the captain from spring until the following fall, when he hired to Mr. Rocklington, with whom he remained for two years, receiving one hundred dollars per year. After this he went to New Orleans, and spent the winter in draying. During the hot summer months he came north, and worked upon a farm, returning in the fall to New Orleans. He continued thus for seven years. He found the draying business in New Orleans very lucrative. In 1852 he went to work upon his farm that he had purchased the year before. He put in a crop that year, and in the spring of 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Morris. She was a native of Macoupin county. Ten children were born to them, three of whom are now living. His wife died December, 1869. The place he purchased in 1851 originally contained two hundred and sixty-five acres, to which he has added two hundred more, making in all over four hundred acres of as fine improved land as there is in Macoupin county. He also raises stock, and has been very successful in his dealings in that direction. He was raised in the Presbyterian faith. He is a republican in politics. In the community where he has long resided none are more respected than Robert Whiteley. He is a large-hearted, free-handed English gentleman, whose acquaintance it is a genuine pleasure to make, as the writer of this article can testify.




AMONG the many prominent and leading agriculturists of Macoupin county stands the name of John Kesinger. He was born in Hart county, Kentucky, March 27th, 1825. His father, Lynn Kesinger, named so after a river and also a great hunter who was lost on the river, was also a native of the same state. Solomon Kesinger, his father, and grandfather of the present sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed with his father's family to Kentucky, a short time after the state was admitted into the Union. Solomon, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Rhine, in Germany. He came to America when eighteen years of age. There were two brothers who came over, and from them have sprung a numerous family. Lynn Kesinger married Betsey Peebles. She is a native of South Carolina, but was reared in Kentucky, and was married to Mr. Kesinger while a resident of that state. Her mother's name was Welmoth Owens, and she was a native of South Carolina. John Peebles, the grandfather, was born in England. He was a soldier of the revolution. The Owens were also of English and Scotch ancestry. There were born to Lynn and Betsey Kesinger ten children, seven of whom are living. Lynn Kesinger left Kentucky on the 15th of November, 1847, and came to Illinois and settled in Macoupin county, four miles west of Chesterfield, where he remained one year, when he removed to Bird township, where he resides with his son. He is yet a hale, hearty man, although in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His wife also lives with her son John.

The subject of our sketch spent a small portion of his younger years in the subscription schools of his native state, and the balance of the time was employed in cultivating tobacco, which was the principal product of that section of Kentucky, as it was exchanged for all the necessaries of life. He remained at home until October, 1845. He was then twenty-one years of age, and determined to go out in the world and do for himself. He left his native state and came to Illinois, and into Chesterfield township, where he found work in a saw-mill. He was a stout, rugged young man, possessed of a fine physical frame, capable of almost any amount of endurance. He worked all through the following winter in the saw-mill, and received as compensation ten dollars per month and board. His uncle, Simpson Cherry, was the proprietor of the mill. At the end of four months he went to Morgan county, in this state, and worked on a farm, for which he received twelve dollars a month. The next fall he returned on a visit to Kentucky, and remained but six weeks, when he came back to Macoupin county and engaged with Daniel L. Peebles to superintend his farm, for which he received sixteen dollars per month. He remained with Mr. Peebles until August, 1848. During the time he was with Mr. Peebles he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and lay for six weeks in an extremely critical condition. During his sickness he made the more intimate acquaintance and found out the gentle and amiable qualities of Mrs. Peebles, who like an angel ministered, nursed, and took care of him when he was lying helpless on his bed of pain. The friendship then formed ripened into love, and they were married December 16th, 1848. She was the daughter of Horatio and Cynthia Adams. Her former husband, Jesse H. Peebles, died eighteen months after their marriage. By this marriage there was one child, a boy, whose name is Horatio B. The fruits of the latter marriage have been nine children, six boys and three girls. Their names are Preston, Charles E., Harriet (wife of Cicero Solomon), Cynthia A. (wife of James Sells), Manford H., William Solomon, Loretta, John P., and Manning Kesinger.

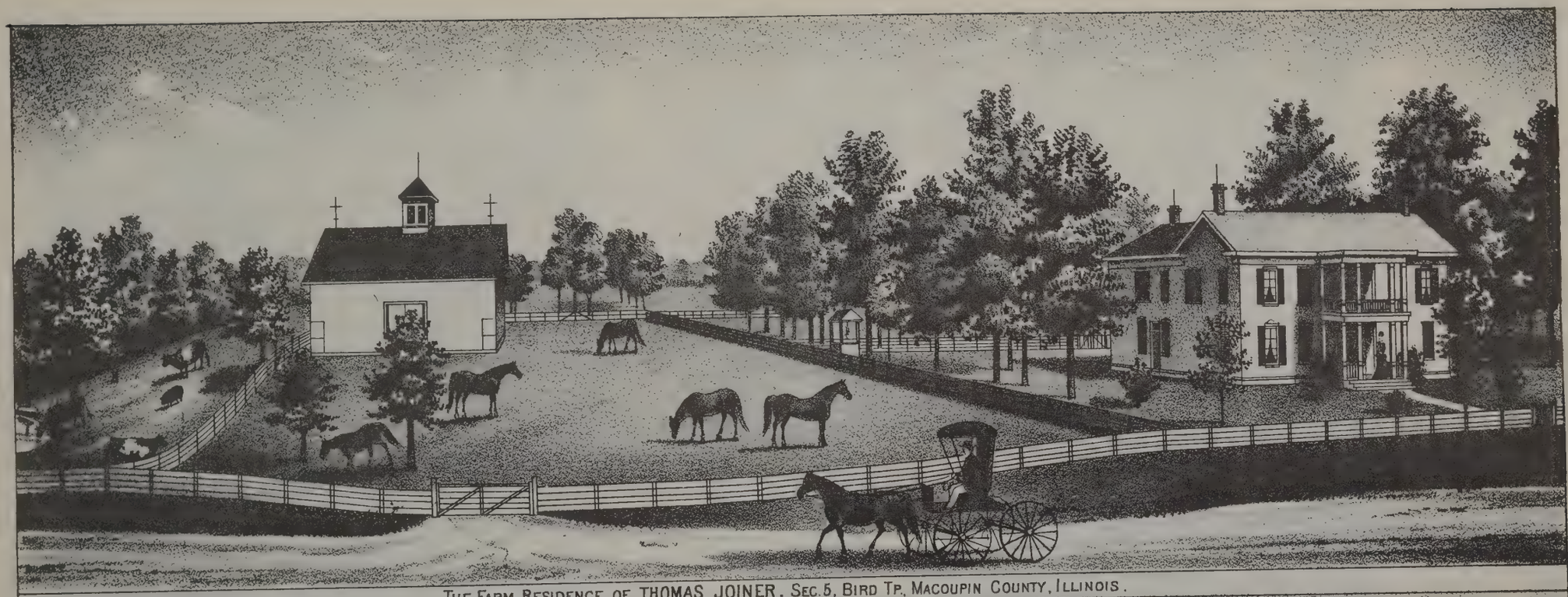
After his marriage he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 16, Bird township, and moved into a little log-house that sat in the high grass. It was a very common log house, with cracks wide enough through which came the rude blasts of winter, and the snow would often lay thick upon the floors in the morning. It was a rough beginning; but both he and his wife were possessed of that kind of spirit necessary to brave the hardships and discomforts of life in those days in order to get a start in the world. His wife died Nov. 20th, 1878. She was a fond and patient wife, a kind and gentle mother, and a true helpmeet. Mr. Kesinger remained on section sixteen for fourteen years, when he moved south to a farm, where he remained a short time. He then moved again to a farm in the same section, where he remained for some years, and still to another farm, where he remained twelve years, and in the spring of 1876 moved to the place where he now resides, and where he expects to remain the balance of his days. He has the entire section, thirteen, and eighty acres in section fourteen. All of it has been the accumulation of his own toil and industry. He started in life unaided; in fact, all of his worldly possessions when he came to Illinois consisted of a horse, two suits of clothes, and two dollars and fifty cents in money. Both he and his late lamented wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics he is a pronounced democrat. He voted for James K. Polk for President in 1844, and since that time has given his adhesion to the party of his first choice, and voted the ticket without scratch or blemish. He is also a consistent member of the Ancient Order of Masons.

Mr. Kesinger is a large, warm-hearted, and kind gentleman. He has hosts of friends wherever he is known. His character for strict honesty and fair dealing with his fellow-men is well known. The word of John Kesinger is just as good as his bond, and both are number one in the scale of excellence in Macoupin county.

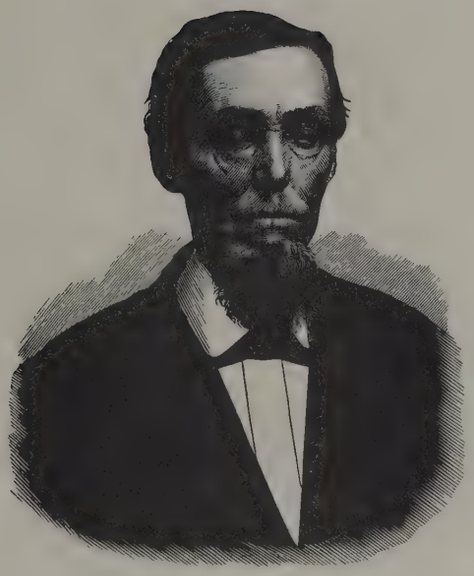
THE STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE -OF- R.W. HUDDLESTUN, SEC. 35. BRUSHY MOUND TP, MACOUPIN CO, ILL.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF JOHN KESINGER, SEC. 13, BIRD TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

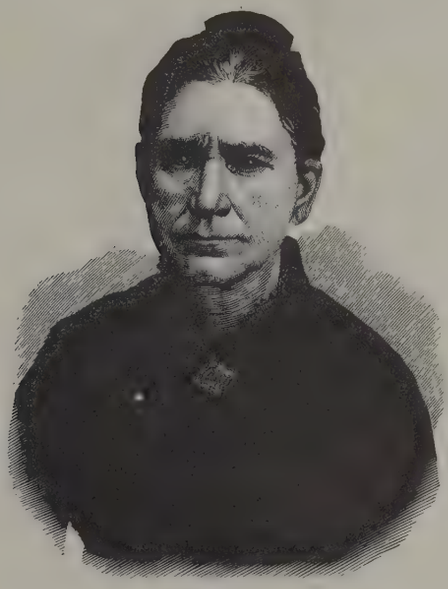


THE FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS JOINER, SEC. 5, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF WM M. CHILES, SEC. 12, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.



THOMAS JOINER.



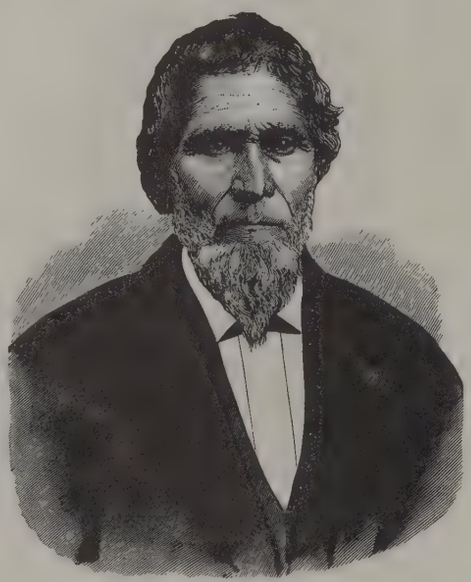
MARTHA JOINER.

THOMAS JOINER

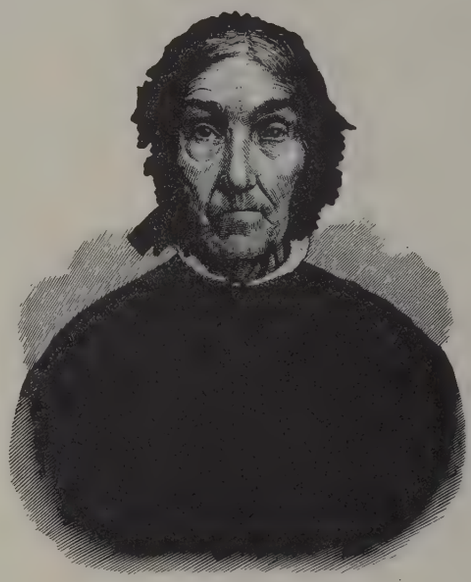
Was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, March 7th, 1821. George Joiner, his father, was a native of Virginia. The parental ancestry is of English and Scotch origin. George Joiner married Polly Pullem. She was also from Virginia. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1825 he left Kentucky and came to Illinois, and settled in Jacksonville, Morgan county. That city contained then two cabins. He remained there about ten years, when he died. The wife and mother of Thomas survived him, and came to Macoupin county, and then removed to Logan county, where she died in 1855, at the residence of her son, William Joiner.

There were seven children in the family, six of whom have survived the parents, four girls and two boys, all of whom live in Macoupin county, except Nancy, wife of Thomas Daggert, now a resident of Kansas. In the pioneer days of Illinois there were few schools, consequently Mr. Joiner had poor opportunities for receiving an education. The early settlers of Illinois were more concerned in getting that which supplied life and contributed to their bodily comfort than they were about getting book-learning, as they termed it. Schools came in due season as the country settled up. The Joiner family remained in Morgan county until 1842, when they came to Macoupin, and settled in what is now known as Palmyra township. Here the subject of our sketch remained until 1864. During the progress of the Mexican war, Thomas enlisted in Captain Weatherford's company of Morgan county. The company rendezvoused at Alton, where they were mustered into the service. Captain Weatherford was elected Lieut. Col. of the regiment, and Captain Wyatt, of Franklin, was made captain of company "G" 1st regiment, Illinois volunteers, Col. Hardin commanding. The regiment was attached to Gen. Wool's brigade, and became a part of the forces under command of Gen. Taylor. The regiment participated in the hard-fought battle of Buena Vista. The subject of our sketch was wounded in the leg in that battle, and he carries the ball there yet as a souvenir of the enemy's regard. His enlistment expired July, 1847, when he returned home to Macoupin county and engaged in farming. In June, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Pullem. She is a native of Madison county, Kentucky but was a resident of Palmyra township at the time of her marriage. Her father came to Illinois about the year 1820, or soon after the state was admitted into the union. Seven children have been born to them; three only are now living.

Mr. Joiner remained in North Palmyra until November, 1864, when he sold out his farm and removed to Bird township, where he purchased 260 acres of land in section 5, and built his present large and commodious residence. He has added considerable more acres to his original purchase. He and his inestimable wife are both members of the M. E. church. He was formerly an old line whig in politics, but at the formation of the republican party, he joined that organization, and has been a warm supporter of its principles ever since. This in brief is an outline of the life of Thomas Joiner. He started in life poor, but by hard work he has made himself comfortable, and is now in possession of enough of this world's goods to make his life and that of his wife's pleasant and peaceful as they journey together down the vale of years. Mr. Joiner is respected by his neighbors and friends as an upright citizen.



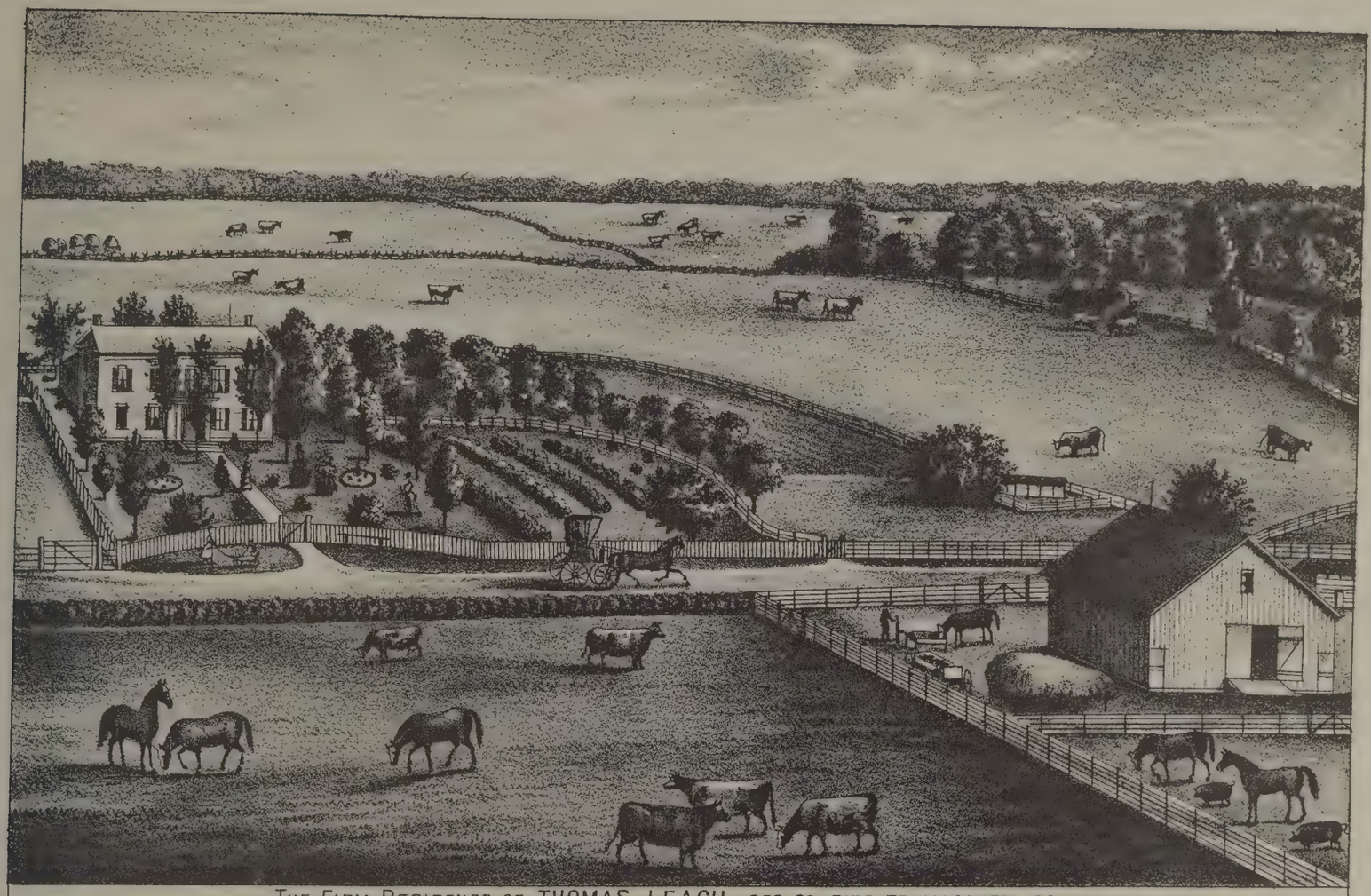
JOHN WHEELER.



MRS. JOHN WHEELER.

## JOHN WHEELER

Was born in Mason county, Kentucky, four miles from Maylick, September 16th, 1806. Benjamin Wheeler, his father, was born in Virginia, June 4th, 1782. John Wheeler, his father, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Virginia, and was a personal friend of George Washington. He was a soldier of the revolution, and fought four years to free his country from British rule. His brother Joseph was also a soldier of the revolution, and was a noted man in that memorable struggle, and one upon whom Gen. Washington personally called when he wanted a brave and cautious man to undertake some perilous enterprise. It is related that on one occasion, Gen. Washington called upon him to pick off a British officer, who was viewing and spying the camp. Notwithstanding the distance was great, Joseph Wheeler leveled his trusty rifle, fired, and laid the proud Briton low in the dust. Three days after this incident, brave Joe Wheeler was shot by the enemy. Gen. Washington personally superintended his burial. The Wheeler family come from a patriotic and fighting stock. The family contains the heroes of three wars. The family emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, about 1790, where the old revolutionary hero died. Benjamin Wheeler, the father, remained in Kentucky until 1825, when he removed to Claremont county, Ohio, where he stayed until 1832. Then he came to Rush county, Indiana, and in 1834, came to Illinois and settled in Pike county, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 26th, 1840. He married Mary McCarter. She was a native of Virginia, she died October 14th, 1840. There were four sons and three daughters, of whom John Wheeler, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. He married Mary Camerer on the 28th of August, 1828. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 22d, 1803. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have passed the time allotted to man to live, yet they are hale and hearty, and bid fair to live many years. In 1833 John Wheeler came to Illinois, and stopped in Greene county, where he remained until the following spring, when he entered land in what is now known as Bird township, Macoupin county. Here he made a home, and has resided up to the present time. The names of his children are William, Barbara A., Francis Marion, Huldah and Calvin Wheeler. All are married and have families growing up about them. Mr. Wheeler is an old Jacksonian democrat. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and since that time has been a firm believer in the teachings of the democratic party. He is now enjoying the fruits of former years of toil, and self-denial in being able, in his declining years, to lead a life of leisure and comfort. And thus we close the record of one of the old and industrious citizens of Macoupin county.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS LEACH, SEC. 32, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK REINEKE, SEC. 31, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

## JAMES W. LUMPKIN

Was born in Bird township, Macoupin county, November 15th, 1836. John Lumpkin, his father, was a native of Kings and Queens county, Virginia, and was born in 1808. The Lumpkins are of English descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal Scotch. John Lumpkin married Emily A. Raffurty, a native of Kentucky. He moved with his brother William to Jefferson county, Kentucky, about the year 1815. He afterwards moved to Davis county. In 1835 he came to Illinois, and settled in section thirty-one, town ten, range eight, Macoupin county, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 15th of February, 1879. He was a brick mason by trade, and followed it at such times of the year as he could spare from labor on his farm. He laid the foundations of the old court-house that stood in the public square in Carlinville. His wife died June 1st, 1876. There were but two children born to John and Emily A. Lumpkin, one boy and a girl. The girl died in infancy. The subject of our sketch is the sole survivor of the family. Both the father and mother were members of the Baptist Church, the father being a deacon for many years. James W., spent his boyhood days in the schools of his native township, and attended the select schools in Chesterfield. When at the age of nineteen years he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, where he remained one year, then returned home and went to work upon the farm. On the 22d of December, 1857, he was married to Miss Elzina Bates, daughter of James and Martha Bates. Mrs. Lumpkin was born in Macoupin county. Her parents were natives of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and came to Illinois in 1833. Two children, a boy and a girl, have been the fruits of this union. Their names are Clement J., and Mattie E. Lumpkin. Both Mr. Lumpkin and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860. In his township he has held various offices.

He was elected justice of the peace; in which office he remained for twelve years. He has also been collector of his town since the county has been under township organization. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and has been the presiding officer of the Chesterfield Lodge, No. 445, for the past five years. His name has been used before the county democratic conventions for county offices. In 1868 his friends presented him for sheriff, and in 1876 for circuit clerk, and in 1877 for county clerk, but they failed to secure for him the nomination. In any of these he would bring intelligence, honesty, and reflect credit upon his constituency. The greater portion, in fact all of his life has been passed upon the farm or in stock-raising and dealing, in all of which he has been successful.

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## JOHN W. WILLS,

Is a native-born citizen of Macoupin county. He first saw the light of day in Palmyra township, July 31st, 1839. Elijah Wills, his father, was a native of North Carolina. His father emigrated to Kentucky when Elijah was yet young. The father, John W., married Decilla Solomon, a member of the Solomon family of this county. She was also born in North Carolina, but grew to womanhood in Kentucky. Twelve children were born to them, seven of whom survived the parents.

Elijah Wills emigrated to Illinois in 1829, and settled in Morgan county. He made one or two improvements there, and then sold out and came to Macoupin county, where he made also some improvements. He afterward removed to and entered land in Sec. 6, South Palmyra township, where he remained for a number of years, and then went to Texas, and after a short time returned to Macoupin county; purchased land, remaining on it two years. Sold out and returned to Texas; stayed there three or four months. Came to Macoupin again and remained until 1867, when he again disposed of his property and removed to Southwest Missouri, where he died about two years later. His wife survived him; she was born in 1801. She died in California in 1875 at the residence of her eldest son, Thomas Wills. John W's. boyhood days were spent in working upon the farm, and a small portion of the time in the common schools of his native county. He also spent considerable time in hunting. In his younger years game was very plentiful, and John, like his father, was very fond of hunting, nor has he forgotten it now in his maturer years. He takes his annual hunt regularly, but is forced, from the scarcity of game in his old favorite resorts, to make trips to the swamps of Arkansas, where game of all kind that delights the enthusiastic hunter abounds.

He was married on the 25th of November, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Uriah and Sally Smith. The Smiths are natives of North Carolina. They are among the oldest settlers of Macoupin county. They came here in 1828. After his marriage, John W., went to work upon land that he had leased. On the 10th of March, 1864, he moved to Sec. 19, T. 10, R. 8, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and to which he has added considerable more. He attended strictly to the business of farming until he was elected treasurer of the county. In politics, Mr. Wills is most soundly indoctrinated in the tenets and principles of the democratic party. He is a believer in its principles as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas and the leaders of to-day. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and since that time has been a strong adherent of the party. His intelligence and constancy has received at different times suitable and honorable recognition from his party. In 1871 he was elected the first township collector under the township organization. In 1873 he was nominated for the office of county treasurer by the democratic party, in convention assembled, and in November following, was elected, although there was a determined effort made by the opposition to defeat him. In 1875 he again received the nomination at the hands of his party, but was defeated owing to the union of the regular republicans independents, or greenbackers, who united upon L. B. Corbin, who was elected by a small majority. While in the capacity of treasurer, he conducted the financial affairs of the county in the most satisactory manner, and his accounts were always square. It can be truthfully said that no man ever occupied the office who gave it more attention, or who was prompted more by a desire to use the county finances in the interests of the whole people, and for the good of the whole county, than John W. Wills. He is the happy father of four interesting children, all of whom are yet beneath the paternal roof.

He is a live, energetic man, full of western push and enterprise, and keenly alive to any enterprise that has for its object the increase of the material wealth of old Macoupin.

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## JOHN H. BROWN

Was born in East Tennessee, Knox county, May 6th, 1826. His father, Francis G. Brown, was born in West Virginia, January 8, 1802. He emigrated with his mother to East Tennessee about the year 1810. His father, and grandfather of John H., was born in Ireland, but came with his father's family to America when he was but six weeks old. Francis G. married Mary Bell. She was a native of Knox county, Tennessee. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are yet living. The father of the present sketch emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois in 1838, and settled on section 4 in Bird township, where he raised a crop, and in November of the same year purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 18, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to the village of Chesterfield, where he died October 15th, 1878. The wife and mother of John H. died in 1864. John H. is the eldest son, and the second in the family. In his youth he had limited opportunities for receiving an education. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age. On the 20th of September, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Husky, daughter of James and Rhoda Husky. They were natives of Alabama, and emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled on section 5 in Bird township. James Husky died in September, 1845, and his wife in 1855. There have been six children born to John H. and Martha E. Brown, three of whom are living. Rossetta, the eldest, is the wife of F. M. Bates, a farmer, and resident of Bird township. Samuel Newton Brown, the son, also a farmer, and living in Western Mound township, and Daisey, the youngest child, who is at home.

John H. Brown has been a resident of Bird township for forty-one years, and in all that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and grazing. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass for President in 1848, and has voted with that party.

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## JOSEPH BIRD.

Prominent among the farmers, stock-raisers and business men of Macoupin county stands the name of Joseph Bird. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of May, 1828. His father, William Bird, was a native of the city of London, England. He married Mary Wilson, who was also a native of the same place. He emigrated to America in the year 1818.

In May, 1834, he came with his family to Illinois, and settled in Bluffdale, Greene county, where he died in October of the same year. Joseph, being the eldest son, was at an early age called upon to support himself and help provide for the family. He therefore had no opportunities for attending the schools or receiving such an education as falls to the lot of most boys of this country. During his boyhood he worked by the month, and assisted his mother on the farm. January the 9th, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Lasater; she was a native of Greene county, Illinois, and was born October 17th, 1833. Her parents were natives of Tennessee. After his marriage he rented for two years. In 1851 he came to Macoupin county and purchased 315 acres in section four, town ten, range eight, receiving some assistance from his mother. He has added tract after tract until at the present he is the possessor of (1026) ten hundred and twenty-six acres, and every acre of it has been acquired by active industry, united with shrewd common sense and good management. In August, 1879, he purchased the elegant residence, known as the Dubois property, in Carlinville, where he intends in the future to make his home.

In his family he has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living. His only son, Morris Edwin, died February 6th, 1878, in the 20th year of his age; he was a young man of great promise and gave evidence of future usefulness. His daughters, Carrie Isabel, Ida Alice, Mary Olive, and Daisy Mabel are yet at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bird are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Bird is a democrat, but his life has been too actively engaged to take much part in political matters. In the county where he has resided for nearly thirty years he is respected for his sterling qualities as an honest, upright and influential man. As an evidence of the respect in which he is held, it may be mentioned that the township of "Bird" was so named in honor of him at the time the county adopted the township organization act.

## SAMUEL LOVE.

It is with pleasure that we introduce to the readers of this book the oldest native-born citizen now living in Macoupin county. Samuel Love was born in what is now Palmyra township, March 7th, 1824. His father, John Love, was a native of Alabama, and came to Madison county, Illinois, in 1812. In 1813 he, in company with Seth Hodges, came up to Macoupin county and put in a crop, laid it by, and then returned to Madison county and brought up their families. Mr. Love thinks these two families were the first that settled in what is now known as Macoupin county. They were the pioneers that came here, and braved the hardships and paved the way for the future settlement of this part of the state. John Love married Cynthia Seymour, of Alabama. Two children were born to them before they left their native state. The journey to Illinois was made on horseback. When they arrived in the state they had but very little household goods, and only fifty cents in money. With this he commenced a new life, pioneering in the wilds of Illinois. His son, John Jefferson Love, was born April 19th, 1819. There were four boys and two girls born to them, none of whom are living except the subject of our sketch. John Love remained in Palmyra township until 1829, when he removed to Morgan county, where he stayed until 1835, when he sold out and removed to Greene county, where he died in 1844. His wife died in Morgan county about 1833. John Love was a stout, rugged man, with a strong constitution, and was peculiarly fitted by nature to endure the hardships and fatigues incident to the life of a pioneer. He and Seth Hodges almost lived and supported their families on the game in which the country abounded at that time.

Samuel Love remained with his father, going with him to Morgan and Greene counties. In 1842 he married Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Greene county; she died in 1848. In 1849, on the 1st day of March, he married Minerva Lasater. This union has been blessed by ten children, nine of whom are living. James Madison is married to Nora Vanasdell; and Mollie Lavina, is the wife of Mr. Charles Kesinger. The rest are at home.

Mr. Love has been a life-long democrat; he voted for Lewis Cass for President in 1848. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been a member since he was thirteen years of age.

In 1854 he moved back from Greene county to Macoupin county, where he purchased one hundred acres of land in Bird township, and remained there until 1865, when he sold out and moved a short distance north of his old place, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres, and where he has continued to reside up to the present time.

We would like here to recite some of the incidents of the pioneer life of the subject of our sketch if the space allotted us would allow it; but the story is so well told in the pioneer chapter of the history of this county, that it would be, at best, but repetition. We will therefore leave the old pioneer, with the hope that he may live for many years to come, and see his native state rise to the dignity of the first in the Union. He has already lived to see the change from a howling wilderness, where roamed the beast of the forest and the crafty red man; its broad prairies, where grew the long, rank grass, in which lay concealed the deadly serpent, to that of a broad, expansive country, whose surface is dotted over with farm-houses, the happy homes of thousands of honest yeomanry. Where was heard the dismal howl of the wolf or the cry of the cayote, now rises the cheerful song of the husbandman as he gathers the golden grain over the plains and hills; and through the vales, where roamed the deer, is now seen the lowing herds and fatted kine. All has changed, and in the life-time of the subject of our sketch.

## LIEUT. ARTHUR D. COMER

Was born January 24th, 1842, in Knox county, East Tennessee. His father was a native of Virginia. The Comers on the paternal side are of Scotch descent. Lavina Bell was the maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Tennessee. She died November 15th, 1874. Five children are living, the offspring of this marriage. Their names are Samuel, Elmira, wife of S. L. Loveless, Arthur D., Parthenia, wife of J. Q. Adams, and Addison. The father removed from Tennessee to Macoupin county in 1844, and rented land in Western Mound township. In 1854 he came into Bird township and purchased land, and has resided here ever since. He married again July 9th, 1877.

The subject of our sketch received his rudimentary education in the common schools of this county. When he was twenty years of age he started in life for himself. He put in a crop. The war broke out, and on the 5th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company "A," 122d regiment Illinois volunteers, Col. John I. Rinaker commanding. The regiment rendezvoused at camp Palmer, and from there were ordered to report to Columbus, Kentucky, and then were ordered to Trenton, Tennessee, where the regiment was brigaded and attached to the 16th Army Corps. The command proceeded to Jackson, and from there to Parker's Cross Roads, where the regiment engaged in its first battle, and lost heavily in men, killed and wounded. After the engagement the command returned to Jackson, then to Trenton, and from there to Corinth. The regiment participated in a number of battles, and was a part of the command that went after Price through Missouri, then back to Nashville, where they fought and annihilated Hood's army. He enlisted as a private soldier, and when the company was organized was elected fifth sergeant, and passed through all the grades to the first lieutenancy of the company, with the exception of the second lieutenancy.

He was with the regiment all the time it was in the service, and fought with his company at Mobile, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out August 5th, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois, having been in the service three years to a day. He then returned home and went to work on a farm, and in January, 1866, purchased one hundred and twenty acres in sections 22 and 23, Bird township, where he has remained ever since. On the 3d of September, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Peebles, daughter of C. H. and Nancy D. Peebles. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and the northern part of Tennessee. Four children have been born to them, one boy and three girls. Their names are Orrin D., Luella E., Mary H., and Geraldine Comer. Both he and his amiable wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Comer is a staunch republican. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1868, and ever since has been a strong adherent of that political organization. He has been elected assessor of this township for two terms.

SAMUEL LOVE.
THE OLDEST NATIVE BORN CITIZEN, NOW
LIVING IN THE COUNTY.

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF T. B. RICE, MEDORA, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. BROWN, SEC 18, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

# BUNKER HILL TOWNSHIP.

THE site of the present town of Bunker Hill was once a prairie, known in the early settlement of Macoupin county as Wolf ridge, from the fact that it was much frequented by wolves, and contained their dens and breeding places.

The earliest inhabitants of the country, of whom we have any knowledge, were the Peoria, Kickapoo and Winnebago Indians, who had a grand camping ground near the Creamery, north-east of Bunker Hill. On their journeyings north and south they were accustomed to stop here near a large spring of water. But with the advent of the white settlers the red men disappeared, and the last seen of them was in the year 1826, when the five wigwams which stood at the head of Wood river were pulled down and the savages left for a country farther west, where their haunts were less likely to be disturbed by the advance of civilization.

The first entry of land dates back to July 31st, 1827, when William Jones entered eighty acres in section 33. Howard Finley entered eighty acres in section 21, January 25th, 1830; and Alexander Conlee 160 acres in section 29, March 17th, 1830.

One of the earliest settlers of the township was John Cooper, a native of Tennessee, who built a house on the edge of the prairie, in section 28, a short distance west of where the railroad now runs. Cooper died in Madison county, and all vestiges of his pioneer cabin have long since disappeared.

In the year 1825, Howard Finley and Daniel Branscomb settled on the east side of the East Fork of Wood river. Finley was a Tennessecan. The second house which he built, and in which he lived for a number of years, was on the east half of the south-east quarter of section 21. He died in Greene county of this state. The year 1827 witnessed the coming of James Breden and his family.

Breden was the first justice of the peace in the township, and held that office for more than twenty years. Two sons, Wiley Breden and John F. Breden, and a daughter, the wife of Edward Baucon, are now living in the township. John F. Breden and his mother reside on the same place where James Breden settled. Simeon Jones was also an early settler of the township. He was born and raised in Madison county, his father having emigrated to this state at an early day. For a number of years Simeon Jones was school treasurer of the township. Jonathan L. Wood came in 1830. In the year 1830, also, Benjamin Davis and his sons, Jefferson, Isaac, Alfred and David Davis made a settlement in the north-west corner of the township. The Davis family was originally from North Carolina, but came to Illinois from Tennessee. James Wood, in 1831, settled the farm in section 30, now owned by his son, David Wood. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia. He had five sons, three of whom, Samuel, David B., and James E. Wood, are now living in the township. A Tennesseean, named William McPike, settled in section 30, in 1831, and died there after a residence of a number of years. Mrs. Millie Bayless and her sons, Reese, John, George, and Daniel Bayless, became residents of the township also in 1831. Reese Bayless and John Bayless were prominently connected with the old militia, Reese holding the position of colonel, and John that of adjutant. Both were in the Black Hawk war. In the vicinity of the Corneilson mound, or as it was sometimes called, "Tickey Mound," in section 29, the early settlers were Daniel Littrel, Alexander Conley, John Murphy and John Corneilson. Charles Collyer was also an early resident of the township, as were also Finley Jones and Moses Jones. John T. Wood came in 1831.

In the neighborhood of the Springfield road, settlements were made by William Wood, Isaac Wood, Alfred Wood, James Wood, Ephraim Wood, Anthony Linder, George Howland, Elijah Lincoln, Dr. Budden, Samuel Buell, and Charles Goodnight. The Woods had been raised in Madison county. Dr. Budden was the first physician to reside in the township. In 1833 the town of LINCOLN was laid out two miles to the south of Bunker Hill, on the present farm of J. V. Hopper, by Messrs. Tuttle and Lincoln, but a log-cabin and a frame house marked the farthest progress to which the town ever attained.

A post-office was established in 1833, and called "Lincoln," and Anthony Linder was appointed post-master. He was succeeded by Mr. Cook. Samuel Buell took charge of the office in 1837, and in November of the same year the post-office was transferred to Bunker Hill. Josiah Richards acted as assistant post-master. Nathaniel Phillips was the first post-master appointed after the removal of the office to Bunker Hill. There has been a post-office at Woodburn since 1837.

On the east side of Wood river, in section 33, the first mill in the township, propelled by ox power, was put in operation by Moses Jones. Dr. Budden erected another mill soon afterward, on the prairie, about a mile south-west of Bunker Hill. The first school-house in the township stood on section 21, and was afterward moved to section 22. Mr. Richardson was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by Josiah B. Harris. About 1831 a school-house was built on section 20, on land belonging to John T. Wood. John Wilson, Jesse Wood, and Aaron Leyerl[illegible]re also early school teachers in the township.

In the school-house which stood on section 21, the first sermon was preached in the township by Elder William Jones. He was a member of the Baptist denomination, with which a great part of the early settlers of the township were connected Elder Alexander Conley was the first minister to reside in the township. The Rev. Mr. Gimlin was another of the pioneer "Hard Shell" Baptist preachers. The first church was build by the "Hard Shell" Baptists, and stood on section 33. The second was the Congregational church at Woodburn. The first couple married in this township were Finley Jones and Mary Conley; and the second Daniel Branscomb and a Miss Gregg. John Finley was the first child born.

The assessors books for 1879 show the following facts concerning Bunker Hill township:

Acres improved land, 20,516; value, $138,184: acres unimproved lands, 2,359; value $5,799: total value of lands, $143,983: vaiue of lots, $69,254. Horses, 668; value, $10,581; cattle, 1,312; value, $9,767; mules, 90; value, $4,496; sheep, 557; value, $559; hogs, 1,422; value, $1,207; carriages and

wagons, 365; value, $4,130; 455 watches and clocks; 209 sewing machines; 55 pianos; 45 organs. Total value of personal property, 65,017.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The officers, since the adoption of township organization, have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—J. T. Pennington, elected in 1871; William Love, elected in 1872; F. W. Cross, elected in 1873, and, by re-election, served until 1878; Samuel Smalley, elected in 1878; P. C. Huggins, elected in 1879, and is the present incumbent.

*Town Clerks.*—Edward H. Davis, elected in 1871; E. Harlan, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. E. H. Davis, elected in 1877; E. Harlan, elected in 1878; J. F. Cummings, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—August Stoldt, elected in 1871; J. M. Wood, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; J. Kates, elected in 1874, and by re-election continued to hold the office up to 1879.

*Collectors.*—Chas. A. Herb, elected in 1871; A. Stoldt, elected in 1872; T. L. Spangenberg, elected in 1873; H. Bartels, elected in 1874; J. Flanagan elected in 1875; J. A. Merrifield, elected in 1876; E. B. Duncan, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878; J. Hanlon, elected in 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization; T. F. E. Wiederhold and E. S. Wiliams, elected in 1871; T. F. E. Weiderhold and R. H. Wood, elected in 1873; R. H. Wood, and T. J. Vandorn, elected in 1877; W. Carson, elected in 1878.

*Constables since township organization*—E. B. Duncan and Herman Bartels, elected in 1871; T. Larmer and E. B. Duncan, elected in 1873; C. Bentley and M. Phillips, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, William Love; David B. Wood, W. A. Burton; 1872, Wm. Beard; 1873, J. G. Benner, Edward Burton; 1874, Frederick A. Meineke; 1875, John R. Meldrum; 1876, Phillip H. Scheldt; 1877, John Goodwin; 1878, John A. Davis, Henry Burton; 1879, John B. McPherson, R. O. Wood, Byron Shook.

The oldest town in Bunker Hill township is

### WOODBURN.

It received its name from members of the Wood family, who were early settlers in the vicinity. The town was laid out in 1834, by B. F. Edwards; Benjamin Stephenson was the surveyor.

The first dwelling-house in the town was erected by Rev. Eljiah Dodson. He was a pioneer Baptist preacher; he was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1800, and came to Macoupin county in 1835. He died in 1859. He was pastor of Baptist Churches at Edwardsville, Belleville, Winchester, Bunker Hill, and other places. Mr. Dodson moved into his dwelling April 5th, 1835. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Dodson, was the first woman to live in the town; she died in October, 1877. A store was erected by E. J. Miner, before the completion of Mr. Dodson's house. Daniel Luttrel built in 1835; also Enos Grandy; and the same year Dr. Edwards, in order to prepare for convenience of the traveling public built a tavern. James and Wm. Hamilton were the first landlords. Many of the first buildings were erected by James and Robert R. Tompkins, who came to the place Feb. 13th, 1835, from Virginia. In 1836 Dr. Edwards and John Adams commenced building here the first steam mill in the county, but before they completed it they sold their interest to Moses Jones, who afterwards sold to Mudge, who finished the saw mill part of it. In 1841, T. J. Van Dorn bought the mill and put in a large engine and two run of burrs. Some time previous to 1840 Daniel Luttrell built a mill for grinding corn, the motive power being horses, mules, oxen or anything that could be hitched to it. This was a big thing for a large section of the county, but was soon laid aside when Van Dorn's steam mill got into operation. About 1837 the Perry Brothers built and operated a blacksmith shop, but whether they or Alfred Davis were the first blacksmiths cannot now be ascertained with certainty.

The first church organized was the Baptist church, June 24th, 1835, with eleven members; the pulpit was supplied by Elders Starkweather and Dodson for about one year when Elder Dodson was settled as first regular pastor. March 15th, 1842, the church took steps toward building a house of worship, and completed the same in 1843. In 1867 an addition was built surmounted by a steeple in which was hung a bell. After several preliminary meetings, the first of which was held Dec. 29th, 1837, the Congregational church was organized March 25th, 1838, with about 40 members and the Rev. Robert Blake as pastor, who served until his death, March 21st, 1842. In 1838 the congregation built a house, which was used for many years as a place of worship for the different denominations; also for school purposes and as a town hall, being the only public hall until the Baptist church was built in 1843. In it was organized the first Sabbath-school of the place in 1843, deacon E. B. Godard, superintendent. They built their present house of worship in 1853. The earliest records of the Methodist church are lost, but it was probably organized about 1838. In 1850 the Methodists built the present house of worship. About 1858 the Christians organized a church and built a house. The Seventh-Day Adventist's church was organized in 1868, and occupied the house built by the Christians.

Dec. 11th, 1843, was organized the first permanent Bible Society in the county. The meeting for organization was held at the Congregational Church, Deacon Justus Rider, president and Deacon Wm. Bailey secretary.

The old church building was used for school purposes, but in 1852 the school trustees, with some of the principal citizens, took steps to build a school-house. To raise the necessary amount by taxation was slow work, as the per cent. was limited by law. But the people were equal to the emergency, and appointed R. R. Tompkins, Henry Burton and A. L. Sturges a building committee, put on as heavy a tax as they could, and raised the rest within two days by subscription.

In the year 1836, Moore and Kellum, laid off over eighty acres in town lots as an addition to the town of Woodburn, giving a large block as a public square.

The mail route between Alton and Carlinville, ran through Woodburn, and William and James Hamilton were the first mail contractors. The contract was turned over to George Gordon, who carried the first mail in 1837. About that date the post-office was established with Mr. Corey as post-master. The state road between Alton and Springfield was surveyed in 1833. The Rev. Robert Blake moved on the prairie west of Woodburn in 1836; he was a congregational minister, and was instrumental in organizing the Woodburn and Bunker Hill Congregational churches. Dr. Pennington became a resident of Woodburn in 1836, as did also Elder Starkweather. In 1837 Wm. West made the first kiln of brick. West also established the first grocery. Deacon I. Long came in 1837. In 1846 the steam mill of T. J. Van Dorn burned down; and in 1848 the Tompkin's Brothers commenced building a mill, starting it as a saw mill, and grinding corn; in 1852 they put in the flour burs and bolts.

Jonathan Huggins established his residence at Woodburn in 1839, and in 1845 started the Woodburn Nursery, the trees from which have contributed greatly to beautify Woodburn and the neighboring towns. The town has always been strictly temperate, and various attempts to establish places for the sale of intoxicating liquors have failed. In 1850 there were three places where liquor was sold. The first store passed from Mr. Miner into the hands of L. L. Brown, of whom P. C. Huggins in August, 1838, purchased the establishment, goods, fixtures and all, amounting to not more than six hundred dollars. Judge Huggins was proprietor of this store till he removed to Bunker Hill in 1840. The town was incorporated under the general law in 1867, and in 1869 the legislature granted a special charter. A Cemetery Association was organized in 1867, and improvements were made under its direction. In 1870 the care of the cemetery, however, was given up to the town authorities. The subsequent rapid growth of Bunker Hill and the building of railroads, prevented Woodburn from developing into a town of large size, but it still remains a quiet and attractive village, surrounded by a rich farming district. Its population is now about three hundred.

It has two general stores, carried on by Richard Welch, and Carson and Smith, the letter firm being composed of William T. Carson and Joseph A. Smith. R. H. Wood and Elijah T. Dodson are wheelwrights and wagon makers. Robert E. Smith and William A. Bartlett are blacksmiths. James Rumbolz carries on the painting business. The town has a large flouring mill of which Edwin Hollister is proprietor. Richard Welch is post-master, and Dr. A. B. Panniman the only physician. There are four church societies, Congregational, Baptist, Methodists and Seventh Adventists. Rev. Charles Slater, until recently, was pastor of the Congregational church; Rev. George E. Silver is pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. M. Fahs of the Methodist.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, PARSONAGE & SCHOOL, BUNKER-HILL, ILLINOIS.

ST. JOSEPHS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

### BUNKER HILL,

next to Carlinville, the largest town in Macoupin county, well deserves the reputation which it bears of being one of the prettiest places in Illinois. It has a fine location on rising ground, and its streets shaded in summer by a dense mass of foliage, and the neatness of its private residences, have conspired to make the town attractive.

An entry of eighty acres of land covering the central portion of the town was made in 1834, by Luke Knowlton, then county surveyor. A little to the north of this tract, on the highest point of Wolf Ridge, he also put up the body of a cabin with the purpose of keeping others off until he could command sufficient means to enter additional land. In this hope, however, he was disappointed, for in 1835, Mr. Wilbur came out from Boston and entered land north, east and west of Knowlton's tract. He also purchased the eighty acres which Knowlton had entered, and built a house on the Reuben Barnes farm. The season of 1835 was marked by the great prevalence of malarial disease and continued sickness, and for this reason Wilbur seems to have sold his tract to Robert Smith of Alton. J. R. Nutter entered land, and in 1834 built a house west of the city limits; he also disposed of his tract to Mr. Smith.

Christmas day of 1835 should long be remembered in the history of Bunker Hill. That was the date of the arrival of Moses True and John Tilden. Both were from New Hampshire. Mr. True was born at Salisbury (now Franklin) in that state in 1805, and from the time of his first coming to Bunker Hill till his death was intimately identified with the growth and prosperity of the town. A company was formed, with the object of laying out a town, and improving the surrounding country. This company was composed of John Cavender, John Tilden, Moses True, James Smith and William H. Smith, all men of New England birth, and endowed with the characteristic of New England enterprise. The tracts in possession of Robert Smith were purchased, and in addition, on the 26th of December, 1835, three thousand acres of land were entered at the land office at Edwardsville. The title to the property was in the name of Cavender. Subsequently in 1839 a division of the property was made among the individual members of the company.

The first step in the founding of the new town was the establishment of a store, January, 1836. Messrs. True and Tilden brought from St. Louis a wagon-load of groceries and dry goods, and the first impetus was thus given to the business prospects of the infant town. The first house was built by Moses True, and stood on the west side of Washington street on the spot now occupied by Dr. Milton's office. Mr. True's residence in 1836 is described as "having only one room, the roof projecting and forming a piazza on either side, with an opening from side to side over the loose, split boards which formed the ceiling."

From the reminiscences of the settlement of the town, read by John A. Pettingill, July 4th, 1876, we copy the following:

### BUNKER HILL PLATTED.

"Early in March of 1836, Messrs. True and Tilden employed Luke Knowlton to lay out and plat the now city of Bunker Hill. This was but seven years from the first settlement of the township. The settlements lay on the direct mail route between St. Louis and Springfield. The town having been laid out, Messrs. True and Tilden at once commenced the construction of 'The Old Tavern,' now a part of the Richards' Block. Mr. Tompkins set out the first tree (locust) in Woodburn, and brought the first trees (locust) into Bunker Hill, which Mr. True set out, some of which, in both places, are still growing.

"At this early day it was impossible to depend upon home institutions and home mechanics. Upper Alton blacksmiths made the iron work for plows, while the natives sought out twisting trees, from which they wrought out our wooden mould-boards, with the balance of the stock equally as primitive. All the pine lumber came down the Ohio to Cairo in rafts, and was thence shipped to St. Louis and Alton by steamboat. The nearest saw mill was on the Cahokia, north of Edwardsville. The first flour used in the new hotel came from Carlinville, and for a number of years Carlinville and Belleville were the best points for wheat and flour. The first sermon preached at Bunker Hill was by Elder Kimball, from Upper Alton."

### OLD TIME MAIL.

In those days of slow locomotion, much inconvenience was experienced in passing through the country, when the quickest correspondence expected by mail to and from Boston was fifty days, and often seventy. Uncle Sam charged twenty-five cents as single postage on letters at that time.

Dr. Ebenezer Howell became a resident of Bunker Hill in the spring of 1837, and for several years was the only physician. George Howell, his son, was the first child born in the town.

In the summer of 1837 Mr. True enlarged his hotel by putting up an addition. In the succeeding fall Josiah Richards, who had come from Boston, purchased the goods in the store of Mr. True. He was also appointed deputy post-master by Mr. Buell, who then had charge of the Lincoln office, and the post-office was removed to Bunker Hill. Early in 1838 Nathaniel Phillips and family arrived. The name of the post-office was changed from Lincoln to Bunker Hill, and Mr. Phillips was ap pointed the first post-master December, 1838, Mr. True retired from the hotel, and was succeeded by N. H. Flanagan from New Jersey as proprietor. In the spring of 1839 J. W. Cummings, G. Parmenter, Charles Burnham, R. Califf, Nathaniel Burnham, D. E. Pettingill, and Joseph and Edward Burton settled in the town and vicinity. John A. Pettingill also arrived in April, 1839, and started the first nursery of fruit trees in the township. He was also one of the early school-teachers, and since his first coming to Bunker Hill has been interested in many ways in the improvement of the town. Charles Johnson, of Medford, Massachusetts, came in May, 1839. S. H. Davis, A. B. Davis, R. Ridgeley, James Hamilton, I. Southworth and Charles Cavender were early settlers in the neighborhood of the town. Francis N. Burnham made improvements north-east of the town, and presided over the first school ever taught in Bunker Hill. He was succeeded by John A. Pettingill.

The first couple married within the town limits were Francis N. Burnham and Miss Harriet Phillips.

James Clark and S. S. Clark became residents of the prairie in December, 1840. In 1840 Judge P. C. Huggins moved from Woodburn, where he had been engaged in the mercantile business, and succeeded Josiah Richards as proprietor of the store. For several years he was the only merchant in the town. In November, 1847, John A. Pettingill established the second store.

Mr. Pettingill in his Centennial History recalls the following incidents:

"The 4th of July, 1839, was the first anniversary of the 'day we celebrate' ever observed in due and ancient form in this township. The day preceding was all bustle in the getting and raising of a liberty pole, and making a leafy bower to cover the extended tables. The 'glorious fourth' ushered in a terrible hot day; but despite the heat, the whole community turned out, in all, some sixty souls! F. Burnham was master of ceremonies, and N. H. Flanagan orator of the day. Dr. E. Howell read the Declaration of Independence, when H. V. A. Tappen made some cogent remarks. After dinner, J. W. Cummings, as toast-master, called the assemblage to order and read the toasts, which were well responded to. The ground occupied was that now covered with stores, south of Huggins block. The political campaign of 1840 brought the democrats to Bunker Hill, and the whigs assembled at Woodburn; and each duly celebrated the 4th of July as best they could. The former were presided over by N. H. Flanagan, and Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Alton, orator. The whigs listened to Mr. Lincoln, John Hogan and Judge Davis, from Alton. July 4th, 1841, was enjoyed by those who rode to Gershom Flagg's, and on their return found well-spread tables at Landlord Gillett's, who occupied the old tavern. July 4th, 1842, was passed by with the raising of a liberty pole and good round cheers. July 4th, 1843, was duly celebrated at Bunker Hill. Some four hundred persons gathered to hear the orator of the day, J. A. Delano. N. H. Flanagan presided, and the Upper Alton Band gave us fine music. July 4th, 1844, about three hundred and fifty citizens, headed by the Bunker Hill Band, went to Woodburn, and there met the Alton Band. Mr. Edwards, of Alton, was the orator of the day.

As early as 1834 a military company was organized, with John Wilson as captain, succeeded by Washington Dilk, and afterward by Wiley Breden. The first muster in this township occurred on the 27th of September, 1839. A regimental organization existed in Southern Macoupin, with R. Bayless as colonel and P. C. Huggins as major, and the muster in question was the stated parade of the battalion, which made its headquarters at Bunker Hill. The Bunker Hill company mustered forty men; Capt. Van Tyle was in command."

### BUNKER HILL CEMETERY.

Among the attractions of Bunker Hill is a beautiful cemetery, handsomely laid out on high, rolling ground, just within the eastern limits of the city. The grounds are profusely ornamented with shade trees and many varieties

of shrubbery. The monuments are elegant in design and workmanship. "The records show that about 1840, Moses True donated half an acre of ground for cemetery purposes. In 1841, by the voluntary contributions and labor of the people, the ground was fenced and laid out. Until 1852 it remained thus. In June, 1852, a number of citizens assembled to consider the propriety of organizing an association to hold and care for the property. E. Howell was chairman, and J. A. Pettingill, secretary. Messrs. J. A. Delano, E. Howell and J. A. Pettingill were constituted a committee to ascertain the cost of ground and material for fence, and to draft a form of constitution and by-laws, June 16, the committee reported, and an organization was effected with C. D. Marsh, J. A. Pettingill and J. Pierson as trustees, and J. A. Delano, secretary and treasurer. A subscription paper was circulated, and with so much success that it was decided at the same meeting to purchase three acres of land in addition to Mr. True's donation, and adjoining the same. This ground was fenced and platted the same year, the engineering (of a primitive style) being performed by the trustees and treasurer, and without charge. March 4, 1861, the association was organized under the state law, the officers elected being J. A. Pettingill, president; J. F. Cummings, T. J. Van Dorn, Richard Ridgeley, directors, and J. A. Delano, secretary and treasurer. October 4, 1867, four acres additional were purchased of N. H. Flanagan, making the cemetery grounds nearly eight acres in extent.

Among the many handsome ornaments which adorn this beautiful tract of ground,

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Is at once the most costly and striking—a fitting tribute to the memory of the martyred soldiers of the republic.

The monument is of hard gray sandstone, and stands 29 feet 4 inches high. A heavy moulded base contains the following inscription upon its north front:

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE BRAVE MEN

Who Died in the Service of their Country during the War for the Suppression of the Slave-holders' Rebellion of 1861.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

*"Dulce et Decorum est, pro Patria Mori."*

1866.

Immediately below this inscription, the words "Soldiers' Monument" stands out in full relief. The other three sides of the base are occupied with the names of the dead, the number of their regiment, and the place and cause of death. From the base rises the first obelisk, resting upon which is a carved block, bearing in relief a trophy, consisting of cannon, crossed arms and flags, partly concealed by a shield, surmounted with stars and stripes. From this block rests the second obelisk, with capital upon which is perched a life-size representation of an American Eagle with wings extended.

The preliminary steps in the erection of this monument were taken November 11, 1865, at a public meeting of which James Hamilton was chairman, and J. A. Delano, secretary. These gentlemen served in these capacities until the work was completed and all bills settled; and much of the success of the enterprise is due to their indefatigable efforts. February 14, 1867, the monument was unveiled, and the financial accounts closed up, when it was found that the cost amounted to $1772.44. Of this, $1215.35 was subscribed by individuals; $200 donated by the cemetery association; and the remainder was made up by sociables and literary exhibitions, donations by secret societies, etc."

The following are the present officers of the cemetery association:—

*President*—John A. Pettingill.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—J. A. Delano.

*Trustees*—E. Burton, G. Parmenter, and D. E. Pettingill.

BUNKER HILL ACADEMY.

Among the institutions of which Bunker Hill may justly feel proud is the Academy. Its history dates back to December 22d, 1857, when a meeting was held "to take measures looking to the establishment of an academic school. E. Harlan was chairman, and H. M. Hutchinson, secretary. The following committees were appointed by the chair: To solicit subscriptions—A. W. Ellet, P. C. Huggins, James Weller, T. J. Van Dorn; on building—E. Howell, G. C. Mack, G. Parmenter, J. A. Delano. At a subsequent meeting, Dr. Delano withdrew, and J. V. Hopper was substituted. E. H. Davis was added to the committee. It was decided at this meeting to organize a joint stock company, with $25 as a share. January 12, 1858, the subscriptions to stock amounted to $7,075, whereupon J. W. Cummings, A. J. Coates and J. F. Vandeventer were appointed a committee to procure plans, etc. January 26th, a constitution was adopted. The amount of capital stock was fixed at $25,000. It was provided that the Academy 'should not be sectarian or denominational, and to promote this object not more than one-third of the trustees shall at any time be members of any one religious denomination.' The following officers were then elected: President, A. W. Ellet; Trustees, P. C. Huggins, W. Gill, Chas. Parmenter, E. Howell, J. S. Flanagan, J. A. Pettingill. January 31st, Mr. Pettingill resigned his trusteeship, and H. W. Burton was elected to fill the vacancy. J. W. Cummings was elected treasurer. P. C. Huggins offered to donate a lot for the building, and his proffer was accepted. The building erected was brick, three stories high, symmetrical in its design, attractive in every detail, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. The cost was about $19,000. The school opened in 1859, and the number of pupils speedily ran up to 193. Then the war came. One of the assistant teachers (Prof. Smith) and thirty-nine of the pupils entered the army at the first call. Others soon followed, and it became necessary to close the school. The building was then leased to the district as a public school, and was so occupied until 1870. In that year repairs and improvements were made to the value of $2,000 (the money being derived from sale of additional stock certificates), and the building was again put to use for its legitimate purpose."

The present officers of the Academy Association are: President, Dr. R. J. Hornby; Trustees, Dr. J. A. Delano, Dr. F. Brother, Dr. E. C. Ellet, J. M. Dorsey, P. C. Huggins, and S. A. Fletcher.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The commodious building now in use for public school purposes was completed in 1869. Its cost was about $25,000. It has a seating capacity of 400.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An association was organized in 1867 for the purpose of establishing a library. The number of volumes is about two thousand five hundred, composed of well-selected and valuable books. This institution has been sustained solely by the private efforts of a number of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of the town.

BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC.

The following list comprises the business houses, societies, and churches of Bunker Hill:

*Dry Goods Stores.*—E. R. Davis, Bumann & Huggins, Johnstone & Burton, J. & M. Sessel, James Feeney, T. E. Dow.

*Groceries.*—S. N. Sandford, John Chappel, T. L. Spangenberg, A. Huber, F. Fredrickson, Chris. Hespie, William Sudel, S. S. Clark, T. E. Dow.

*Drug Stores.*—J. A. Delano, Budd Bros.

*Bunker Hill Bank.*

*Machine Shops.*—David Morris, Thomas Sanders.

*Hardware.*—Theodore Bumann, George McPherson & Co., C. E. Norcutt.

*Harness Shops.*—George Drew, M. Sokop, E. S. Williams.

*Bakeries and Confectionery.*—Philipp Froelich, C. A. Bartel.

*Jewelers and Watchmakers.*—F. A. Kuhn, I. W. Camp.

*Furniture.*—Parmenter & Sawyer.

*Livery Stables.*—John C. Payne, Wm. O. Jencks, J. L. Noel, A. H. Bastain.

*Hotels.*—Monument House, J. M. Williams, proprietor; Cottage House, Wm. Goodall; Staunton House, A. Teichgraber.

*Mills.*—Globe Mills, J. Pettengill, proprietor; Said, Waters & Co., Wise & Hill.

*Elevators.*—David Moro, Myer & Guye.

*Hay Presses.*—Bumann & Bauer, John T. Pennington & Co.

*Lumber Yard.*—H. M. Peden.

*Blacksmiths.*—David Morris, George Baker, Chas. Baker, Thos. Sanders.

*Carriage Manufacturers.*—Wm. O. Jencks, David Morris.

*Butchers.*—E. C. F. Hintz, Louis Janzen.

*Shoe Shops.*—John Gosch, James Chastine, J. B. Dashley.

*Milliners.*—The Misses Z. & S. Brown, Mrs. A. Gaunt.

*Sewing Machine Agent.*—Frank Campbell.

*Lawyers.*—E. W. Hayes, A. N. Yancey.

*Dentists.*—E. L. Spencer, O. O. Stinson.

*Physicians.*—C. F. Barnett, E. S. Milton, E. Howell, F. Brother, E. C. Ellet.

*Bunker Hill Gazette.*—F. Y. Hedley, proprietor and publisher.

*Cigars and Tobacco.*—James Klinefelter.

*Churches.*—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal (Christ), German Methodist, Catholic; also a German Lutheran Church, now building, but hold their meeting in the school-house.

*Real Estate and Loan Agents.*—C. C. Campbell, J. F. Cummings.

*Insurance Agents*—S. N. Sandford, J. A. Delano, Wm. H. Budd, Theo. Bumann, T. L. Spangenberg.

*City Officers.*—Mayor, S. A. Fletcher; Aldermen, David Morris, Benjamin Fisher, E. C. F. Hintz, James Hamilton, John Gosch, William Neil; City Clerk, J. C. Wright; City Treasurer, M. Sessel; City Attorney, E. W. Hayes; City Marshal, Thos. Larmer; Police Magistrate, P. C. Huggins.

*Post-master.*—F. Y. Hedley.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*Bunker Hill Lodge, No.* 151 *A. F. and A. M.* was organized under dispensation January 18th, 1854, by the name of Florentine Lodge, by William Porter, John Treble, Charles Parmenter, E. B. Randell, Turner R. Hayden, and Benj. L. Dorsey. The charter to establish Bunker Hill Lodge was granted on the 3d of October, 1854. Present Officers: John Patrick, W. M.; M. Sessel, S. W.; F. J. Stehlin, J. W.; David Morris, Treasurer; F. W. Cross, Secretary; N. P. Frost, Senior Deacon; A. N. Yancey, Junior Deacon; Joshua Gibson and Henry Hillier, Stewards; James Davie, Tyler. The Lodge comprises a membership of sixty-three.

*Charter Oak Lodge, No.* 258 *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted October 15th, 1858. Charter Members: Francis McCambridge, E. P. Maxey, Jason Tuttle, Wm. Gamage, and Rufus Renworthy. Present Officers: John W. Turk, N. G.; Walter Hedges, V. G.; Frank J. Stehlin, R. Secy.; J. G. Auer, Per. Secy.; John Gosch, Treasurer.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

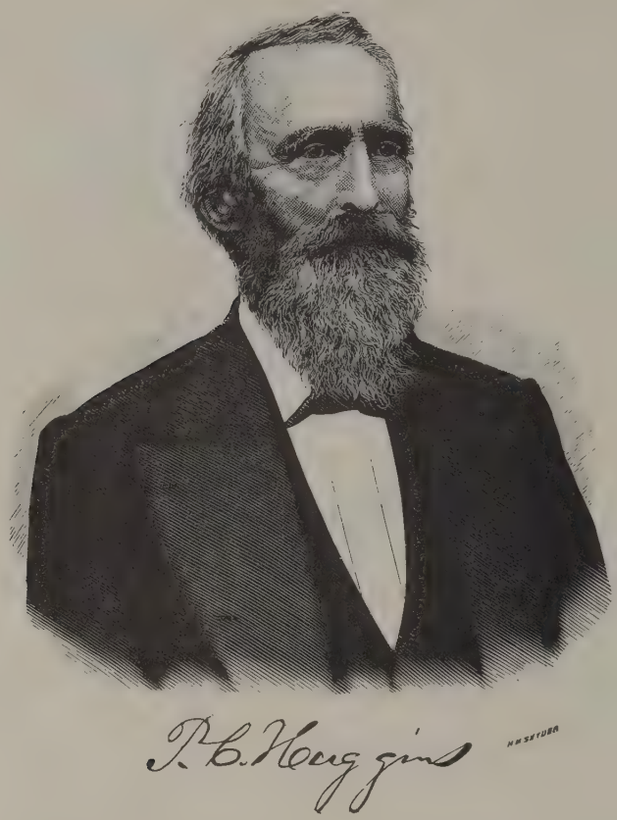
## MOSES TRUE, (DECEASED.)

THE history of few men better deserves to be commemorated in this work than that of Moses True, one of the earliest citizens of Bunker Hill. He was born in Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, August 30th, 1805. He obtained an ordinary common school education, and after reaching manhood was employed for six years in connection with Stephen Sanborn, afterward a resident of Bunker Hill, in the transportation of goods between Franklin and Boston. In the year 1831 he took charge of a canal packet running from Brockport, New York.

His acquaintance with John Cavender, John Tilden, and others, who had bought land (covering the site of Bunker Hill) with the intention of improving it and building a town, was the means of bringing him to Illinois. He traveled from the East in an ordinary covered wagon, and on Christmas day of 1835 halted his team on the ridge where now stands the town of Bunker Hill, then a wild prairie inhabited only by wolves. As a member of the firm of John Tilden & Co., he had an interest in the projected town, and acted as local agent for the other proprietors. His indomitable energy and perseverance were of great service in building up and improving Bunker Hill. In January, 1836, he brought from St. Louis a wagon load of groceries and dry goods, and opened the first store in the town. His cabin on the west side of Washington street was also the first hotel. Its accommodations were extremely limited, but with genuine western hospitality its space was made adequate to every exigency, When it was found necessary to erect a larger building, the architect, who with the pioneer settlers of the surrounding country, entertained very limited expectations of the future prosperity of Bunker Hill, christened it at the grand "raising" which celebrated the occasion "True and Tilden's Folly," little anticipating that the building was the germ which would develop into a prosperous and beautiful town.

After 1837 he devoted his attention entirely to farming and improving the site of the town. He was the leader in all kinds of improvements. When Mr. Cavender and the other parties interested with him, made a division of their land in 1839, Mr. True took the south-east quarter of the town as his share. His residence was changed to Franklin street, and his time and energy given toward improving and beautifying that part of the town. His leisure time was occupied in setting out trees; and to him more than any one else is due the extent and beauty of the foliage which adds so much to the attractions of Bunker Hill, and the shady and beautiful streets of the town are the best monument to his wisdom and foresight. Among his other acts of public spirit was the erection of the building which stood on the site of the present Congregational church, which for years served both for school and church purposes. He joined the Woodburn Congregational Church in 1838, and united with the Bunker Hill church on its establishment in 1842, and was chosen deacon, a position which till his death he honored by an unselfish devotion to the interests of the church, and a consistent piety. He was a liberal supporter of all worthy objects, and assisted in founding the Bunker Hill Academy, the Library, and the Cemetery, of all three of which he was a member of the Boards of Directors.

His death occurred February 22d, 1878. He left a widow, formerly Betsy M. George, and two children, James True, now living near Wichita, Kansas, who was a son by a former wife; and a daughter, Mary George True. He will be remembered as a public-spirited citizen and a man of many strong and admirable traits of character. He possessed an untiring energy, which spared no effort in the accomplishment of its object. In carrying out his business engagements, hardship and exposure were of little moment. Yet there was but little of the stern and forbidding in his nature. In his habits and inclinations he was social, cheerful, and kindly, and had a strong liking for beautiful and pleasing objects. His residence on south Franklin street was the handsomest in Bunker Hill, and was surrounded by ornamented grounds, which plainly showed the æsthetic tastes of the owner.



JUDGE HUGGINS was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, February 28th, 1814. His ancestors were early settlers of New England. His father was Jonas B. Huggins, and his mother's maiden name Mary Throup. His grandfather, Samuel Throup, was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont before the Revolution. He received his education in the common schools. The death of his father threw him on his own resources at the age of fourteen. He was clerk in a store in his native town for several years. The first wages he received was forty dollars a year, out of which he clothed himself.

He came West in 1837. A large emigration from New England was then filling up the Rock River country, and to that part of the state he intended to proceed. An attack of sickness caused him to leave the boat at Alton with the purpose of spending a few days with a cousin who had settled near Brighton, and, recovering his health, he concluded not to resume his journey. The southern part of Macoupin county impressed him favorably; and with a stock of goods worth a few hundred dollars and a cash capital of seventy-six dollars, he began business as a merchant at Woodburn. The next year he opened a store at Bunker Hill, and for several years afterward was the only merchant in that town.

When the project of building a railroad from Terre Haute to Alton was first set on foot, Judge Huggins was active in securing the location of the line through Bunker Hill. He was one of the commissioners who secured the subscriptions of stock, and was active in getting the charter through the legislature. He was a large stockholder in the company, and a Director for eight years, for three of which he was chairman of the finance committee. He has been otherwise closely identified with the business interests of Bunker Hill. He built the first flouring mill ever erected in the town. In 1850 he built a large castor-oil mill, which six years afterward was destroyed by fire. He also secured the charter for the Farmers' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, which afterward became the Bunker Hill Bank; of which he was one of the directors and president.

He was formerly a whig, but joined the republican party on its organization. He was elected justice of the peace soon after coming to Macoupin county, and filled that office for twelve or fifteen consecutive years. In 1844 he was a candidate on the whig ticket for member of the legislature, as he was also in 1856, and both times came within a few votes of overcoming the usual large democratic majority. He was one of the most active opponents of the Court-house scheme, and did all he could to create a public sentiment against the erection of the building. In 1869, as republican candidate for county judge, he received the votes of many democrats opposed to the building of the Court-house, and was elected. The building was completed and transferred to the county previous to his coming into office, but during his term several contests took place in regard to the payment of the bonds and the levy of a tax. He and other members of the Board were successful in defeating all measures for the collection of a tax until a compromise was finally effected. After the adoption of township organization he held the office of probate judge till 1873. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors from Bunker Hill township in the spring of 1879. Of the Congregational church at Bunker Hill he was one of the earliest members, as he has been one of its most constant supporters. He was also one of those most active in founding the Bunker Hill Academy, of the Board of Trustees of which he has been a member from its organization, and for many years its president. His liberality and energy have, indeed, been of material service in promoting many worthy objects, among which may be mentioned the Bunker Hill Library and the Cemetery, both of which are highly creditable to the town, and bear testimony to the enterprise of its citizens.

## A. J. SMALLEY.

THE history of the Smalley family in this country runs back to the year 1716, at which date Mr. Smalley's ancestors settled in New Jersey. Tradition relates that the ship Caledonia, which brought them over from England, afterward rotted to pieces in the Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. Three brothers by the name of Smalley came to America; one settled in Massachusetts, one in East Jersey, and one in West Jersey, and a number of their descendants took part in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, David Smalley, was secretary on the staff of one of the generals in the American army during the revolution, and afterwards was county judge in Somerset county, and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. An older brother, Jacob Smalley, was captain of a New Jersey company, and still another brother, Isaac Smalley, was one of the trusty men who carried dispatches from New York to the American army stationed in the Highlands of the Hudson.

Mr. Smalley's father, Samuel Smalley, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in the same vicinity where his ancestors had lived since they first came to the state. He married for his second wife Mary Pennington. The Pennington family is also an old one in New Jersey, and has been honorably identified with the history of that state. Mr. Smalley's grandfather on his mother's side was in the war of the Revolution, enlisting in the army when very young.

A. J. Smalley was born in the Passaic valley in Morris county, New Jersey, February 14th, 1815. His father was a farmer. He attended the ordinary common schools as he had opportunity, acquiring the elements of a good business education. He was married on the 27th of October, 1836, to Julia Ann Cox, who was born in Washington valley in Somerset county, New Jersey, September 17th, 1818. Her father was Restores Cox, and he had been a soldier in the war of 1812. The Cox family was of English descent, and in early times had belonged to the Quaker denomination. On the 7th of June, 1838, Mr. Smalley left New Jersey for the west. In those days a journey to Illinois was a formidable undertaking, and required weeks for its accomplishment. Beside himself and wife, his father and mother, two brothers and one sister, made up the company, and they brought along seven horses and four wagons. They traveled through Pennsylvania and West Virginia to Wheeling on the Ohio river, and from that point took a boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. From St. Louis he came directly to this county, arriving July 4th, 1838. His father had given him one hundred dollars, and this at that time comprised his whole fortune. He entered eighty acres of land in section 3 of township 7, range 8, and began its improvement.

Although he had little capital with which to begin operations, he still possessed that which was quite as important, industrious habits, good business qualifications, energy and perseverance. The eighty acres which he first entered he still owns, and he has been living at the same place he first settled. The number of acres of his land has increased from eighty to one thousand in this county, and he owns some in addition in Kansas. This result has been accomplished not by any accident or chance, but is the fruit of many years of hard labor and the exercise of a sound business judgment. He has been engaged in no occupation except farming, and his success demonstrates that reasonable industry and careful judgment applied to the pursuit of agriculture can be made productive of the most satisfactory results. He has been content to lead the life of a quiet and retired citizen, and has never desired the honors or emoluments of any public office. Politically he is a democrat, as were all his ancestors before him. His first vote for president was cast for Van Buren in 1836, while still living in New Jersey, and from that time to the present, he has never ceased to believe that the principles of free government receive their best application in the doctrines of the democratic party. He has had six children: Restores C. Smalley, who died November 8th, 1875; James H. Smalley, who is farming in Hilyard township; Mary E., now the wife of S. S. Olmstead, residing in Hilyard township; Samuel Walter, who died November 30th, 1862, when nearly seventeen years of age; Freelove B. Smalley, and Oscar D. Smalley. The death of Mr. Smalley's wife occurred on the 11th of January, 1871. He has been one of the best citizens of Bunker Hill township, and is known as an enterprising farmer, a peaceful citizen, and a good neighbor.

RESTORES C. SMALLEY, (DECEASED,)

son of A. J. Smalley, was a young man of brilliant promise, and at the time of his death had already acquired an excellent reputation at the Macoupin county bar. He was a bright student, and was educated at Shurtleff college, which he attended for five years. After leaving college, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He left this institution on account of the poor state of his health, and continued his legal studies in the office of Edwards, Stewart and Brown, a prominent law-firm of Springfield. On his admission to the bar, he opened an office at Carlinville, and during the few years of his professional career built up a remunerative practice, and was looked upon as an able lawyer and one who gave great promise of future prominence. He was in partnership with Judge L. P. Peebles till the latter's election as county judge. He took an active interest in politics, and was a leading member of the democratic party in this county, and was well known and popular in every township. He was a candidate for legislative honors, and in 1869 was the democratic nominee for county judge. He was regarded by the older members of the profession as the most promising young man connected with the bar in this part of the state, and his death in November, 1875, of typhoid fever, cut short a career which gave every indication of great usefulness and honorable distinction. He left a wife (formerly Miss Fannie Carson of Woodburn) and two children.

## JAMES F. CUMMINGS

WAS born at Antrim, New Hampshire, January 16th, 1835. His ancestors were old residents of New England. His father, Samuel Cummings, removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1845, and the next year to Lawrence, where he died in 1873. The subject of this sketch secured his education principally at Lowell and Lawrence. He graduated from the Lawrence High School at the age of seventeen, and after leaving school was overseer in the finishing department of the Bay State Mills. In November, 1855, he married Harriet M. Silver, who was born in Vermont, and soon afterward came to Bunker Hill, where he engaged in the carpentering and cabinet-making business. Before the war he was captain of the Bunker Hill Guards, and on the breaking out of the rebellion this company volunteered and was mustered into service as Company F, of the 7th Illinois regiment. It was the fifth company accepted by the adjutant-general. He took with him 127 men to Springfield, all of whom, with one exception, were afterward in the Union army. The three months' term of enlistment expired at Mound City, Illinois, and the company re-enlisted for three years. In the summer of 1861 he was in Missouri and Kentucky, and at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862. He was home sick for a few weeks, but returned to the army in time to take part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He soon afterward resigned on account of ill health. From 1867 to 1878 he was in the grain business at Bunker Hill. He has since been real estate and loan agent and notary public. He has always been a republican in politics. He was president of the town council of Bunker Hill in 1872, and was mayor of the city from 1873 to 1877. He is the present clerk of Bunker Hill township.

## F. Y. HEDLEY.

This gentleman, the present post-master at Bunker Hill, was born at Berwick on Tweed, Scotland, March 2d, 1844. His father, Fenwick Y. Hedley, was a minister of the Baptist church, and for some years the companion of the celebrated Father Matthew in his wonderful temperance campaigns, and with him traveled through England and Ireland, holding mass meetings, and inaugurating the great temperance crusade, which has become a part of history. From exposure incident to these arduous campaigns, he was taken seriously ill, and his death occurred in the year 1847. Susan Hunt, the mother of the subject of this biography, was born at Bristol, England. After the death of her first husband, by whom she had two children, of whom F. Y. Hedley was the oldest, she married Wilson W. Pattison, and in the year 1852 removed to America.

In 1854 the family settled at Carlinville. Mr. Hedley obtained his education partially in the public schools of St. Louis, and afterward at Blackburn University. In 1856 he began learning the trade of a printer, in the office of the *Carlinville Democrat*. He was thus employed at the commencement of the war of the rebellion. On the 24th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company C. thirty-second Regiment, Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. John Logan of Carlinville. His regiment was attached to the old Fourth Division of the army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, and subsequently to the Seventeenth Corps, on a different division of the army being adopted. He took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and in the various engagements which marked the Tennessee river campaigns. He was also engaged with his regiment in the movement around Vicksburg.

His original term of enlistment was for three years, but in 1863 he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. In the famous Atlantic campaigns his regiment bore a conspicuous part everywhere, acquitting itself with credit. He served as private till 1864, when he was promoted to be first lieutenant and adjutant. The famous march of Sherman to the sea, was the next important movement in which he took part.

Early in the year 1865, on the recommendation of his division commander, Gen. W. W. Belknap, afterwards Secretary of War, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, he was commissioned captain by the president, and assigned to staff duty as assistant adjutant general of the third brigade, fourth division, seventeenth corps. He acted as such during the campaigns in North Carolina, preceding the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, after which he participated in the grand review at Washington, immediately before the final disbandment of the army.

After the close of the war his brigade was detached for duty on the Plains, the outbreak of Indian troubles causing serious apprehensions of danger in that quarter. The brigade was *en route* for Utah, but on reaching Fort Kearney was recalled, and directed to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, there to be mustered-out of service, and on the 24th of October, 1865, he became again a private citizen, after more than four years continuous service.

He came to Bunker Hill January 1st, 1866, and was engaged on the *Union Gazette*, which was first published at that date, and for the first number of which he composed the matter. In February, 1867, in connection with Dr. A. R. Sawyer, he became proprietor of the paper, and after Dr. Sawyer's death in May, 1868, the sole owner. The name was changed to the *Bunker Hill Gazette*. He has since been occupied in the active management of the journal, except during a brief period, when a lease was made to other parties. Under the direction of Mr. Hedley, the paper has been successful, and sustains an excellent reputation as a bright and lively local journal. On political questions, it has held to a fair and moderate course, though it does not disguise its preference for the principles of the republican party. During the agitation of the various matters connected with the building of the court-house the *Gazette* waged a relentless war against the frauds which were being practiced on the people of Macoupin county, and to its utmost ability, exposed the schemes of those interested in unjustly burdening the county with debt. The *Gazette* was fearless in speaking on this subject when others were silent, and the editor has since had the satisfaction of seeing his course vindicated by the sober, second thought of the people.

He has always been a republican in politics. He received his first appointment as post-master in 1872, and was reappointed by President Hayes in January, 1878. He was married September 16th, 1868, to Mary E. Harlan, daughter of Elijah Harlan, one of the oldest citizens of Bunker Hill. Of the five children, by this marriage, two daughters are living. Mrs. Hedley's death occurred May 16th, 1879.

## ARCHELAUS N. YANCEY.

Mr. Yancey is descended from an old Virginia family, which has been represented by several distinguished men in various parts of the south. His birth-place was Montpelier, in Orange county, Virginia. Montpelier was the residence of James Madison, and Mr. Yancey was born about a mile from the home of the ex-president, on part of the estate which formerly belonged to the Madison family. The Yanceys settled in Virginia while it was yet a British colony. Augustus Yancey, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and among Mr. Yancey's earliest recollections are incidents connected with visits to Richmond with his grandfather, Charles Yancey, on business concerning the pension of the latter's father. Charles Yancey was a planter in Orange county, Virginia, and he, himself, had served in the war of 1812, receiving in one of the engagements in which he took part, a wound which made necessary the amputation of his arm. He was a prominent mason, and in 1822 was grand master of the state of Virginia, the highest office in the Masonic jurisdiction of the state. Mr. Yancey's father, James E. Yancey, married Mary E. Waller, whose ancestors had also for a long period been residents of the old dominion. Her father, James Waller, was at one time, before railroads were built, largely engaged in the transportation business between Fredericksburg and Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Yancey was the oldest of nine children, and was born March 24th, 1844. When he was twelve years of age his father moved from Virginia to Oldham county, Kentucky. Mr. Yancey had commenced his education at the Hilton Academy in Orange county, Virginia, and after moving to Kentucky, attended an academy at Middletown, in that state, where he prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, January, 1864. From an early period of his life he had entertained the idea of becoming a lawyer, and for eighteen months before entering college had pursued his preparatory legal studies in the office of Nathaniel Wolf, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky. Becoming anxious to commence active work in his chosen profession at as early a date as possible, he left Dartmouth college in the summer of 1865, and the succeeding fall entered the law school connected with the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, determined on securing a thorough legal education. He was a student at Ann Arbor for two years, and graduated March 27th, 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his graduation he practiced for a brief period in Oldham county, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1867, came to Bunker Hill with the purpose of establishing himself in his profession. About the same time, October 1st, 1871, he married Miss Belle Bryan, of Oldham county, Kentucky. Mrs. Yancey is a native of Oldham county, and her ancestors were residents of Kentucky from an early period in the history of the state.

The remainder of Mr. Yancey's history is well known to the people of Macoupin county. He has resided at Bunker Hill, and in the practice of his profession in the courts of this county has acquired an excellent reputation as a lawyer. His practice has embraced all branches of the law, both cases before justices of the peace and intricate litigation before the supreme court of the state and the Federal courts, and in every instance he has proved himself a man of sound legal learning, successful in the management of his cases, ready in resources, and especially able in the presentation of a case to a jury. For several years he has been local attorney for the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad in the counties of Macoupin and Madison. Like his ancestors, before him, he has been a democrat, and has given his unvarying support to the principles and candidates of that party. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has usually participated in the various political campaigns advocating the cause of democracy with an ability which has won him considerable reputation as a sound and logical speaker.

THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF S.P. SANNER, SEC. 6, BUNKER HILL TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

## S. P. SANNER.

Among the enterprising and successful farmers of Bunker Hill township is S. P. Sanner. He is a native of the state, and was born in Madison county, February 25th, 1836. He is descended from a family of German origin. His great-grandfather on his father's side emigrated from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania while that state was still subject to British rule. When the war of the Revolution broke out, and the colonies entered into their long and arduous struggle for independence, his ancestors were not unmindful of the duty they owed to their adopted country, and his grandfather enlisted and served in the army under Washington. His grandfather married a young lady named Hanna, to the various branches of which family in the West Mr. Sanner is in consequence related.

His father, Samuel Sanner, was born near the town of Northumberland, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1803. He learned the trade of a saddler. He married Barbara Paul, who was born in Preston county, Virginia, in the year 1810. Her father moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania. This marriage took place April 27th, 1827. Mr. Sanner's father worked at his trade at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, till his health became poor, when he removed to the West and purchased a farm in Madison county, eight miles south of Bunker Hill, where he lived till 1867, and then removed to Shelby county, Illinois, where both he and his wife are now living, spending the closing years of a long and well-spent life. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in April, 1877.

The birthplace of Samuel Paul Sanner, the subject of this sketch, was on his father's farm in Madison county, eight miles from Bunker Hill. He grew up in that vicinity with such opportunities for education as were common among the settlers of the West forty years ago. On the 8th of April, 1860, he married Margaret Calvin. Mrs. Sanner is also a native of Madison county, and was born ten miles south-east of Bunker Hill, November 13th, 1837. She is descended also from a Pennsylvania family. Her father, Philip S. Calvin, was born in Mercer county of that state, and when a young man emigrated to Indiana, and in Lawrenceburg married Jane Clarke. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and had two brothers who had been in the service during the war of 1812. One of them was surgeon of the United States frigate Guerriere, and was lost by the sinking of the vessel and was never heard from afterward. Another brother was one of the pioneer emigrants to Illinois, died in this state, and was buried on the banks of the Kaskaskia river. Philip S. Calvin settled in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1835; lived there till 1837, and then came to Madison county, where he died in 1867. Mrs. Sanner's mother is still living in Madison county, at the age of eighty-two years.

They resided in Madison county two years after their marriage. Mr. Sanner and his wife moved to Macoupin county, and on the 11th of March, 1862, settled on a tract of land consisting of one hundred and ten acres, which composes part of their present farm, in section 6 of township 7, range 8. At that time an old shanty, the only apology for shelter which the place offered, occupied a position just east of his present residence; the mud was knee-deep, and altogether their new home presented an uninviting and unsightly appearance, and gave little promise of comfort or future development into the fine and valuable farm which the visitor to the spot may now see. Mr. Sanner's success is an illustration of what may be accomplished by intelligent farming, hard work, and untiring energy. His industry soon enabled him to get his farm into a better condition, and his example proves that the farmer on the prairies of Illinois can not only make a living out of the soil, but can reach a position where he will be in comfortable and independent circumstances. His farm has increased in size from one hundred and ten to four hundred and twenty acres, and is situated in the corner of Bunker Hill, Hilyard and Brighton townships, part lying in each township. He has been engaged in general farming, and is a man of good business ability. From his father he inherited a taste for mechanical employments, and his natural genius in this direction has been of great service to him in carrying on the farm and keeping in repair the necessary agricultural implements. He has on the farm a workshop, blacksmith shop, and all the tools and materials for repairing the ordinary machinery used in farming, so that in case of an emergency occasioned by the breaking of any agricultural implement he is not compelled to resort to the services of a mechanic at a neighboring town, but can save considerable time and trouble by executing the repairs with his own hands. His faculty for invention is also of great benefit in devising simple and inexpensive means for performing various farming operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanner have been the parents of eight children, whose names in the order of their ages are as follows: Jesse Frank, Anna Belle,

Lucy, Sophia, Samuel Clarke, Nellie, Harry, and Jacob Otto. All are living, with the exception of Samuel Clarke, whose death occurred September 8th, 1870.

He has taken an active interest in public affairs, such as should engage the attention of every intelligent and enterprising citizen, but has had no active participation in politics. His time has been taken up in the management of his farm and his own business affairs; he has, nevertheless, always been a republican. He was a boy when the agitation first began in regard to the slavery question; and when party lines came to be closely drawn on this subject, and the bitter fight ensued between slavery and free-soil principles, he had no hesitation in connecting himself with the republican party, whose principles he has supported from that day to the present. Personally Mr. Sanner belongs to that class of men who make a country rich and prosperous. He believes in carrying modern notions into the business of farming, and in taking advantage of every valuable improvement and invention. This progressive spirit, coupled with a wise economy and sound business judgment, produces men who become the most valuable citizens, who do the most toward the upbuilding and improving of a country, and who are foremost in every enterprise intended to advance the material interests of the community. At the head of this sketch appear the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Sanner. The reader will also observe a full-page illustration of their residence and farm, with the improvements which they expect to make within a short time.

## GEORGE HARVEY.

Mr. Harvey's ancestors were residents of New England. Amos Harvey, his grandfather, was captain of a vessel which was lost in a storm and never heard from. He left three daughters and three sons, the youngest of whom, Solomon Harvey, was the father of the subject of this biography. He was born near Boston, and in Connecticut married Mary Stearns. The family figures far back in the history of New England. Capt. John Stearns fought bravely in the revolutionary war. He purchased from the state of Connecticut fourteen hundred acres of land in the Western Reserve of Ohio, within the present limits of Medina county, and there settled his children. When Mr. Harvey's father and grandfather reached Cleveland in the year 1815, they found only three or four log houses. From Cleveland the pioneers cut their way through a dense forest twenty. one mile south. Mr. Harvey's mother, at that time, with one or two possible exceptions, was the only white woman from her home west to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Harvey was born in Medina county, March 23d, 1817, and was the first white male child born in the township where the family resided.

He was raised in Medina county; attended the common schools, and the preparatory department connected with Hudson College in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. At twenty-one he entered on an active business career which gradually developed into unexpected proportions. He had secured a little capital, with which he opened a store in Loudonville, Richland county, Ohio, in 1837. A year afterwards, with a capital of a thousand dollars, he went to Cincinnati. He sold goods at various places in Indiana, and in 1841 established with Charles Woodruff in Cincinnati the auction house of Harvey & Woodruff. In 1842, at Indianapolis, he opened an auction and jobbing house in partnership with A. G. Morten, who afterward became his brother-in-law. March 15th, 1843, he married Tabitha A. Morten, daughter of Henry Morten. She was born in Cincinnati. Her maternal grandfather was Col. John Armstrong, a colonel in the revolutionary war, who settled at Columbia, near Cincinnati. He was a man of considerable wealth, and owned large amounts of land in Ohio and Kentucky. Her father, Henry Morten, died near Cincinnati in 1837.

In 1844 Mr. Harvey resumed at Cincinnati the old partnership of Harvey & Woodruff. In 1848 he embarked in the jobbing business at St. Louis. In 1849, with Robert Stewart, he founded the auction and jobbing house of Harvey & Stewart. In 1851 this partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Harvey & Whedon, subsequently so well-known in St. Louis, was established. For sixteen years this firm transacted an auction and commission business amounting annually to eight hundred thousand or a million dollars. The war caused great activity in the auction and commission business in St. Louis. The annual profits were from twelve to sixteen thousand dollars. Sales were held regularly three times a week, and each time the counters were cleared to start again with a fresh and complete stock. During the war Mr. Harvey and his partner embarked largely in outside operations. They bought cotton, and established a store at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, under government permission, paying five per cent. commission for protection. Large quantities of goods were sold to the soldiers and residents between the lines. At the capture of Fort Pillow by Gen. Forrest, a complete stock of goods and a steamboat fell into the hands of the rebels, and at one stroke they lost $41,600.

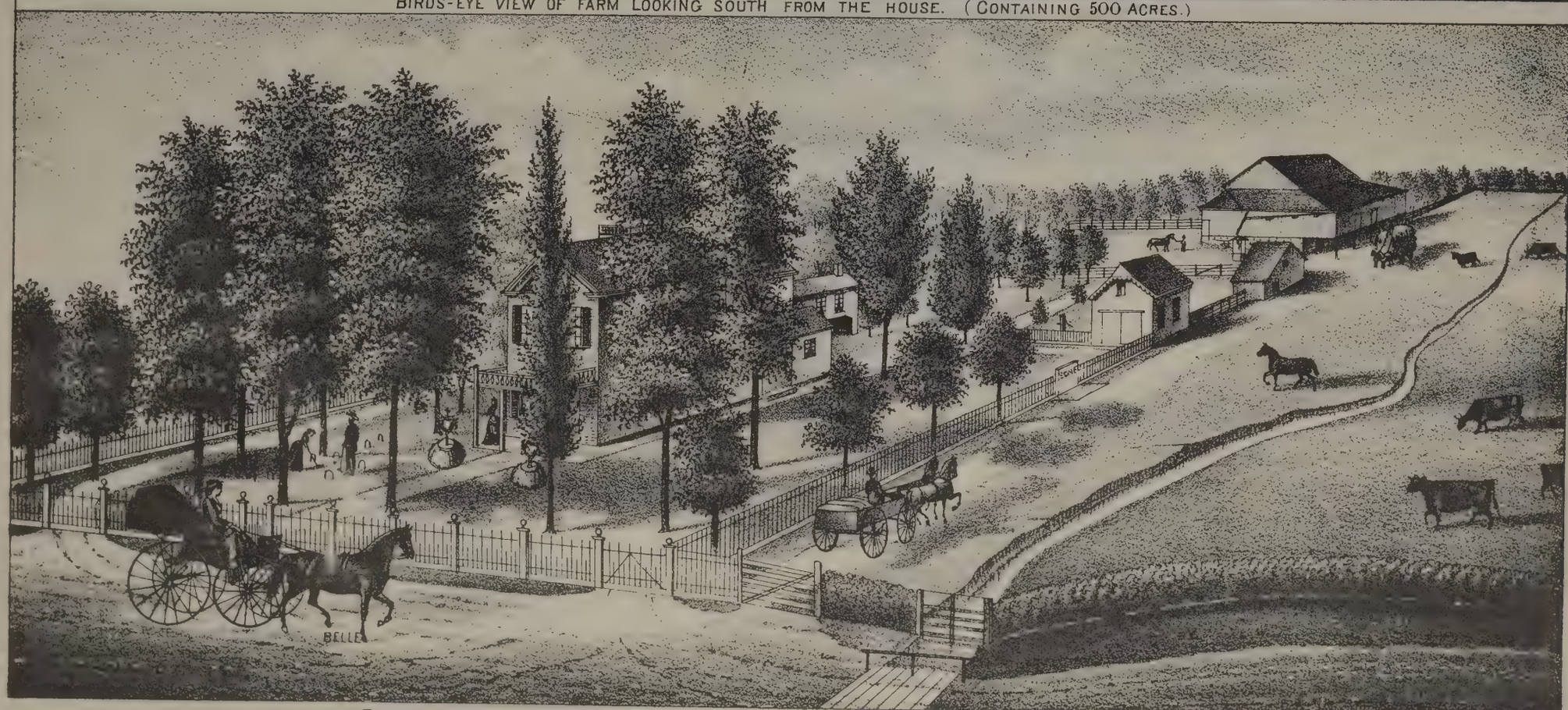
His farm residence north of Bunker Hill was purchased in 1862, and his family have since resided there. The firm of Harvey & Whedon was dissolved in 1868. Mr. Harvey was engaged in no active business till 1870, when the firm of Harvey & Tyler was established, and fitted up the old Centenary Methodist Church, at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, St. Louis, for the general auction and commission business at an expense of ten thousand dollars. July 4th, 1871, Mr. Harvey suffered a stroke of paralysis in St. Louis. He was removed to Bunker Hill. After his recovery he found his eyesight somewhat impaired, and decided to altogether relinquish active business. His interest in the firm of Harvey & Tyler was sold to his former partner, E. H. Whedon. His children are Kate, the wife of Basil H. Dorsey; May C., wife of S. Pepper, cashier of the Surveyor of Customs' Office, St. Louis; and two sons, Charles M. and Willard B. Harvey. He has handled millions of dollars in money and property belonging to others, and to his credit it may be said that never an imputation of dishonesty rested on his character, nor ever has he failed to render to every man his exact due. Nature gave him a strong physical constitution, which enabled him to undergo hardship and exposure with immunity, and his energy and business qualities fitted him to undertake enterprises of more than ordinary magnitude. At Bunker Hill he has been engaged in farming and the raising of fine horses. His stables contain some excellent stock. He is the owner of Nino, at one time considered the most promising horse in America, but who unfortunately was injured while traveling by rail from St. Louis to the East.

## ROSS HOUCK,—(Deceased).

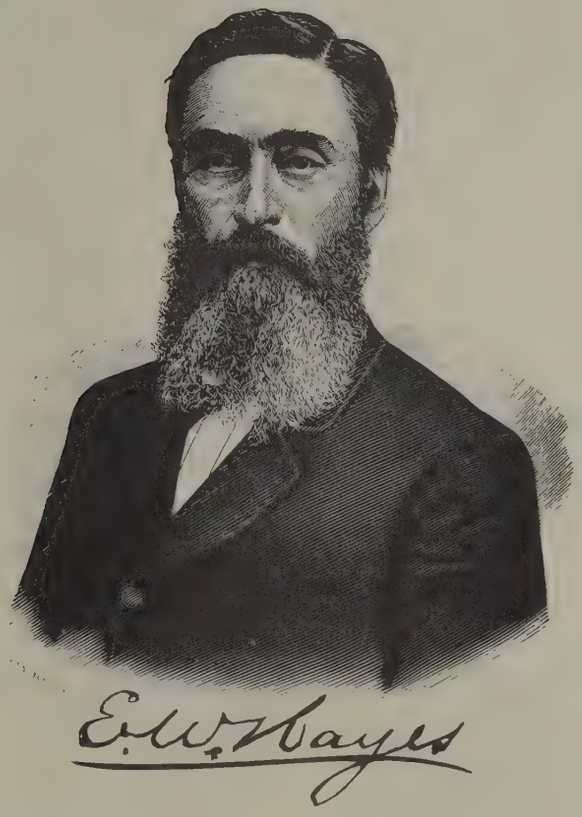
Ross Houck who died in 1867, was one of the substantial farmers of Bunker Hill township. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1804. His grandfather emigrated from Germany to America at an early date, and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Houck was raised in Huntingdon county, and received an ordinary common-school and business education. When eighteen or nineteen years old he started west. He crossed the Allegheny mountains, and when he reached Zanesville, Ohio, had only twenty-five cents in his pocket. At Zanesville he learned the carpenter's trade and worked a couple of years. He was a young man of steady habits, and persevering and industrious disposition, and these qualities struck the attention of a gentleman who was engaged in selling books, who hired him as an agent. Mr. Houck for four years was in the employment of this gentleman, and then struck out in the business on his own account. His headquarters were at Cincinnati, where his books were published. He traveled through all the southern and western states settled at that time, looking after his agents and delivering the books. He accumulated considerable money in this business. He came to Madison county in this state in 1828, and lived mostly there for several years. On the 3d of May, 1832, he married Lucinda Ann Gonterman. Mrs. Houck was born in Christian county, Kentucky, November 27th, 1811. Her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, in which state her father, Jacob Gonterman, was born. Her mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Stark, was from New Jersey. Jacob Gonterman emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, and settled four miles east of Edwardsville.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Houck, spent one year in Pennsylvania, and in 1834 went to farming on Smooth prairie, in Madison county. They moved to Upper Alton in 1840, and lived there till 1846, and then moved on the farm in Bunker Hill township, where Mr. Houck died, and where Mrs. Houck and other members of the family still reside. He had built on this place in 1845, a two-story brick house, which occupies a beautiful and commanding situation. Mr. Houck had a farm of three hundred acres, and eighty acres of timber. He also improved a section of valuable land three miles from Raymond in Montgomery county. He was a man of great industry and energy, of good business qualifications, and of a character for honesty and integrity beyond question. He was a democrat in politics. He died on the 26th of December, 1867. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Houck are all living. William R. the oldest son, is living near Raymond. Maria Ann, is the wife of George L. Williams, who is in the photographic business at Edwardsville. Julia M. is the wife of James Rider of Nilwood. Hannah P. married Daniel Richards, and is living near Raymond in Montgomery county. James Houck lives on the old homestead. Ellen is the wife of Edward Dorsey of Montgomery county. Mary E. married Blair McCambridge, and is living at Witt, Illinois.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF FARM LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE HOUSE. (CONTAINING 500 ACRES.)



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS. S.A. BROWN, SEC. 6. BUNKER HILL TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.
(FORMER RESIDENCE OF DANIEL T. BROWN, DECEASED.)




E. W. HAYES, who has been practicing law at Bunker Hill since 1867, is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 30th, 1837. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather, David Hayes, emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and from there, about the year 1790, removed to Franklin county. He had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He had six sons and two daughters, and of these Wilson Hayes was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. Wilson Hayes was the father of three sons and three daughters, the oldest of whom, David Hayes (Mr. Hayes' father) was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1811; in 1836 he married Nancy Colwell, who was a native of the adjoining county of Cumberland, and belonged to the same Scotch-Irish stock, which settled in Pennsylvania at an early period, and has contributed not a little to the development and growth of that great commonwealth. By this marriage there were eight children, six sons and two daughters; all grew to manhood and womanhood, and four are now residents of Macoupin and Madison counties, in this state. Edgar W. Hayes was the oldest of these children. His birthplace was the old house in Franklin county, to which his great-grandfather removed in 1790, and which has now been the home of the family for four generations.

After attending the ordinary common schools, he prepared for college at an academy at Shippensburg, and in the fall of 1855 entered the Sophomore class at Lafayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania. He graduated from this institution in the class of 1858. After his graduation he taught school in Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania, and was so engaged at the time of the commencement of the war of the rebellion. In May, 1861, a few weeks after the first call for troops, he enlisted in company A, seventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer reserves. He subsequently received his discharge from the service by reason of disability. His health was seriously impaired for many months. He afterward served for a short time in the state militia on the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. He had begun reading law soon after leaving college, and in 1863 he resumed his studies, which had been interrupted by his enlistment in the army and his subsequent ill health in the office of R. P. McClure, a leading lawyer of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. He was admitted as a member of the Cumberland county bar in August, 1865.

He had visited Ralls county, Missouri, in 1859 and 1860, and directly after his admission to the bar, he went to that part of Missouri where he opened a law office the latter part of the year 1865. A visit to a brother in Madison county, of this state, in April, 1867, was the occasion of his learning of the advantages of Bunker Hill, at that time without a lawyer, as a place for the practice of the legal profession. He settled at once in Bunker Hill, where his promptness and fidelity to the interests of his clients and the ability and energy which he has displayed in the management of his professional business, have acquired for him a large and profitable practice. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. In 1869 he varied the monotony of practice in the Macoupin county courts, by a visit to California on professional business, during which he met with an exciting adventure in the way of shipwreck. He was a passenger on the steamship "Golden City," which was wrecked on the Pacific coast, nine hundred miles south of San Francisco. On his return from California he was, on the 13th of April, 1870, married to Margaret F. Heck, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, with whom he has since lived and by whom he has three children, one son and two daughters.

## THE MATTOON FAMILY

Is of Scotch origin, and was one of the earliest to settle at Amherst, Massachusetts. The name of Eleazer Mattoon appears among the founders of the Congregational Church at Amherst in 1739. His grandson, GENERAL EBENEZER MATTOON was a man of conspicuous ability. He was born at Amherst, August 19th, 1755. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was a student at Dartmouth College, and in another year would have graduated. The patriotic president gave the members of the junior class their diplomas, and Ebenezer Mattoon, then twenty years of age, entered the army. He was a lieutenant in Col. Wade's regiment, and afterward was promoted to major. He served with distinction under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and in other battles. He was a delegate to the state convention held at Concord in 1776, though then, but twenty-one years old; and to the Constitutional Conventions of 1779 and 1820. He was elected representative in the legislature in 1781 and 1794. He served in the State senate 1795–6; he was presidential elector in 1796, 1821 and 1833, and was representative in Congress 1801–3. For several years he was sheriff of the county of Hampshire, and for a long period Major General of the Massachusetts militia, and Adjutant General of the State, holding the latter positions at the time of Shay's Rebellion. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of Governor of Massachusetts, when at the age of fifty-eight he became blind, a circumstance which terminated his distinguished public career. His other faculties, however, remained unimpaired till his death on the 11th of September, 1843, at the age of eighty-eight years. His portrait painted by the celebrated artist Trumbull, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, is now in possession of members of the family at Bunker Hill.

MAJOR EBENEZER MATTOON, son of General Mattoon, came to Illinois in 1846, and died at Bunker Hill in 1868. He was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, September 29th, 1781. He was raised in his native town, and on reaching manhood went to farming. He married Lucena Mayo, who was born in Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, May 16th, 1787. In 1846 he sold his farm in Massachusetts and emigrated to Illinois. He resided one year in Sangamon county, and in 1847 purchased a farm north of Bunker Hill, where he resided till his death on the 28th of July, 1868. He had held the rank of major on his father's staff, in the Massachusetts militia, and by this title he was always known. He held the office of sheriff of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and several terms represented the town of Amherst, in the Massachusetts legislature. His health after coming to Illinois was not good, and he lived in quiet and retirement. His widow, Lucena Mayo Mattoon, died at Bunker Hill, February 23d, 1879, nearly ninety-two years of age.

Of the ten children of Major Mattoon, five reside in this state. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Fannie Parsons, now living in Smith county, Kansas; Mrs. Maria Hutchinson, widow of Dr. Levi Hutchinson, of Bunker Hill; Mrs. Emeline Sandford, widow of Ira Sandford, whose sons, S. N. and William M. Sandford, reside at Bunker Hill; Ebenezer Mattoon and John Brooks Mattoon, of Bunker Hill; Mrs. Lucena Cowles, of Unionville, Lake county, Ohio; Benjamin M. Mattoon, of Collinsville, Connecticut; Mrs. Dorothea Vannevar, of Malden, Massachusetts; Mrs. Eliza A. Orme, of Bond county, Illinois and Eleazer Mattoon, of Topeka, Kansas. A remarkable longevity has characterized the family, the representatives of each generation reaching an age considerably in excess of four-score years. Each generation has also been identified with the Congregational church. During the time of the old whig party, the members of the family were among its strong adherents, and since its dissolution the surviving descendants have been republicans. The family was honorably identified with the history of Massachusetts, from which state its members have emigrated to the west. From one branch of the family, the town of Mattoon, in this state, received its name.

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## JOHN A. PETTINGILL.

MR. PETTINGILL was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, May 14, 1817. His great-grandfather, Andrew Pettingill, was born at Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1742. He was in the Revolutionary war, and a lieutenant in the same company of which Israel Webster, the father of Daniel Webster, was captain. He was in the battle of Bennington, and about a week after that engagement returned home and died. His sword, which he carried at Bennington, is now in Mr. Pettingill's possession. Benjamin Pettingill, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Salisbury in April, 1770; he married Hannah Greeley, a second cousin to Horace Greeley; he was a man of superior natural business qualifications, and had gone to school in his boyhood days with Daniel Webster, who was also a native of Salisbury, He had sound judgment, and gave his children good opportunities for acquiring an education.

John A. Pettingill was the youngest of thirteen children, of whom only one beside himself is now living; a brother, Moses Pettingill, resides at Peoria. He was raised at Salisbury. He had good educational advantages. The district schools of his native town were thorough, and there was besides at Salisbury a large and flourishing academy, which he attended. He was also for two terms a student in a seminary at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1837, when twenty years old. After visiting Bunker Hill, he went to Peoria, and was a clerk in the store of his brother till April, 1839, when he returned to Bunker Hill. In 1839 he began improving a farm one mile north of Bunker Hill—the first farm ever opened on the prairie north of the town. He was first married to Abby A. Johnson, a native of Medford, Massachusetts, who died October 11th, 1854. His second marriage was in October, 1855, to Miss Kate Small, who was born at Wyndham, Maine. In 1847 he quit farming, and opened a store at Bunker Hill, which he carried on till the spring of 1849. That was the spring succeeding the remarkable discoveries of gold in California, and in March he started for the new El Dorado, in one of the earliest companies, to cross the plains. He reached California October 1st, 1849, but only remained till July, 1850, when he returned by the way of the Isthmus and New York. During 1850 and 1851 he built his present residence in Bunker Hill, and started a nursery and green-house. He was among the first to embark in this business in the county, and to him is due much of the improvement and beauty of Bunker Hill and the surrounding country. Nearly nine-tenths of the trees now of mature growth in the town and vicinity were raised from the seed by Mr. Pettingill. He was first a whig in politics, and became a republican on the formation of that party. He has been a member of the Congregational church at Bunker Hill since its organization, and in many ways has been closely identified with the town Few have such accurate information concerning the early history of Bunker Hill, or have been at more pains to preserve the incidents of the early settling of this part of the county.

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## EDWARD H. DAVIS.

THE ancestors of Mr. Edward H. Davis came from Northumberland county, England, from which place three brothers of that name emigrated to America. Ephraim Davis, his great-great-grandfather, was born in 1697, and in 1720 settled at Concord (then called Pencook), New Hampshire, of which he was one of the original proprietors. His grandfather, David Davis, was a fifer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. His father, Robert Davis, was quartermaster-general of New Hampshire in 1834, and was post-master at Concord from 1839 to 1845. Mr. Davis was born at Concord, New Hampshire, February 25th, 1821. His mother's name before marriage was Eliza Hall. In 1836, when sixteen years old, he went to Savannah, Ga., and learned the trade of a watchmaker in that city. In 1839 he returned to New Hampshire, and soon afterward came to St. Louis, where he had an uncle living. He found some difficulty in getting employment at his trade, and his acquaintance with John Cavender, in whose company he had come West, and who had laid out the town of Bunker Hill, induced him to come to that part of Macoupin county and go to farming. He arrived at Bunker Hill in November, 1839. October 5th, 1840, at the house of John Cavender, in St. Louis, he married Jane H. Cavender, daughter of Charles Cavender, who became a resident of Bunker Hill township in the spring of 1838.

In 1840 he bought land on Dry Fork, in the present Gillespie township, and after living there one year removed to Bunker Hill, in which part of the county he has since resided. Since 1852 he has lived on a tract of land adjoining the corporate limits of Bunker Hill. He is widely known throughout the county, and has filled a number of public positions. For seven years he acted as deputy-sheriff—two years under Sheriff Henry Tappan, one under Seymour B. Wilcox, and four under James T. Pennington. He was appointed post-master at Bunker Hill by James K. Polk in 1845, and resigned after managing the office one year. Andrew Johnson appointed him post-master again in 1868, and he held the office until Grant's administration. From 1862 to 1867 he was deputy county assessor.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. BREDEN, SEC. 15. BUNKER HILL TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL. (CONTAINING 80 ACRES.

STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. C. PAYNE, SEC. 10. BUNKER HILL TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL. (CONTAINING 321 ACRS.)

FARMERS CUSTOM MILLS, BUNKER HILL, MACOUPIN CO., ILL. WISE & HILL, PROPS.
ESTABLISHED 1875

"DEUTSCHES GAST HAUS." BUNKER HILL, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.
WILLIAM FAHRENKROG, PROPRIETOR.

In politics he has always been a democrat, and has voted for every democratic candidate for President from the time he was first old enough to exercise the right of suffrage. He has twice been elected clerk of Bunker Hill township on the democratic ticket, though the township is strongly republican. He has twice been a candidate before the democratic county convention for the nomination of sheriff, and at the convention in 1876 was the leading candidate for twenty-one ballots. He has filled every official position he has occupied with fidelity and integrity, and has many friends in all parts of the county. He has nine children.

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## SAMUEL SMALLEY

Was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, August 1st, 1815. His ancestors came over from England in the ship Caledonia in 1716. They landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and settled on the Short Hills, five or six miles south of Plainfield. His grandfather, David Smalley, was a farmer in Somerset county. His two older brothers were in the Continental army during the revolutionary war, and David Smalley himself was secretary on the staff of a general officer. One brother, Jacob Smalley, commanded a New Jersey company, and the other, Isaac Smalley, was an express rider, and carried dispatches between New York city and the American army up the Hudson. After the revolution David Smalley was county judge and justice of the peace in New Jersey. Esquire Smalley's father, David D. Smalley, was born September 30th, 1782, and was a soldier in the war of 1812 with the rank of captain. He married Mary Blackford, December 3d, 1807; she was a native also of Somerset county. The fourth of six children was Samuel Smalley. His mother died September 12th, 1822, and his father April 26th, 1828.

After his father's death he was obliged to earn his own living, and had a home with a merchant in Morris county till he was fourteen, and then began learning the hatter's trade at Plainfield. He came to Illinois in 1837, and engaged in the business of manufacturing hats at Jerseyville. In 1841 he settled in Macoupin county. September 20th, 1842, he married Mary Dodson, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Dodson. Her father was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1800; removed to Ohio, and married Nancy Gregg, and came to Illinois in 1822 or 1823; he was converted about 1826; united with the Baptist church, and soon afterward began preaching; for several years he was employed by the Home Missionary Society; he first came to Macoupin county in April, 1835, and built the first house ever erected on the site of Woodburn, which place was his home till his death in 1859, though he preached in other places, and was pastor of the Baptist churches at Edwardsville, Belleville, Winchester, and Bunker Hill, and was widely known as a revivalist; his wife died in October, 1877. Mrs. Smalley was born in Crawford county, Illinois, in 1824.

Esquire Smalley has been farming in the neighborhood of Woodburn since 1842. He has filled several public positions; he first served two terms as constable in Bunker Hill township, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years. In 1878, although a decided democrat, he was chosen a member of the Board of Supervisors in the strong republican township of Bunker Hill. He is well-versed in ordinary legal business, and has frequently appeared in the management of cases before justices of the peace courts. He has had six children.

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## JAMES BREDEN, (Deceased.)

One of the first settlers of Bunker Hill township was James Breden. He was born in the state of Virginia in October, 1784, and was the youngest of nine children, of whom five were brothers and four sisters. His father emigrated to Virginia from Ireland. The particulars of the early family history are not known with exactness, but either his father or grandfather had been educated for the ministry of the Church of England. James Breden had very limited opportunities for getting an education. Schools in his boyhood days were few and of an inferior character, and what education he obtained was by his own efforts. He left Virginia when nineteen years of age and went to Tennessee. In that state he was married to a Miss Anderson. His home in Tennessee was White county, and he carried on a small farm and also made powder. The date of his coming to Illinois is not exactly known. On his emigration to this state he settled on Rattan's prairie, in Madison county, and resided there for several years. In March, 1827, he came to Macoupin county and settled on section 9 of the present Bunker Hill township. What is now Macoupin county was then all wild and unsettled, and James Breden was one of the earliest pioneers. He located at the head of Wood river. Along that stream the remains of Indian lodges were still in existence. At that time no surveys had been made of the country, and when the lines came to be run his little improvement was thrown into four different sections, viz: 9, 10, 15, and 16. He subsequently entered the eighty acres in section 15, where his son, John F. Breden now lives, and which is also the house of his widow. He built a log house on this tract in which he lived till 1840, when he built the house in which he died, an illustration of which is shown on another page. His first wife died while he still lived in Madison county. In October, 1836, he married Mrs. Cynthia Ann Barrow, formerly Miss Cynthia A. Neaville.

Mrs. Breden was born in Knox county, east Tennessee, nine miles from Knoxville, in September, 1795. Her father, Enoch Neaville, was a native of South Carolina, and moved to Wayne county, Kentucky, when Mrs. Breden was five years old. She married William Barrow in Kentucky, 1813, and in 1817 came to Illinois while it was yet under a territorial form of government. She and her husband lived for a short time at Shawneetown and afterwards in various other parts of the state, and in 1827 came to Macoupin county and settled on Dry Fork, near the Bunker Hill and Carlinville road. Her husband, William Barrow, enlisted in the Black Hawk war; was in the campaign against the Indians in 1831, and never returned. It is supposed that he was killed while absent some distance from his comrades.

James Breden was a man who was actively interested in public affairs, and was known by everybody in Macoupin county as "Squire Breden." He was a man of good judgment and considerable natural abilities. He was the first justice of the peace elected in the township, and filled that office for twenty-four years. He made a very faithful and satisfactory magistrate, and always endeavored to do strict justice between man and man. It is said that of all the cases he ever tried, no judgment that he himself rendered was ever reversed by the circuit court. He was also elected associate county judge, and for four years ably and conscientiously performed the duties of that office. In his politics he was a democrat, and took a deep interest in the success of that party. He was a strong admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. His personal character was excellent, and he had those old-fashioned, honest and manly traits which were peculiar to the early pioneers of that state. He had been identified with the history of the county from its first settlement, and had many warm and strong friends. He died March 10th, 1863.

He had in all, eight children, of whom four are now living. Wiley Breden, the oldest son, resides at Woodburn. Dorcas married Charles McPeak, and is now living in Maquoketa, Iowa. John F. Breden, the youngest son, lives on the old homestead farm. Maria is the wife of William C. Vaucom, of Woodburn. Mrs. Breden is still living, and is now one of the oldest settlers of Macoupin county, having been in the county since 1827. She is in her eighty-fifth year, but is still hearty and vigorous, and performs her household duties with a sprightliness which would not be discreditable to a girl of sixteen. She remembers, with great distinctnesss, incidents which occurred eighty years ago.

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## JOHN C. PAYNE.

Mr. Payne is a native of the state of Kentucky, and was born at Lexington, on the 2d of February, 1831. His grandfather was from Virginia, and settled in Kentucky, in the vicinity of Lexington, at an early date. His father was Sandford K. Payne, and his mother's maiden name was Frances Cragg. His father was born near Lexington, and his mother in Woodford county, Kentucky. When Mr. Payne was seven or eight years of age, his father moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and there purchased a farm, and carried on a hotel and livery stable. The death of his mother occurred in February, 1841, and Mr. Payne lived one winter with an uncle near Louisville, Kentucky. The family subsequently lived in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where his father married again, and carried on a plantation and raised cotton. His sister, Nancy, having married Basil H. Dorsey, he came with her to Illinois in 1841, and lived with her in Dorchester township, and afterward went back to Mississippi. His father moved to Milliken's Bend, Madison Parish, Louisiana, and Mr. Payne lived there till 1848, when he came to Macoupin county, where he has been living ever since. In 1849, he bought

land, which now comprises part of his present farm, two miles north-west of Bunker Hill. He built a house and went to farming, his father coming to this state and living with him. April 30th, 1854, he married Eliza Cherry, daughter of Elijah Cherry. She was born in Tennessee, and before coming to Illinois had lived in Missouri.

When he commenced farming, he had but scanty means, and was obliged to rely on his own industry and economy to get along as best he could. His only capital which he had to begin with was a pony, which he traded off, and thus gradually secured money with which to buy his first twenty acres of land. He was successful in farming and trading, and as he obtained command of more money invested it in land. He is now the owner of one of the best stocked farms in Macoupin county, composed of three hundred and twenty-one acres, and having an attractive location in Bunker Hill township. This land he bought in several different pieces, and he has for it nine different deeds. His present residence is the town of Bunker Hill, where, since August 1st, 1878, he has been engaged in the livery business, as proprietor of the Monument House stables. His farm is carried on by his oldest son. He has four children: Sandford K. Payne, Thomas Payne, Emma Payne, and Lizzie Payne. All his life he has been a member of the democratic party, although his father was a whig. He is a man who is well known in the southern part of the county. He is one of those substantial citizens who began at the lowest round of the ladder, and have worked their way to a position of comfortable independence by a life of industry and economy, and have commanded the respect of the community by the practice of strict honesty, the prompt payment of their obligations, and the exercise of a genial good nature.

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## AARON F. CARTER,—(Deceased),

A former resident of Bunker Hill, was born at Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, September 20th, 1808; he was raised in New Jersey. April 29th, 1832, he married Sarah B. Smalley, who was born near Plainfield, New Jersey, December 7th, 1810. In 1840 he and his wife emigrated to Illinois, reaching Jerseyville the spring of that year, and the next fall settling in Bunker Hill township, Macoupin county. He improved several farms in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill and Woodburn; at one time was post-master at Woodburn; moved to the town of Bunker Hill about 1856, and in 1859 to the location where he died, and where his widow now resides, east of Bunker Hill. He died October 25th, 1870. He was a man of considerable energy and great industry, and did much to improve the country, having brought into cultivation a number of farms. He experienced religion in 1843, and was an active and zealous member of the Methodist church. He was superintendent of Sunday-schools at Jerseyville, Woodburn, and Bunker Hill, and was an exhorter and class-leader. He was always willing to do what he could to advance the cause of Christianity, and frequently addressed large assemblies at revival meetings and other religious occasions. An illustration of his former residence is shown on another page.

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## JACKSON SISSON

Was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, Oct. 17th, 1817, and has lived in Macoupin county since 1837. His father's name was Abner Sisson. The family were among the early settlers of Virginia, and lived there before the Revolutionary war. His father and grandfather were large farmers, and men of substantial means. His grandfather embarked largely in speculation and lost a portion of his wealth. The finances of the country were in a disordered condition after the Revolutionary war, and fortunes were easily lost. Mr. Sisson has heard his uncle say that after the Revolution was ended, he paid as much as sixty thousand dollars in the depreciated currency of the times to buy a bushel of salt. When the subject of this biography was about four years old his father moved with the family to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and settled on Pennsylvania run, a few miles from Louisville. His father died about a year after going to Kentucky. Mr. Sisson was principally raised in Kentucky. In those days children attended school about three months, in the winter, and then forgot all they knew the next summer. In 1837 the family came to Illinois, arriving in Macoupin county November 1st, and settling on the farm, on which has since been built the principal part of the town of Gillespie. They bought 640 acres of unimproved land at two dollars and a half an acre. Mr. Sisson was then twenty years old. He and his brother, John Sisson, was living in Jersey county, and went to work to improve this land. He was married February 1st, 1849, to Mrs. Nannie C. Dorsey, widow of Basil H. Dorsey. Her maiden name was Nannie C. Payne; she was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, two miles from Ashland, the birth-place of Henry Clay, July 28th, 1824, and was the daughter of Sandford K. Payne. She first came to Illinois in 1844, when nineteen years old. Mr. Sisson was farming in Gillespie township till the fall of 1849, and then moved on his present farm in section ten of Bunker Hill township, a mile and a half north-west of Bunker Hill. When he moved on this farm, which now consists of 150 acres, only eighteen acres were improved. He has been living there from that time to the present. He has six children now living. Their names are as follows: Edward A.; Fannie C. now the wife of William Roberts; T. Abner, Monroe G., John W. and Silas B. Mr. Sisson was first a whig in politics, and an admirer of Henry Clay, as were most persons who lived in Kentucky. He first voted for Harrison in 1840. When the whig organization went to pieces he became a democrat, and votes with that party. He is one of the old citizens of the southern part of Macoupin county, and a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, who is content with being a farmer, and has never aspired to fill a public office.

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## WILLIAM O. JENCKS.

William O. Jencks, who has been a resident of Bunker Hill for the last quarter of a century, was born in Providence county, Rhode Island, September 19th, 1824. His forefathers had been living in Rhode Island from the first settling of that country. His ancestry is traced back to Joseph Jencks, who was governor of Rhode Island under the British crown. His grandfather, Samuel Jencks, and his maternal grandfather, James Tyler, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and served faithfully in the memorable struggle of the colonies for their independence. His grandfather, Tyler, was one of the party who disguised themselves as Indians and threw overboard the tea in Boston harbor. His father's name was Joseph Jencks, and his mother's maiden name Esther Tyler. His father was the founder of the Smithville seminary at Scituate, Rhode Island. When he started this school it was called the Pond Factory academy, and has since grown to be a large and flourishing institution. His father was principal of it till his death, on the 3d of August, 1827. William O. Jencks was the youngest of ten children. He has one brother and three sisters living, all residing within a short distance of their early home. He was nearly three years old when his father died. He obtained a good education in the common schools and at the Smithville seminary. He mastered the trade of a carriage maker in all its branches. In early life he suffered much from weakness and delicacy of constitution. He lived in Windham county, Connecticut, from 1845 to 1847. The latter year he came west. From Chicago he went to St. Louis, and there took a boat up the Mississippi to St. Paul, in Minnesota territory. All that country was then wild and unsettled. At St. Paul he put up the second store ever built in that town, and sold ready-made clothing for the Boston and Iowa Trading company, of which he was one of the members. Not finding much improvement in his health while in that business, he determined to try what life among the Indians would do for his benefit. He had learned the Indian language with the Sioux about St. Paul, and in the spring of 1849 went off with Big Six and his band to the plains, on a buffalo hunt. He was absent all summer, and returned to St. Paul the following October. The succeeding winter was also spent in hunting and camping with the Indians. He learned the Indian language completely and spoke it almost as fluently as the savages themselves. He kept on good terms with the Indians, and managed to spend a few months as pleasantly as could be expected of a civilized man. He returned to St. Louis Christmas eve, 1849. His health had become better and his constitution stronger. He found employment in a carriage shop in St. Louis, where, with the exception of a few months spent in traveling in Kansas and Texas, he worked till 1854. In October, 1854, he came to Woodburn, and the following Christmas, went to Bunker Hill, where he has since lived. January 8th, 1857, he was married to Martha Lewellen, daughter of Green Lewellen. She was born in Bedford county, Virginia. After he was married he erected a shop in Bunker Hill and has carried on the carriage making business ever since. In 1870 he also engaged in the livery business. He has been a man of considerable enterprise and energy, and has been successful in business. On the incorporation of Bunker Hill he was appointed the first collector and constable. For four years, from 1869 to 1873, he

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES T. PENNINGTON, SEC. 9, BUNKER HILL TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. S. B. CARTER, SEC. 13. BUNKER HILL TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

filled the office of justice of the peace. He was elected magistrate three times, but only qualified once. He was once a democrat in politics, but became dissatisfied with the cause of the party in regard to the admission into the Union of Kansas and Nebraska. He was opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories, and became a republican, and in 1856 voted for Gen. Fremont for president. When the rebellion broke out he volunteered and enlisted in company F seventh Illinois regiment. He was first lieutenant of his company. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Bunker Hill Methodist church, and has been one of the leading members of that denomination in Bunker Hill, serving as class leader and trustee and holding other official positions. He has four children living and four dead. He has been actively interested in the order of Odd Fellows, and for nine years has been representative in the grand lodge of Illinois.

### JAMES T. PENNINGTON

Was born at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 26th, 1818. The Pennington family has descended from two brothers, who emigrated from Scotland to New Jersey. His grandfather, John Pennington, was a lieutenant in one of the New Jersey regiments during the revolutionary war. His father was Elijah Pennington, and his mother, Martha Todd. When seventeen, he became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. He came to Illinois in the spring of 1839. After working at Brighton, Alton, and in Jersey county, in 1841 he settled on his present farm. August, 1841, he married Cynthia Bullman, also a native of Somerset county, New Jersey. He has been a democrat in politics. Soon after coming to the county he was elected justice of the peace; but after holding the office a year, he resigned. In 1860 he was elected representative in the legislature, and was a member of that body during the exciting period of the opening of the war of the rebellion. All the different measures for the raising of troops and the furnishing of supplies received his hearty support, as did all other measures looking to the suppression of the rebellion. In 1871 he was chosen the first member of the Board of Supervisors from Bunker Hill township. He was elected sheriff of Macoupin county in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. He has five children living, and two who died in infancy. He is well-known throughout the county, and his genial and social manners have made him hosts of friends.

### J. G. BENNER.

Mr. Benner, one of the enterprising farmers of Bunker Hill township, was born near Marburgh, Hesse Cassel, Germany, March 29th, 1836; son of John Benner and Mary Urbach. In the spring of 1848, his father emigrated with the family from Germany to America. Crossing the Atlantic, they landed at New Orleans, and came up the Mississippi and Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky. After living in that city one year, the family moved to New Albany, Indiana, and two years afterward back to Louisville. Mr. Benner was the third of a family of five children. He was twelve years old when he came to this country. He had gone to school quite regularly in Germany, but in America attended an English school less than two months in the city of Louisville. While in Louisville, he learned the trade of a butcher with his brother. He moved to Utica, Indiana, in 1853, and was employed in a mill and lime-kiln till 1856, when he embarked in the butchering business on his own account. May 19th, 1857, he married Charlotte W. Bartels, who is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1852. He commenced business with but little capital, having just enough money with which to purchase a single cow. By industry and economy, he managed to succeed, and having accumulated sufficient money, determined to buy a farm and go to farming. He came to Macoupin county in December, 1864, and bought the farm which he now owns, in sections twenty and twenty-two, Bunker Hill township. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land. His children are: Mary W., Charles C., S. Theodore, Ellen, Lydia, Emma, William J., and Annie. He was a democrat till during the war of the rebellion, when he became a republican. He has been an enterprising farmer, and a man who won success by his own industry. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Fostersburg, in Madison county.

# BARR TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is located in the north-west part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Scottville, on the west by Greene county, on the south by Western Mound, and on the east by South Palmyra township. It has a very rich, clay soil, and in the western portion, along Taylor creek, is covered with a heavy growth of timber. The eastern and south-eastern part was at one time covered with oak and cotton-wood timber, much of which land has been changed into fine productive farms. In the northern portion it is mostly prairie land, excepting the extreme north-west corner, which is rough and broken.

The entire township is well drained by Solomon's, Joe's, Taylor's and Watts' creeks and their tributaries. Joe's creek received its name from a circumstance concerning a bear killing, many years ago, by Joseph Elliott and Joseph Hodges.

*First Settlements.*—Mr. Joseph Elliott, a squatter, was the first white inhabitant of Barr township. He settled on section 21, in the year 1828 or '29, and built a log cabin and cultivated some land, which improvements he sold in 1830 to William Handlin.

John Markham settled here in 1830; a Mr. Kennedy, Silas Drum, and the Wiggins in 1835. Benj. Barr and Hugh Barr—in honor of whom the township is named—James B. Steidley, Hampton Bates, John Barnett, John Parks, Adam James, William Taggert, Thomas Coddle, and Michael Buchanan were among the first settlers.

*The First Marriage* in the township was John Rummons to Mrs. Fanny Markham. The ceremony was performed by John Barnett, justice of the peace.

*First Birth* was Martha Ann Steidley, daughter of James B. and Rachel Steidley, February 9th, 1835.

*First Death.*—The first death occurring in the township was that of John Markham, in January, 1835.

*The First Preacher* was Jos. J. Gray, a Presbyterian, who held service in an old school-house on section 20.

*Churches.*—The first congregation was organized by Rev. James Corrington, a Methodist circuit preacher, of Carlinville.

The first church was built by the Methodist denomination on section 20, and was called the "Asbury Chapel." Charles Maxfield and wife, and Nathan Henderson and wife, were the first members, and were from the "Hermitage Society," in Greene county.

The following were the first who joined on probation:—Samuel Rees and wife, J. B. Steidley and wife, John Henderson and wife, David Henderson and wife, and William Taggert and wife.

There is also a Methodist church at Barr's Store, on section 9.

*Schools.*—The first school was taught in the summer of 1835 by Miss Elizabeth Ann Steidley, in a room of a private residence.

The first school-house was built of logs, on section 20, in 1836, and Mr. J. B. Steidley was the first who taught school in it.

*Mills.*—A steam flouring mill was erected in 1863 by Shane and Henderson, and is at present operated by Moser and Tyler.

Mr. J. B. Handlin built a horse-power saw-mill at Barr's Store, which was the first in the township.

*Barr's Store* is a small hamlet, situated on section nine, and received its

name from the Barr family. It was laid out by James B. Steidley in 1865. Benjamin R. Barr kept a store at this point, and was also post-master at an early day. This was the first store in the township.

There are at present two general stores; one kept by J. G. Young, and the other by J. H. Hinkle, who is also post-master.

There is a blacksmith shop owned by Fred. Ershig, and a shoe shop by George Webber. There are two physicians, Dr. J. W. Mason and Dr. J. G. Reed, which comprise the business men of the place.

The oldest settlers now living in the township are R. J. and J. L. Metcalf, who came from Kentucky to the county in 1835; J. W. Henderson, who settled here in 1833, and George O. Solomon, who came in 1834.

The first land entries are as follows:—John W. Stubbs, November 1st, 1827, 40 acres in section 26; Wm. Arnold, May 13th, 1829, 80 acres in section 5; Eli J. Butcher, May 13th, 1829, 84 acres in section 11.

The following statistics from the assessor's book, taken in 1879, will show the present assessed value of property:—Acres of improved lands 15,644, value $94,024; acres unimproved lands 7,794, value $18,128; total value of lands $112,152. Horses 680, value $11,079; cattle 1,470, value $10,317; mules 63, value $1,168; sheep 1,371, value $1,105; hogs 2,609, value $1,969; carriages and wagons 204, value $1,699; 138 watches and clocks, 71 sewing machines, 4 pianos, 10 organs. Total value of personal property, $37,772.

Below is a list of the township officers:

*Supervisors.*—John M. Bates, elected in 1871; Richard J. Metcalf, elected in 1872; Edward Henderson, elected in 1873; Richard J. Metcalf, elected in 1874; J. W. Henderson, elected in 1875; J. W. Dalby, elected in 1876; J. W. Dalby, elected in 1877, re-elected in 1878; Edwin Henderson, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—Hiram Drum, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873; J. W. Dalby, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875; B. B. Olbert, elected in 1876; T. S. Fausler, elected in 1877; J. W. Olbert, elected in 1878; W. A. Fausler, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—Jesse H. Daily, elected in 1871; P. Robinson, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; A. M. Solomon, elected in 1874; J. Galloway, elected in 1875; F. W. Crouch, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; J. S. McCollom, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—Joseph L. King, elected in 1871; W. Fausler, elected in 1872; A. M. Solomon, elected in 1873; F. E. Wiggins, elected in 1874; A. M. Solomon, elected in 1875; J. H. Hinckle, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877, 1878, and 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization:—John W. Hettick and E. Fausler, elected in 1871; J. S. McCollom, elected 1872; A. M. Solomon, elected in 1873; G. W. Olbert, elected in 1874; J. S. McCollom, elected in 1876; H. Drum, and T. J. Teaney, elected in 1877; J. S. McCollom, elected in 1878.

*Constables since township organization:*—Wm. J. Dorman and Robert P. Patterson, elected in 1871; H. Drum, elected in 1872; J. S. Stotler and F. E. Wiggins, elected in 1873; J. Gartrell, elected in 1874; A. D. Hinch, elected in 1875; J. G. Young and J. Beard, elected in 1876; G. W. Cline and J. G. Young, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Jonas Ribble, A. J. Drum, Geo. A. Ballon; 1872, Jonas Ribble; 1873, J. M. Linder, George Solomon, George W. Barr; 1874, Joseph Crum, Orin Gifford, George H. Dennis; 1875, J. W. Hettick; 1876, G. Pitchford; 1877, R. P. Paterson; 1878, John Holly; 1879, Thomas J. Ladley.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## NATHANIEL A. NIGHBERT.

Mr. NIGHBERT is a Virginian by birth. He is of German and English descent. His grandfather emigrated from Germany to America before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia, where he married a lady who was born in England. His father was born in Virginia, October 27th, 1789; in the year 1810 he married Nancy Albright, who was born in Virginia in May, 1795. Nathaniel A. Nighbert was the youngest of nine children by this marriage, and was born in Bottetourt county, Virginia, September 29th, 1827. The family moved from Virginia in 1834 to Claiborne county, East Tennessee, where they lived six years, and in the fall of 1840 came on to Illinois, settling in Scottville township. His mother had died on the 9th of June, 1831, when he was less than four years old. His father in February, 1832, married as his second wife Sarah Dorothy, but had no children by this second marriage. His father died in the fall of 1865.

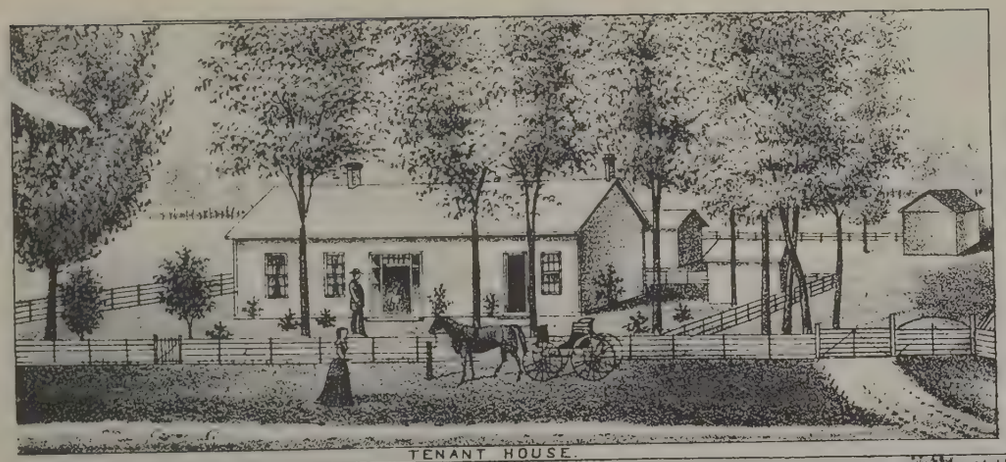
His birth-place was a rough and rocky part of Virginia, and his boyhood days in East Tennessee were spent in Powell's Valley near the Cumberland mountains, a rough and broken country interspersed, however, with fertile and productive valleys. During the six years the family lived in Tennessee he acquired the greater part of his education attending a subscription school held in an old log school-house. The teacher was as old-fashioned as the building, and a hickory rod about four feet long seemed to be an indispensable adjunct to the successful running of the school, and was brought in frequent requisition. He was thirteen years old when he came to Macoupin county, and from that time on he went to school but little, but worked out by the month, and gave his wages to his father. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, paying the firm of Ballenger & Mitchell fifty dollars for the privilege of going along and assisting with a drove of cattle. He left home on the 23d of March, drove the cattle across the plains, standing guard nights, and reached California August 10th. After a stay of five months in the mining regions, he started for home again, reaching Macoupin county in exactly a year from the time he set out. Though his experience at mining was short, he was more than ordinarily successful, and brought home about one thousand dollars, nearly all of which he made the last two months of his stay. September 11th, 1851, he married Margaret A. Crum, a native of Morgan county, and daughter of Gordon Crum, an old settler of Barr township.

The money he brought from California he invested in land, purchasing 110 acres in section 4, Barr township, at eleven dollars an acre. After farming on that section five years, he sold his land, and bought another farm in section 35, Scottville township, where he resided till 1874, when he moved to his present farm in Barr township. He owns 648 acres of land, eighty of which lies in Scottville township. He has had seven children: George Gordon, James David, Joseph W., Louie S., Ada B., and Erasmus M.; Ella, the fifth child, died when an infant.

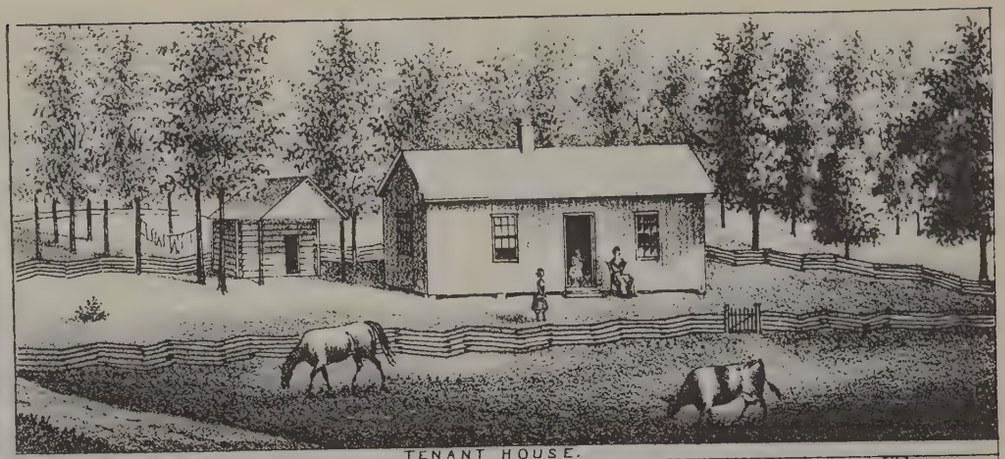
In his politics Mr. Nighbert was a member of the old whig party, and cast his first vote for president for General Taylor in 1848. When the whig party went into a state of dissolution, he became a republican, and has since supported that party, though he has not been a strict party man, and has felt himself free in local elections to vote for the best man for the office. He has never followed anything but farming, and has been content to lead the quiet life of a private citizen. He has commanded the respect of every one who has known him for his personal honesty and integrity, and has been a liberal, enterprising and progressive citizen.

THE RESIDENCE & WORKSHOPS OF W. J. SLAUGHTER, SEC. 30. BARR TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS, BUGGIES & SULKY PLOWS &c. (REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.)

STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF N. A. NIGHBERT, SEC. 10. BARR TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL. (CONTAINING 648 ACRES.)

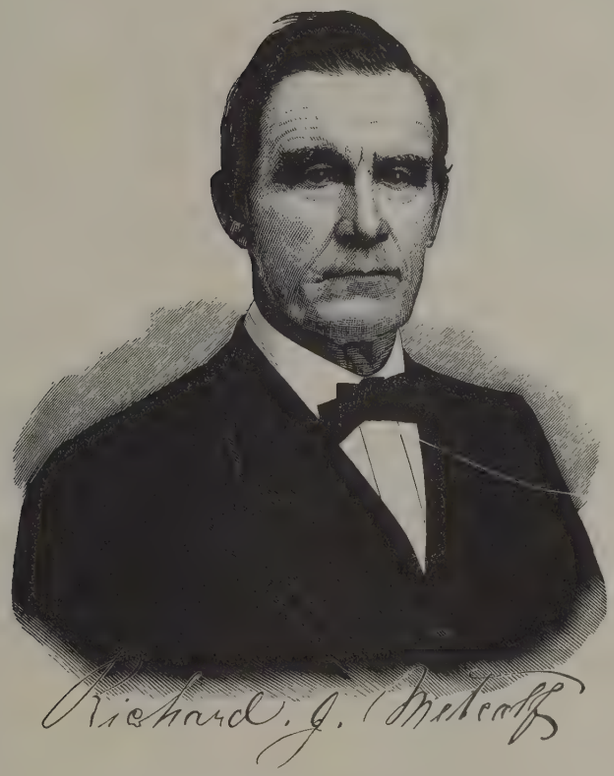


TENANT HOUSE.



TENANT HOUSE.

WOODLAND HOME, FARM RES. OF RICHARD J. METCALF, SEC. 31, BARR TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.




## RICHARD J. METCALF,

One of the old settlers and leading citizens of Barr township, is a Kentuckian by birth. His great-grandfather emigrated from England to America. His grandfather, William Metcalf, was born in this country, and was living in North Carolina at the time of the revolutionary war. The home of the family in North Carolina was near Guilford Court House, and at the battle fought there during the revolution between the American and British armies the noise of the cannon could be plainly heard. William Metcalf was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, emigrating there in the time of Daniel Boone, and taking part in the romantic adventures and incidents which marked the first settlement of that state. He was accustomed to relate that he was in the town of Frankfort (now the capital of the state) when he could walk over the site of the whole town on the logs which had been recently felled. His home at different times was in Franklin, Shelby, and Christian counties, and his death took place at the house of his son-in-law, in Hopkins county, Kentucky.

The name of Mr. Metcalf's father was also William Metcalf. He was born in North Carolina, December 24th, 1774, and was twelve years old when the family emigrated to Kentucky in 1786. He grew up to manhood among rough pioneer times, and had little chance for obtaining an education. He married Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Virginia on the 15th of January, 1780, and was a daughter of Richard Jones. The Jones family came from Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1786. Mr. Metcalf's father was a man of considerable enterprise and energy. When about twenty-one years of age, about the year 1795 or 1796, he visited Missouri, which territory then belonged to the government of Spain. His journey was made by horseback from Louisville to St. Louis by way of Vincennes, Indiana. There was no settlement between Louisville and Vincennes, nor between Vincennes and St. Louis. At Vincennes he was obliged to swim the Wabash river; his horse swam so low, and had such difficulty in crossing the stream that, although unable to swim himself, he threw himself in the water, and holding fast to the horse's mane succeeded in gaining the opposite bank in safety. St. Louis was then a small village, inhabited only by a French population, who had little idea that the town would ever become the great metropolis to which it has since grown. He was unable to speak French; there was not at that time an American in the town; and it may be imagined that he had some difficulty in holding communication with the inhabitants. He considered that the place would become a town of some importance, and surveyed and marked out lands west of St. Louis, intending to return and make a permanent settlement. These lands are now included in the city limits. He went back to Kentucky and never carried out his intention of making Missouri his home. After his marriage he lived in Christian and Hopkins counties, Kentucky, and removed to Illinois in the spring of 1835 and settled in section thirty-one of Barr township, where he died November 28th, 1858. He had been a man of iron constitution, and was eighty-four years old at his death. He was very industrious and energetic; a good farmer, and cautious and able in his business transactions. He began life with no capital, and by industry and good management accumulated a handsome competence. The twelve hundred acres of land of which he was the owner he divided among his children previous to his death. He was a member of the Baptist church, and universally esteemed as a man of reliability and integrity, a good neighbor and a useful citizen. Mr. Metcalf's mother died January 22d, 1852.

The birthplace of Richard Jones Metcalf was in Hopkins county, Kentucky. He was born August 1st, 1817, and was the next to the youngest of a family of nine children. The school-houses in which he went to school in

Kentucky in his boyhood days were built of logs, a crack along the sides of the building of more than ordinary magnitude letting in sufficient light to answer for a window; the fire-place occupied an entire end of the building; the benches were made of poplar logs split open, with the flat side hewed, and the writing desk along the wall of the room was made in the same manner. After coming to this state he attended school two or three months at Fayette, in Greene county. He was between seventeen and eighteen when the family moved to Illinois. Two of his brothers-in-law had travelled over Illinois in the fall of 1834, and for advantages of location and cheapness of land determined on Macoupin county as the best place in which to settle. His father at first bought two hundred acres, and entered one hundred and sixty in section thirty-one in Barr township, and afterward bought additional land. Mr. Metcalf lived with his father till his marriage, which occurred September 6th, 1838. His wife was Miss Mary J. Buchanan, who was born within five miles of Paris, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1819. Her mother was Charlotte C. Burbage, who was born within ten miles of Snow Hill, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and came to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1817. Her grandfather on her father's side was John Buchanan, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; he married a young woman belonging to a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, and moved to Virginia, and died there; his second wife was a Miss Rector.

In the spring of 1839 Mr. Metcalf began farming for himself on the place which has since been his home. At that date there were but few settlements in Barr township; his post-office address was Carrollton, and he has now lived in that part of the county as long as almost any other resident. The house in which he now lives was partly built in 1836, and has been the home of himself and wife from the time they were married. Some additions have since been made to the original structure. An illustration of the residence is shown on another page. He owns 460 acres of land, all of which lie in section thirty-one in Barr township, with the exception of forty acres in Greene county. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have had ten children: Josephine A., the eldest daughter, is the wife of L. M. Peebles, of Chesterfield; Narcissa C. married E. A. Belknap, who is the owner of a dry goods store at Greenfield; the next children, Livonia E. and James B. died when infants; George B. is now carrying on a grocery and provision store at Greenfield; John M. died in 1869 at the age of nineteen years; Eleanora married A. C. Ellis, a farmer of Greene county; Richard L. is farming in Barr township; Ebert K. is in partnership with George B. in the grocery and provision business at Greenfield; Ralph, the youngest son, still resides at home.

In his politics, like his father before him, he was a member of the old whig party, and his first vote for President was cast for General Harrison in 1840. Although raised in a slave-holding state, he was opposed to the schemes of the Southern politicians for the extension of slavery into the territories, and when the whig party went to pieces, and the republican party was formed, he had no hesitation in joining the latter organization as the party of freedom, intelligence, and good government, and has since been one of the leading republicans of his part of the county. During his long residence in Barr township he has maintained the reputation of a liberal, enterprising and progressive citizen, and a man whose private character has been above reproach or suspicion. His life has been spent as a farmer. His next older brother, John M. Metcalf, attended college at Princeton, Kentucky, and for a long number of years was a prominent physician at Waverly, in Morgan county. His father gave Mr. Metcalf an opportunity of going to college, but he preferred the pursuit of agriculture to a professional career. He has had no desire to fill public office or occupy political station, but in 1872 and again in 1874 was chosen a member of the Board of Supervisors from Barr township. From his experience during a brief visit to their hospitable home, the writer of this sketch can speak of Mrs. Metcalf as one of the model housekeepers of Macoupin county. Although burdened with as much domestic care as falls to the lot of most women, she has found time to gratify her tastes by devoting considerable attention to fancy work, in which, though self-taught, she excels; her handiwork has excited admiration at several fairs and exhibitions, where almost invariably it has been awarded a premium.

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## ISAAC HAVEN

Was born in Addison county, Vermont, September 15th, 1801. His grandfather was a Scotchman, who settled in Massachusetts. His father, William Haven, was living in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war, and was in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, being among the first to enlist in the American army. He married as his second wife Mrs. Lucy Shephard, whose maiden name was Chiles, and settled in Addison county, Vermont.

Isaac Haven was the youngest of four children. April, 1828, he married Mercy, daughter of Robert Young, a native of Addison county. From 1828 to 1843 he was farming in Vermont, and then emigrated to Illinois. A series of unfortunate circumstances had deprived him of his property, and he came to this state involved in debt. He rented a farm of William P. Burroughs, in Greene county, near Greenfield, and on settling down on this had only twenty cents in money, and if he had disposed of all his available property, would have lacked six hundred dollars of having enough to meet his obligations back in Vermont. He went to work with industry and energy to alter this state of affairs. He succeeded, and in 1849 he bought four hundred acres of land partly in Greene and partly in Macoupin county, on which there were no buildings, and of which only thirty or forty acres were under cultivation. This is part of his present farm. He paid every obligation, and increased his farm to 886 acres. His wife died August 17th, 1870. She was a woman of great energy, industrious and persevering, and part of the competence which Mr. Haven secured was due to her superior business management and attention to domestic and household affairs. Among her other accomplishments was the art of making an excellent quality of cheese, which commanded a ready sale from Jacksonville to St. Louis. Their children were four in number. William Haven, the present editor of the Greenfield *Argus;* Mary Jane, wife of James French of Greene county; Robert B., now farming with his father; and Henry, who died in infancy in Ohio while the family were moving to Illinois.

Mr. Haven voted for Gen. Jackson for president in 1824; was afterward a whig, and on the formation of the republican party became a republican. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Methodist church. His natural constitution has been strong and robust; he has stood a great deal of labor and exposure; and with the exception of a few weeks in recent years he has never been confined to his bed by sickness. He is a man who has commanded the respect of every one who has known him, and he has been a useful citizen. A page illustration of his farm and residence is shown elsewhere.

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## JAMES L. METCALF,

Who has lived in Barr township since 1835, was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, May 31st, 1820. He was the youngest of a family of nine children of William Metcalf and Elizabeth Jones. The first fifteen years of his life were spent in Kentucky. His father emigrated with the family to Illinois in the spring of 1835, and settled on section 31 of township 11, range 9, on the same spot where now stands the residence of the subject of this sketch. A log house weather-boarded with clap boards had been previously built at this place by John Markham, one of the pioneer settlers of Barr township. This improvement was purchased, and his father and mother lived there till they died, the former in November, 1858, and the latter in January, 1852. Both are now buried in a private burying ground on Mr. Metcalf's farm. His father was a man of considerable industry and business ability, and became the owner of twelve hundred acres of land.

His opportunities for going to school while he lived in Kentucky were not good enough to give him much of a chance to get a thorough education. After coming to Illinois, he attended school at Fayette, about two miles distant in Greene county, and subsequently, when the settlements became numerous enough, some schools were started in the neighborhood where he lived. As soon as he became twenty-one years of age, he went to farming for himself. His marriage occurred in May, 1848, to Eliza Peter. Her father's name was Simon Peter. Mrs. Metcalf was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and was living in Greene county, Illinois, at the time she was married. Mr. Metcalf has since been farming in Barr township, and is living on the old homestead farm where his father first settled on coming to the state. His place has been his home ever since he first came to Macoupin county. For a period of forty-four years he has lived on the same spot, a circumstance which can be said of comparatively few men in Macoupin county. He owns three hundred acres of land lying in sections 30 and 31 of Barr township. He erected in 1872 a handsome frame-dwelling, which, with its surroundings, makes one of the most attractive farm-residences in that part of the county. He has had eight children. The oldest daughter, Albina E., died when just reaching the age of womanhood. Leonora S. is now the wife of Dr. Clement of Brighton. Harriet L. married Dr. Frank

THE STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF ISAAC HAVEN & R. B. HAVEN, SEC. 18, BARR TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Martin of Greenfield. Edward P., the oldest son, is now carrying on the mercantile business at Greenfield. The other children, whose names are Minnie, Emma, Irene and Charles, still live at home.

When Mr. Metcalf first became old enough to take any part in politics, he identified himself with the old whig party. Henry Clay, the pride of every man who was born in Kentucky, received his first vote for president when the great champion of whig principles made his last unsuccessful race for the presidency against James K. Polk in 1844. He remained a whig until the dissolution of that party, and then on its organization joined the republican party, with which he has since been connected. He is not, however, a man whose tastes have led him to take an active part in political work. With no ambition to occupy public office or take a conspicuous part in public affairs, he has been contented to occupy his time with the management of his farm and his own private business. He is one of the oldest settlers of this part of the county, and during his residence in it his course of conduct as a private citizen has been such as to command the respect of the community. In the accompanying biographical sketch of his brother, Richard J. Metcalf, may be found the particulars of the interesting history of his father and grandfather.

## WILLIAM J. SLAUGHTER

Was born in Greene county, Illinois, August 6th, 1840. His ancestors were Germans who settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary war, in which his great-grandfather was an officer. His grandfather served in the war of 1812, and died on the Lakes. His father, John W. Slaughter, was born in Tennessee; settled in Greene county, Illinois, about 1830; married Susan Landiss; moved on a farm in section 32, Barr township in 1852; and is now merchandizing and farming at Stonington, Christian county. Mr. Slaughter attended school in Barr township and Jerseyville. He went into the photograph business when sixteen years of age, and followed it for a number of years in Greene county. He subsequently went to Kansas, and took part in the troubles which preceded the admission of that state into the union, and also spent four years with different Indian tribes. He returned to Illinois in the spring of 1863, and afterward enlisted in the 133d Illinois regiment, under Col. Phillips, raised for a hundred days' service, and was stationed at Rock Island, guarding rebel prisoners. He went into the photograph and jewelry business at Greenfield, and followed carpentering and house building at the same place. In 1871 he settled where he now lives in Barr township, and in addition to farming, carries on a general blacksmith and repair shop. His first wife was Caroline Dial, whom he married in Kansas, and who died in a few months afterward. December 26th, 1867, he married Mrs. Rebecca A. Wilhite. She was born in Fulton county, Illinois, February 8th, 1838. Her father, Dr. W. A. Dunn, was a Virginian, who settled in Fulton county in 1836. She married Charles Wilhite, September 4th, 1856, and settled in Barr township. Her husband enlisted in 1862, in the 91st Illinois regiment; was captured by the rebel guerrilla, General Morgan, at Elizabethtown; was stationed at Vicksburg, and Carrollton, Louisiana; Brownsville, Texas, and took part in the operations against Mobile. While in the trenches before Spanish Fort, he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter April 6th, 1865; was removed to a hospital at New Orleans and died there April 28th. Mrs. Slaughter had four children by her first marriage; John William, who died in 1873; Martha Elizabeth, who died when an infant; Jennie L. and Charles Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter have three children; Ada Blanche, Minnie E. and Frank Leroy. Mr. Slaughter is a republican. He possesses mechanical genius of a high order, and is master of several trades.

## ROBERT R. COOPER.

Mr. Cooper, who has been a resident of Barr township for the last twenty-five years, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, January 22d, 1828. His father, Edward L. Cooper, was born in Virginia, and after he was grown moved to Kentucky and married Miss Mary Perry, who was also a native of Virginia. The family moved to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Greene county, eight miles north-east of Carrollton. Robert R. Cooper was the fourth of a family of eight children. He lived in Christian county, Kentucky, till about eight years of age, attending for a short time a school, distant three miles from his father's farm. The part of Greene county to which his father came was an old settlement, and he went to school in a frame building half a mile from his father's residence. He lived at home till nearly twenty-three years of age, and then (in December, 1850) married Miss Amarine Parks, a native of Tennessee, daughter of John Parks, an old settler of Barr township. Mr. Cooper was farming in Greene county till 1855, and then settled on the farm he now owns, in section seventeen of Barr township. He is known as an enterprising and substantial farmer. His farm consists of 445 acres, lying in one body in section seventeen, with the exception of thirty-five acres in section sixteen, and on it are fine improvements. His first wife died in June, 1869. November, 1870, he married Lizzie Ridings of Greene county, whose death occurred in February, 1872. His present wife, whom he married in August, 1872, was formerly Miss Mary Bacon, who was born in Tennessee and came to Illinois when a child. He has eight children living, three by his first marriage, one by his second, and four by his third. Their names in the order of their births are as follows: Henry E., Lucy B., Adrian E., Frank, Ella D., Freddie, Edgar and Charles. Mr. Cooper was originally a whig, but like many of the members of that party, he became a republican when the question of the extension of slavery into the territories became a conspicuous issue. He has never taken an active part in politics nor has aspired to official position or public station. For twenty-six years, he has been a member of the United Baptist church, and is now connected with Goshen church, in the east part of Barr township.

## J. W. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson is a native of this state, and was born in Greene county, January 6th, 1831. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia, and for many years resided in Berkeley county. His father, David Henderson, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, about the year 1807, and was married there to Hannah Steidley. In the year 1830, a short time after this marriage, he emigrated to Illinois and settled in the neighborhood of Whitehall. The family were among the pioneer settlers of that part of Greene county. In the fall of 1832 his father moved to Macoupin county and settled on section 30 of township 11, range 9. Mr. Henderson's uncle, John Henderson, came to the township at the same time and settled on section 20. These were the first two settlements made in the southwest part of Barr township. His father and mother lived where they settled nearly forty years and then moved to Greenfield and afterward to Montgomery county, where they now reside. Mr. Henderson was less than two years old when he came to Macoupin county. His education was obtained in the schools in the neighborhood of his home. When he was twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account. In November, 1855, he married Sarah J. Kidd, daughter of Benjamin Kidd. Mrs. Henderson was born in Peoria county, Illinois, and moved from there to Barr township.

After his marriage Mr. Henderson purchased land in section 16 where he lived about five years, and in 1860 moved to his present residence, in section 29. In 1864, during the late war, he served between five and six months in the 133d Illinois regiment, and was stationed at Rock Island guarding rebel prisoners. His brother, John H. Henderson, served throughout the war; enlisted as sergeant of company D. of the 14th Illinois regiment, and was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia, while on detached service, guarding a bridge outside the lines; he died while in a rebel prison at Columbia, South Carolina. At the time of his capture he was first lieutenant, commanding his company, and was commissioned as captain while in prison. Mr. Henderson was one of the early members of the republican party in Macoupin county. When the agitation concerning slavery arose on the question of the admission of Kansas and Nebraska into the Union he was one of those who opposed the southern schemes for the extension of slavery into the territories, and one of the seven men in Barr township, who, in 1856, voted for Gen. Fremont as the republican candidate for president. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

# BRUSHY MOUND TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Carlinville, east by Honey Point, south by Gillespie and west by Polk township. It derived its name from the large Mound situated near the center of the township, from the summit of which, a fine view may be obtained of the surrounding country for miles of prairie, forest, field and stream.

*Pioneer settlers.**—About the year 1828, Theodorus Davis, jun., settled in the Macoupin bottom, on the line of the present Carlinville and Alton road, and was the first settler in the township. Mr. Davis was then a young man just starting in life, having recently married a daughter of Joseph Hodge, of Hodge's creek.

In July, 1829, came John Moore, and settled with his family, consisting of his wife and three children. He located on a piece of land some three miles south-west of Carlinville. He has been dead some years. His widow still survives in the person of Mrs. Ann Hall. In the fall of 1830, David Gimlin settled on land, near where Harrison Hall's farm now is, some three miles south-west from Carlinville. Mr. Gimlin was also a Baptist preacher, and preached the first sermon in the township. Probably, the first parties married in Brushy Mound, were William Flinan and Edith Gimlin, at the residence of David Gimlin, the bride's father, on the 17th of January, 1833, which occasion was marked by the usual pioneer festivities and hospitality.

In the spring of 1831 there were several settlements made in different parts of the township. About this time came the Weatherfords, Jefferson Hardin and others, and located in what was for many years known as Weatherford's prairie, in the north-east corner of the township. Soon after, came Elijah Mitchell, and Thomas Hughes, with their families, and settled on Brushy Mound prairie. About the same time came Henry and Thomas Beauford, Willis and William Whitworths, and their families.

In 1832 William Kettner and family located on Spanish Needle prairie. The most notable characteristic of the early settlers was a fondness for hunting and fishing, hospitality, sociability, economy and poverty.

*Early Mills and Carding Factories.*—In 1833 or '34 Jefferson Weatherford built an ox mill on Weatherford's prairie, on the line of the Carlinville and Hillsborough road. This mill was a great convenience in its time for the neighborhood.

In 1837 Haskins Trabue built a carding factory in Spanish Needle prairie, some five miles south of Carlinville, on the Alton road. This factory, for a number of years, supplied the settlers with woolen yarn, from which their wives and daughters manufactured the family clothing.

In the spring of 1851 Thomas Corr and Elijah Mitchell built a grist-mill on Honey creek, and in 1853, B. F. Clark and J. R. Mitchell built a mill in Spanish Needle prairie. And some time after, was erected Braley's mill, on Honey creek, and Borough's mill at Borough station. The milling interest, however, was allowed to languish, and at the present writing there is no mill operated in Brushy Mound.

*First birth.*—The first child born was Theodorus, the son of John and Ann Moore, on the 16th of September, 1830. At the early age of seventeen this patriotic youth enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the war with Mexico, and fell a victim to yellow fever at Tampico, Mexico, September 30th, 1847.

*Early Churches and Schools.*—In the year 1839 the first church-house was built by the Honey creek Baptist denomination, and located in the north-east part of the township, on section 12. It was a very unpretending structure, 20 feet by 30 feet, built of hewn logs, covered with oak shingles, and floored with oak boards without dressing or jointing. Neither were the spaces between the logs chinked or pointed. This rude structure served as a place of worship during the summer months for many years, until it was superseded about the year 1852, by a good substantial frame building, which was located on the south side of Honey creek timber. In 1873 a new building was erected to take the place of the old one, and was located on the north-east corner of Gillespie township, along the line of section 36 Brushy Mound.

*Schools.*—The first school district was organized in 1834, and a log-building erected; Thomas P. Low was the first teacher; he is spoken of by several of the old settlers as having been a most excellent teacher. At that period the school districts were not defined by any regular boundary lines as now, but embraced a territory as large as the children were able to traverse. There was no classification of school books. Each pupil was furnished with such books as the family happened to have. The school readers in those days were Testaments, English readers, old Geographies, the lives of Washington, Marion, Jackson and Legal form books, Universal vocabularies, etc.

*Game.*—The early settlers of this township were surrounded with an abundance of game, such as deer, wolves, prairie fowl, quail, rabbits, raccoons and opossums, &c., and in the spring and fall of the year, immense flocks of migratory birds came, among which were geese, ducks, brants, cranes, &c. The streams abounded with fish, and furnished sport for the angler's skill.

*First entries of Government land.*—On the 19th of October, 1829, Travis Moore entered 80 acres in section 5, and David Gimlin entered 80 acres in the same section October 8th, 1830. The next entry was made by Harding Weatherford, of 80 acres in section 12, on the 16th of October, 1830, after which time land entries were quite frequent.

Below will be found the township officers since township organization.

*Township Supervisors.*—Levi Mitchell, elected in 1871; F. Trabue, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; George Cowell, elected in 1874; Geo. Cowell, jr., elected in 1875; Geo. Cowell, re-elected in 1876; D. P. Deadrick, elected in 1877; Joseph F. Clark, elected in 1878; Wm. Perrine, elected in 1879.

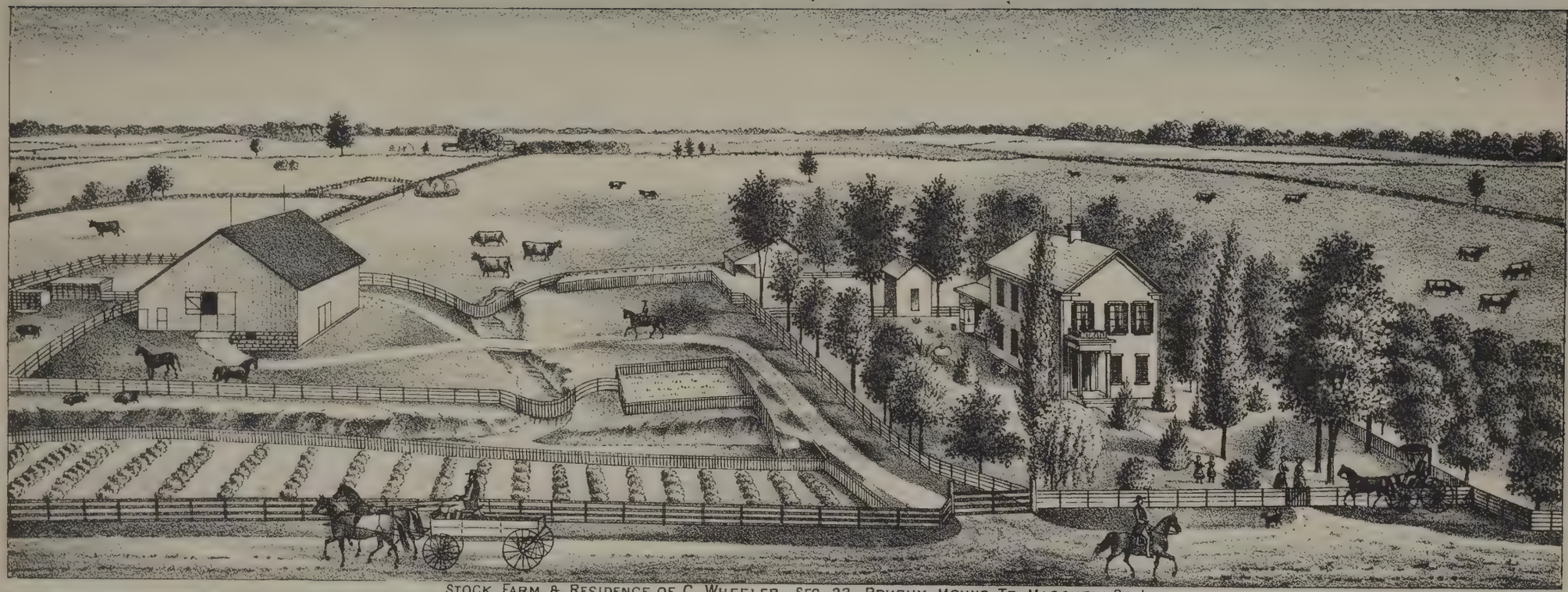
*Town Clerks.*—J. F. Merrick, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; Geo. Cowell, elected in 1873; S. C. Stoddard, elected in 1874, re-elected in 1875; R. Drury, elected in 1876; Geo. Cowell, elected in 1877; D. Cameron, elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—C. Wheeler, elected in 1871 and served by re-election until 1876; V. Moore, elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877; P. B. Fishback, elected in 1878: L. Peebles, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. Meers, elected in 1871; W. E. Taylor, 1872; J. W. Kelley, elected in 1873; C. Wells, elected in 1874; G. Dooley, in 1875; W. H. Stoddard, in 1876; G. Dooley, elected in 1877; W. H. Stoddard, in 1878, and C. W. Clark, in 1879.

The following are the Justices of the Peace since Township organization. M. B. Robinson and Stephen White, elected in 1871; S. White and A. Hacke, elected in 1873; Stephen White and A. Hacke, elected in 1877; R. Drury, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

* For much information of the pioneers we are indebted to Levi Mitchell, Aunt Ann Hall and others.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF C. WHEELER, SEC. 33, BRUSHY MOUND TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

STOCK FARM, & RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH F. CLARK, SEC. 36, BRUSHY-MOUND TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL

*Constables.*—J. W. Kelly and Patrick Bloomfield, elected in 1871; N. Brown and P. Bloomfield, elected in 1873; R. White and N. Brown, elected in 1877; L. Peebles and A. Pembroke, elected in 1878; J. Trabue and Nat. Brown, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Harrison Hall, F. Knoetzer, John Salyers; 1872, F. Knoetzer; 1873, F. Knoetzer, D. P. Deadrick; 1874, Joseph F. Clark; 1875, Wm. E. Taylor; 1876, Thomas Miller; 1877, Adams Rothmyer; 1878, James Lewis; 1879, Henry Ramey.

Resources of Brushy Mound as shown by the assessor's books, 1879:

Acres improved lands, 12,531, value $88,361; acres unimproved lands, 10,598, value $24,494; total value of lands, $111,858. Of horses there are 528, valued at $8,202; cattle, 1,309, valued at $10,265; mules, 110, value $1,841; sheep, 438, value $508; hogs, 1,199, value $1,016; 2 steam engines, value $185; 157 carriages and wagons, value $2,031; 104 watches and clocks; 47 sewing machines, 16 organs. Total value of personal property $13,960. The wealth and productions are mainly agricultural, and its rich soil responds to the labors of the husbandman in abundant harvests of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, fruits, etc., and considerable attention is given to the raising of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.

*Drainage, Timber, etc.*—This township is well drained by the Macoupin and its affluents, the principle one of which is Honey creek. Along the streams there is a heavy growth of timber, affording plenty of fuel, fencing and lumber.

The C. & A. R. R., crosses Brushy Mound in the north-west corner of the township, entering it in section 5, and leaving it in section 7. There are at present four good school-houses with well sustained public schools. Also two substantal church buildings. Baptist church located on section 30, and M. E. church on section 34. The early settlers of this township, were mainly of the poorer classes from the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. They were a hardy and vigorous race; prudent, industrious and honest.

Among the older residents of the county, now living in this township, may be mentioned the name of John Burleson, who came here in 1827 with his half brother, Seth Hodge, and Rev. D. P. Deadrick, who was born in the county in 1828. Levi Mitchell and R. W. Huddleston became citizens here in 1831; Henderson Gimlin and Giles M. Adams in 1830; Joseph F. Clark in 1832, and F. M. Mitchell in 1833; John C. Ramey and C. Wheeler in 1835, and J. M. Wilson in 1834; William E. Taylor in 1837, and Elihu Hall in 1836.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## JOSEPH F. CLARK.

The father of our subject was Samuel B. Clark, a native of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Floyd, of Pennsylvania. They were both born in the year 1792. Samuel Clark came to Illinois in 1828. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war he took an active part as a soldier. He moved to Macoupin county in 1836, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1840.

Joseph F. Clark was born in 1825, and was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Huddleston, March 4th, 1850. She was born in Macoupin county, February 28th, 1832. Her father, John Huddleston, died December 3d, 1836. Her mother, Nancy Huddleston, survived her husband a number of years, and died in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of nine children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Clark served for a time in the Mexican war. Since his return he has given his attention to farming. He has a farm of 460 acres. He is a man of good mind and social standing, a reputable citizen, and one who enjoys the competency his prudence and foresight has brought him. A fine view of his home appears elsewhere in this work.

## SAMUEL HUDDLESTON.

Among the most successful agriculturalists of this township is Samuel Huddleston, who was born October 24th, 1823, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His father, John Huddleston, was also a native of Kentucky. He emigrated to Illinois from Indiana in 1825, and to Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1831, being among the early settlers of the county; he had a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, as follows, Samuel, Melvina, Robert W., Melinda, Mary Ellen, and Lydia; Elizabeth is dead. Samuel's mother's name was Nancy Huddleston. She was born in Kentucky, Jan. 2d, 1808, and died in 1879. Samuel Huddleston married Miss Elizabeth Buck, July 7th, 1842, who died March 18th, 1862; by this union he had six children. By his second marriage he had four children. His life has been a successful one, starting in life as he did with a bare pittance, scarcely more than $100. His first tax was 30 cents. He has by his force of character and determination risen to an enviable position among his fellow farmers. He has now over 1000 acres of land, and is one of the most progressive farmers in the township.

## ELAHU PEMBROKE.

Mr. Pembroke was born in Ontario county, New York, April 27th, 1802. His grandfather John Pembroke, was an Englishman who emigrated to this country and settled near Schenectady. He was a sea captain, and was taken sick and died while making preparations for a voyage. His father, Enos Pembroke, was born in New York, and moved to the western part of that state, and settled there when it was almost a complete wilderness; he married Lucinda Warner and the third child by this marriage was Elahu Pembroke. He was raised in western New York and attended school mostly in Genesee county. His mother died and his father married again, and in 1818 the family emigrated to Kentucky. They lived two years within three miles of Louisville, and in February, 1820, came to Madison county, Illinois. His father bought ten acres of land where the main town of Alton is now built, where they lived three or four years, but found the location so sickly that they were compelled to remove elsewhere. At that day the Mississippi river opposite Alton was covered with a green scum like that which may now be seen on the surface of stagnant ponds, and fever and ague prevailed to such an extent along the river banks that the settlers were obliged to remove. About 1825 or 1826, his father moved with the younger children to the vicinity of Ottawa, in La Salle county. Mr. Pembroke remained in Madison county, and in 1827 married Sarah Stout, who was born and raised in Madison county. After his marriage he went to farming in the American Bottom. His wife died in December, 1831. He had three children by his first marriage, all of whom died young. In June, 1833, he married Louvisa Knowland. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March, 1811, and was the daughter of Wesley Knowland and Clara Armstrong. Her father moved to White and Smith counties, Tennessee, when she was three years old, and in the fall of 1820 to Clark county, Indiana, and settled at Charleston, three miles from the Ohio river; in 1828 he came to upper Alton.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Pembroke moved eight miles north of Alton, in what is now Jersey, but was then Madison county. He entered and improved 160 acres of land, afterward bought fifteen additional acres, and lived on this farm of 175 acres for thirty-three years. This farm was about five miles south-west of Brighton. In 1867 he bought 200 acres of land lying in section 7, Honey Point township, and section 12 Brushy Mound township, and moved to Macoupin county. He has seven children living,

whose names are as follows: Clarissa, the wife of Thomas J. Pinkerton; Wesley N., who is farming in Montgomery county; William K., who is practicing medicine at Gillespie; Thomas C., who lives in Texas; Alton W.; John J., living in Texas, and Albert W. He was originally a whig in politics. He cast his first vote for president for Henry Clay, in 1824, and three different times had the pleasure of casting his vote for Clay for the highest office in the gift of the American people. He became a republican on the formation of that party. He has not, however, been a man who has cared much about party, but has generally voted for the best man for the office. He is one of the oldest settlers now in the state. When he came to Illinois, in 1820, there was not a house in Jersey or Macoupin counties, and Illinois had been admitted as a state only two years. It was never expected at that time that the prairies would ever improve. He says that when his father came to Illinois an old hewed log-house and some cabins were the only signs of civilization which marked the site of the present city of Alton.

### TRAVIS MOORE MITCHELL

Is the second son and the fifth child in a family of twelve children, and was born February 13th, 1833. Elijah Mitchell, his father, was a native of North Carolina, but removed with his father to Kentucky when he was quite young. He married Jane Moore. He left Kentucky in 1830 and removed to Illinois, and stopped one year in Marion county where he made one crop, and then removed to Sangamon county, seven miles north of Springfield, where he remained until the next year, when he came to Macoupin county and purchased eighty acres of land. He afterwards entered two hundred and eighty acres more. He lived here until his death, which occurred August 16th, 1877. After the death of his wife in 1843 he married Hannah Hollingsworth, by whom he had nine children. The latter wife is still a resident of the old homestead. Travis M. remained at home until he reached his twenty-first year when he left home, bought a yoke of oxen and went to work breaking prairie in order to earn money to pay for them. In the fall of 1856 he made his first purchase of land and has added to it until he now owns nearly five hundred acres in one body. On the 15th of April, 1858, he was married to Sarah Eliza Jackson. She is a native of Honey Point, in this county. Four children have been born to them. All are dead except a son, Frederick Elijah. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mitchell is an old resident of Brushy Mound township. In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856.

### E. HARLAN

Was born in Christian county, Kentucky, December 22d, 1810. His father was John Harlan. He was born in Virginia. He died in Kentucky, October 27th, 1834. The family were originally from Wales, and came over in the Mayflower in the seventeenth century. John Harlan was married to Frances Rench. She was a native of Maryland. She was of German descent. The subject of our sketch remained at home until November, 1834, when he left Kentucky and came to Illinois. His father had come here and entered land on what is now known as Spanishneedle prairie. The father returned to Kentucky, and died soon after. Then Mr. Harlan and his brother came here and put in a crop, and then sold out the land. The subject of this sketch then went up to Galena and followed mining. In 1839 he came back to Sangamon county and worked for his uncle until 1848. He continued working on a farm until the 23d of February, 1866, when he married Emily Wooten. She was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee. She came to Jasper county, Missouri, where she remained until the war broke out, when she removed to Macoupin county where she resided at the time of her marriage. One child, a girl, has been born to them. Her name is Frances Illinois. In September, 1867, Mr. Harlan removed to Missouri, and in March of the next year returned to Illinois, and on the 9th of April came to the place where he now resides and purchased land. He is republican in politics, and cast his first vote for John Q. Adams in 1832.

### COLUMBUS WHEELER

Was born in Christian county, Kentucky, April 7th, 1826. His father, James Wheeler, was a native of the same state. He married Catharine Harlan. In 1835 he came to Macoupin county, and settled on section three in Gillespie township, where he remained until his death, which occurred February 29th, 1852. Catharine Wheeler died July 15th, 1845. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the log school-houses and working upon the farm. On the 26th of April, 1849, he married Miss Naoma Wilson. She was born in Kentucky, June 13th, 1831. Her father came to Madison county in 1834, where he remained one year, after which he removed to section nineteen, Brushy Mound township, where he remained until his death. Columbus, in 1848, received eighty acres of land, and built a house on it. He afterwards added four hundred acres more, and at the present time has upwards of five hundred acres of well tilled and improve dland. There have been sixteen children born to Mr. Wheeler and wife, six of whom are living. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wheeler has been engaged all his life in farming, stock raising and trading.

# BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP.

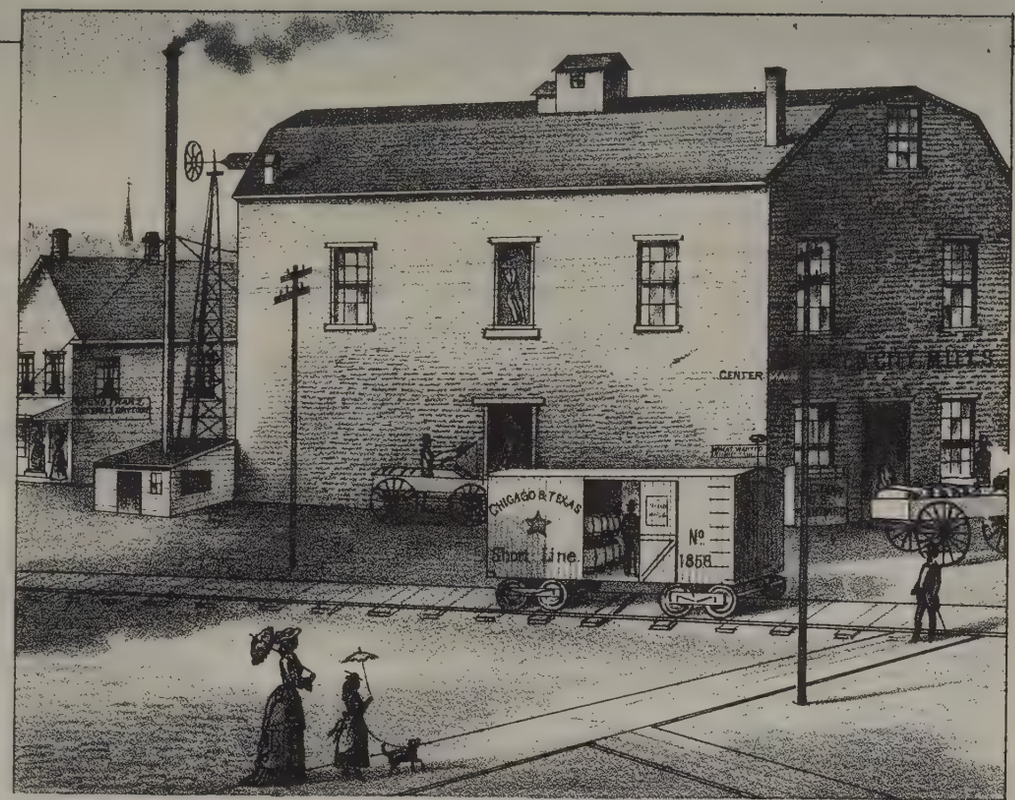
THE township of Brighton is bounded on the north by Shipman, on the east by Bunker Hill, on the south by Madison county, and on the west by Jersey county, and is geographically known as town 7, north range 9, west of 3d principal meridian.

*Drainage* is mostly toward the south by the tributaries of Wood river. The farms are highly improved and well drained; it does not contain pools of stagnant water or swamp to generate miasma, hence the location is as healthy a point as, perhaps, can be found in the West. It is traversed by two railroads. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R. and the Rock Island Division of the C. B. & Q. R. R.

*The First Land Entries* were made May 6th, 1830, by James Brown, who entered 80 acres in section 19. May 9th, 1830, Alfred Kennier entered 80 acres on section 19. The third entry was made November 12th, 1830, by Joseph Anderson, on section 6.

*The First Settlers** were Oliver Brown and Wm. Cowan, who built a cabin sixteen feet square, just south of where the Gilson Mansion now stands. This cabin was built in February, 1826. Mr. Cowan was a nephew of Mr. Brown; he was unmarried, and came from Ohio, but did not remain here long. He was a giant in strength, and was able to do the work of two common men. One day in February he split six hundred and seventy rails; and one day in June split one thousand six hundred feet of boards. Mr. Brown at first held only a "Squatter's" claim, but he afterward entered the land, now comprising the south part of the town of Brighton. His nearest neighbor for three years was Nathan Scarritt, six miles south, on the Alton road. An incident occurred which serves to show the privations to which the pioneers in a sparsely settled country are subjected. Mr. Brown's family one morning lost their fire by a heavy rain, and matches not being

* For data furnished we are indebted to A. G. Meacham, and Lida Rice, for their sketches on the township, and also to many others.




BRIGHTON CITY MILLS, BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO, ILL.

C. H. NUTTER & BRO. PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRIGHTON BEST, PEACE MAKER, EMERALD ISLE, AND SNOW FLAKE. THE JOBBING TRADE A SPECIALTY.

BRIGHTON LUMBER YARD, S. ACKERMAN, PROPRIETOR. BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO, ILL.

SOLID WOODEN GUTTERS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PUMPS &c &c CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OR FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

known in those days, they were under the necessity of procuring fire six miles away, at Mr. Nathan Scarritt's, on Scarritt's Prairie, before they could proceed in cooking their breakfast.

In 1828 William Brewer, from Virginia, arrived in the country, and engaged to labor for Mr. Brown. He married a Miss Delaplain, of Scarritt's Prairie, and this was without doubt the first marriage in the township, but after living with her a few years, he left for California; he traveled on foot carrying his provision with him. Aaron Husong arrived in 1828 and settled near Mr. Brown. The land is now owned and occupied by H. G. Stall. In the year 1830 Michael Brown, his brother, and Thomas Cowan, brother to William Cowan, came here and erected a rude dwelling near the creek that leads south-east of the site of the present town of Brighton. In 1831 James B. Pinkard adopted this locality as his permanent place of residence. In 1832 Herman Griggs and some others arrived.

Among the old settlers of this county now living in Brighton township, may be mentioned the following: John Andrews, a Virginian, who came in 1830; Col. J. R. Miles, a Kentuckian by birth, came in 1832; Henry F. Martin and William Jones came in 1833; James Palmer, O. A. Chase, and the late Nathan D. Barber, located in 1836; and John Montgomery, of Madison county, Illinois, in 1839.

The first Sunday-school was organized about 1832, and was held in a log school-house on the land known as the Butterfield place, situated about one mile from the present business centre of Brighton. The superintendent was Jonathan Brown, father of Michael and James Brown. Miss Charlotte Sherman, who afterward married Enoch Moore, was selected as teacher. The religious portion of the community were divided into sects, as follows, Baptists and Methodists. The Baptist Church contained fifteen or twenty members.

Some of the early settlers would ride to Alton, a distance of eleven miles, in wagons drawn by ox teams, to attend church. When preaching was held in the township, it was in private houses, until about 1835, when the Baptists erected a building. In 1838 this church was removed from its original site to the east side of Main street, on the ground now occupied by the residence of David Collins, and was occupied both for church and school purposes. It was destroyed by fire in 1857. The first pastor, after the edifice was erected, was Rev. Amos Dodge.

The first school taught was in 1832, by Miss Charlotte Sherman. Oliver Brown appropriated his smoke-house for the use of a neighborhood school. The next summer the school was taught by Mrs. Stratton, in the same log-house in which the Sabbath-school had been organized the summer before.

The first school-house was built in 1834 of logs; it was 16 by 18 feet. The house was built on government land. In the fall of 1835 John Squires purchased the land, and was about to occupy the house. It, however, was moved at night by some parties to the present site of the Water Cure! Here Michael Brown occupied it with his family for a number of years. Mr. L. P. Stratton was the first teacher in the new school-house. He taught a subscription school at two dollars a scholar, per quarter.

Excellent schools are now found in all parts of the township. The young man or woman of to-day can scarcely form an idea of what a great change fifty years has made; not in schools alone, but also in improvement and wealth on every side.

The assessed valuation of the personal property and real estate to the township of Brighton, as reported in 1879:

Acres of improved lands, 19,652, value, $164,890; acres unimproved lands, 3,182, value, $9,973; total value of lands, $174,863; value of lots, $45,386. Horses, 652, value, $11,814; cattle, 1,210, value, $9,459; mules, 110, value, $1,937; sheep, 1,907, value, $1,867; hogs, 1,882, value, $1,295; carriages and wagons, 353, value, $2,928; 297 watches and clocks, 136 sewing-machines, 28 pianos, 30 organs. Total value of personal property, $59,393.

### THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON

Is located mostly on the north-west quarter of section 19. Herman Griggs was the founder of the town, and it was laid out by Luke Knowlton in the year 1836. A short time before a company had bought 280 acres of Mr. Brown, on the same section. They proceeded at once to survey and lay off a town-plat of 40 acres, which they named Bristol. Nathan Scarritt had the management for the company. The two town-plats were only twenty or thirty rods apart. Quite a competing spirit arose between the parties in town proprietorship. In 1837 there was a financial panic, which operated severely upon the towns of Bristol and Brighton. Mr. Scarritt had built what is known as the "Hill House," on Main street, and occupied it with a stock of goods. The company became disheartened and sold the entire tract of 280 acres of land to Daniel Nelson for $1,000, and the latter sold one-half of it immediately to J. W. Gilson. Improvements were quite slow for some time; perhaps the only building erected for the first few months was the Methodist church in 1837, which has since been occupied for a dwelling and a liquor saloon by John Thole. They have at present a handsome brick church. On the 4th of July, 1838, the people of Brighton and vicinity celebrated for the first time the great day of national independence.

The first physician was Dr. McKee, who came in 1836. Until this time there had been no physician in the vicinity nearer than Alton. The Doctor was doubtful whether it would justify him to remain. He circulated a subscription list, in which men of families by their own consent were assessed ten dollars, and the unmarried men five, which secured them his services for one year. His sheet-anchor was the mercurial dose. On one occasion he spilled his calomel, upon which he declared he "might as well stay at home." Dr. L. S. Pennington arrived in 1838, with the intention of permanent location, and to insure his support he drew up a similar subscription list.

The first post-office in the township was at Brighton in 1838. Daniel Blodgett was appointed post-master. His commission for the first year was six dollars. Before that time this region of country was included within the delivery of the post-office at Alton.

The first passenger train passed through Brighton July 4th, 1852. The operating of the Chicago and Alton road had the effect of imparting new life and energy, and inspiring hope to the long-depressed communities. With renewed vigor little Brighton began to show signs of life and to look up. Herman Griggs was appointed station agent; he put up a brick store close by the railroad, and admitted as co-partners with him in trade William Loveland and Lucius Griswold. The same year he built the brick building adjoining for a warehouse, and in 1853 he converted it into a steam custom mill. In the fall of 1853 R. H. Peter and John Moore opened a store of dry goods and groceries on Main street. In 1857 Mr. Peter and Rev. Horatio Nelson built a store on Main street, since owned by Daniel Blodgett. J. Burton built a store west of the mill in 1857, which has been occupied for some time by C. W. Heidemann. The first drug store was opened in 1857 by W. C. Merrill and T. S. Bean.

The first marriage in the town took place at the old house, now owned by James Palmer, September 14th, 1836. The parties were Herman Griggs and Mary Starkweather.

In September, 1854, the people formed a company for the purpose of building a school-house. The stock was fixed at ten dollars a share. The house was built on the first lot south of the M. E. Church. The stockholders afterward sold out their interest to the district. There has been a school in the place since 1832, but it was a subscription school up to the time of the district purchasing what now is the primary school. In 1860 the front part of the school-house was finished.

More could be said about this enterprising town did space permit; but we must content ourselves by giving the names of the leading business firms.

*Bank.*—Stratton & Amass.

*Boot and Shoe Dealer.*—John C. Fritchie.

*Bakery and Confectionery.*—F. W. Fraelich.

*Drug Store.*—J. T. Dickerson.

*Dry Goods.*—Merrill & Chase.

*Dry Goods and Groceries.*—C. W. Heidemann, S. S. Miles, Bruno Franz.

*Furniture.*—James Howell, John Thole.

*Groceries and Hardware.*—French & Bean, Keas & Carter.

*Groceries.*—N. W. Waldo, R. H. Peter, August Bloomer.

*Hotels.*—Brightwood Cottage, the leading hotel in the town, is owned and carried on by Mrs. Kate R. Glenny. It is one of the neatest hotels in the county; the rooms are large, airy, and well-furnished, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The other hotels are the El Dorado and Moore House.

*Livery Stables.*—C. W. Copley, W. E. Smith.

*Lumber Dealer.*—S. Ackerman.

*Mill.*—C. H. Nutter & Brother.

*Stationery and Post Office.*—Asa Potter.

*Stationery and Notions.*—Miss Lynch.

*Churches.*—There are seven churches in the town: Methodist, English and German M. E., Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist and Catholic church.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*Hibbard Lodge, No.* 249, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized Oct. 7th, 1857. The lodge is in a good, healthy condition. The first officers were C. Skillman, W. M.; J. Coleman, S. W.; T. L. Keas, J. W.; W. C. Moore, S. D.; J. D. Combs, J. D.; W. V. Eldridge, Sec.; D. P. Berry, Treasurer and Tyler. W. A. H. Loveland, J. Crandall and others were members. Present officers: John Ash, W. M.; G. L. Bean, S. W.; M. S. Brown, J. W.; A. Gifford, Treas.; T. A. Jones, Sec.; T. L. Keas, S. D.; E. T. Davis, J. D; A. Seaman, Tyler. The lodge at this writing has a membership of seventy members.

*Brighton Lodge, No.* 366, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted by (P. G. M.) A. S. Barry, March 5th, 1868. The charter-members were J. G. Dickerson, Geo. Compton, J. Howell, A. S. Hart and F. W. Heidemann. The present officers are J. Howell, N. G.; Philip Louck, V. G.; William Brant, Treasurer; George L. Bean, Secretary. The number of members at this writing is fifteen. (To the secretary, Mr. Bean, we are indebted for the facts concerning this lodge.)

*Brighton Lodge, No.* 1253, *Knights of Honor*,* was instituted November 18th, 1878. The following is a list of the first officers: J. P. Strong, Dictator; M. S. Brown, Vice Dictator; G. G. Kenny, Assistant Dictator; C. H. Bliss, Reporter; A. J. Howell, Financial Reporter; N. W. Waldo, Treasurer; J. E. Martin, Guide; H. Lippold, Guardian; T. R. Owen, Sentinel; R. H. Peter, Chaplain; E. T. Davis, Past Dictator; J. T. Dickerson, Medical Examiner; Trustees, G. L. Bean, T. L. Keas, Dr. J. T. Dickerson. The present officers are J. P. Strong, Dictator; G. G. Kenny, Assistant Dictator; T. A. Jones, Vice Dictator; C. H. Bliss, Reporter; A. J. Howell, Financial Reporter; N. W. Waldo, Treasurer; J. E. Martin, Guide; H. Lippold, Guardian; A. Behler, Sentinel; F. A. Clement, Medical Examiner; E. T. Davis, Past Dictator; J. Howell, Chaplain. The membership at present numbers thirty-seven, and the lodge is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

MILES' STATION.

Is situated on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The proprietor was Col. J. R. Miles, and it was platted by S. F. Spaulding, surveyor, in the year 1867. It occupies a portion of the north-west quarter of section 9, and a small portion of the east side of the north-east quarter of section 8. The business is not extensive, yet it affords many advantages for the neighborhood. It contains one large steam flour-mill, a depot and post-office, blacksmith shop, etc., a Methodist church, and a district school. Much credit is due to its enterprising proprietor. It is located in the midst of a rich agricultural community.

We give below the names of those who have been honored with township officers since township organization.

*Supervisors.*—Henry F. Martin, elected in 1871; re-elected in 1872; re-elected in 1873. George A. Brown, elected in 1874; and by re-election held the office up to 1879. E. T. Dain, elected in 1879, and is the present incumbent.

*Town Clerks.*—H. Spencer Brown, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; again in 1874, 1875 and 1876. N. W. Waldo, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878 and 1879.

*Assessors.*—H. C. Clark, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. J. G. Hill, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877. H. C. Clark, elected in 1878. J. G. Hill, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—T. H. Simmons, elected in 1871. G. L. Bean, elected in 1872. T. H. Simmons, elected in 1873. G. L. Bean, elected in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. T. L. Keas elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace since Township Organization.*—Asa Potter and G. G. Eddington, elected in 1871. W. Jones and J. A. Scarrett, elected in 1873. J. A. Scarrett and J. R. Simmons, elected in 1877. J. R. Simmons and Asa Potter, elected in 1878.

*Constables since Township Oganization*—J. W. Campbell, elected in 1872. E. A. Dolbew, S. Davidson and P. Brinck, elected in 1873. J. Clark, elected in 1877. J. Delaplain and B. Austin elected in 1878. Ed. Philips, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways*—1871, Nathan D. Barber, W. I. H. Clark, J. H. Barber; 1872, Nathan D. Barber; 1873, J. H. Barber; 1874, Peter W. Sams, Charles Wagoner, G. G. Eddington; 1875, Thos. H. Simmons; 1876, Charles Wagoner; 1877, W. R. Eddington; 1878, T. H. Simmons; 1879, Charles Wagoner, T. A. Jones.

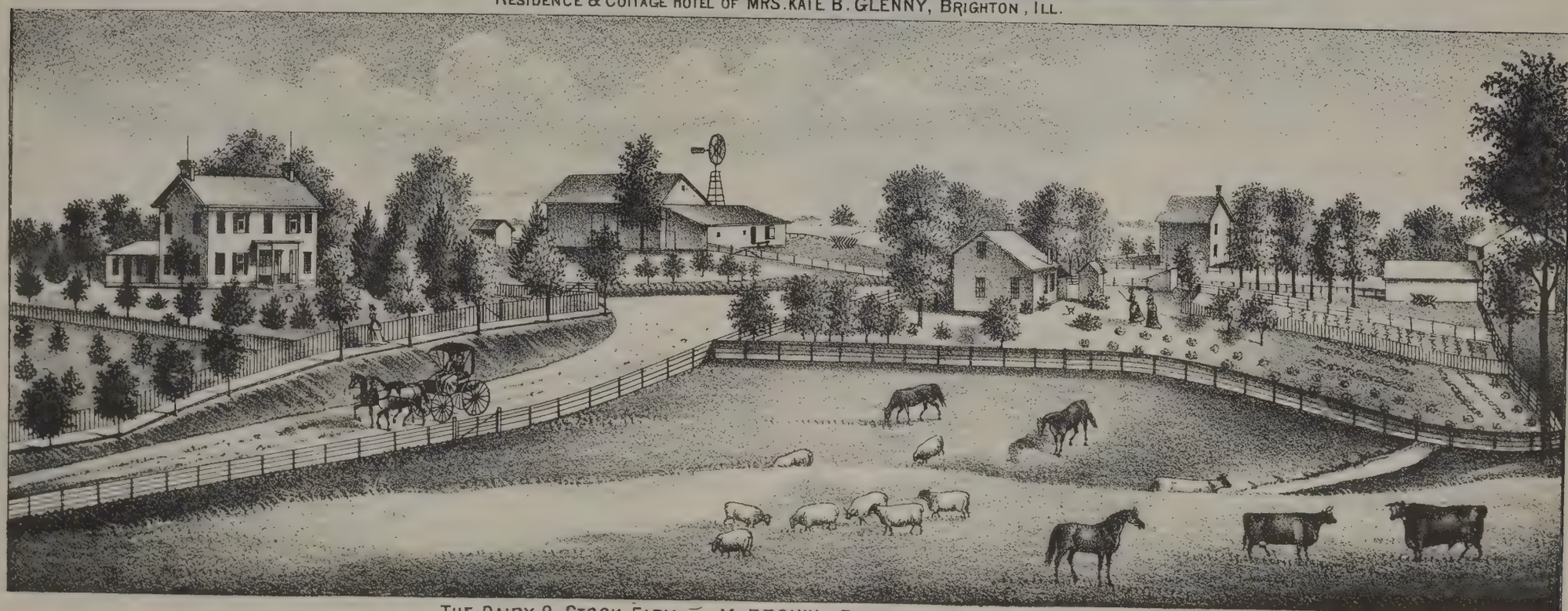
* From information furnished by C. H. Bliss.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

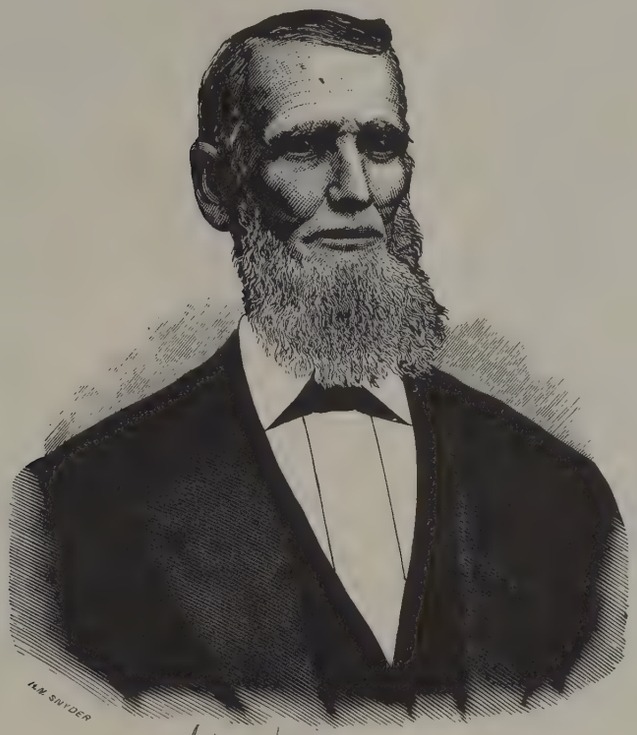
## L. P. STRATTON.

L. P. Stratton was born at Bedford, then in Hillsboro, now in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, December 18, 1808. His grandparents lived at Marlboro, Massachusetts, and from there emigrated to New Hampshire. His father, Lemuel Stratton, was born at Marlboro, Massachusetts; was eighteen when the family moved to New Hampshire; and married Phillipe Jackman, who was born in New Hampshire, at Boscawen, the town adjoining Concord. The subject of this sketch was raised in New Hampshire. Leaving home at the age of fourteen he went to Keene, in the same state, and worked for Dr. Charles G. Adams and the Hon. Salma Hale. March, 1827, he went to Salem, Massachusetts, and while there was mostly employed by the Salem Lead Manufacturing Company. August, 1831, he married Sarah B. Johnson, a native of Andover, Massachusetts. Soon afterward he came west, reaching Alton, October 14th, 1831, and remained there working at the trade of a carpenter till March, 1833, when he came to Brown's prairie, entering forty acres of land a mile west from Brighton. Finding this location injurious to his health, he returned to Alton in the spring of 1836, where he lived till the spring of 1840, following the carpenter's trade. From 1840 to 1857 he was farming in Jersey county. February, 1857, he bought two warehouses at Brighton, and began the grain business, to which he afterwards added the lumber business. In 1868 he quit the grain and lumber trade to engage in the banking business, which he has since followed, and is now the senior partner in the banking house of Stratton & Amass, a banking firm which stands high in the confidence of the business community for sound financial standing and honorable dealing. His first wife died July 2d, 1865. His second marriage occurred May 25th, 1868, to Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson. He was elected magistrate in Jersey county in 1835, but resigned the next spring on his removal to Alton. He was again elected, in 1840, and served till he changed his residence to Brighton. He has had five children, four of whom are living. He joined the Congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts, when eighteen. He assisted in forming the Presbyterian congregations both at upper and lower Alton. In the absence of other church facilities, he was a member of the Methodist church at Brighton, and for four years class-leader. He was also connected with the Presbyterian church at Brighton and for twenty years was an elder in the Brighton and Alton churches. He is now connected with the Congregational church at Brighton of which he is deacon. He is a self-made man; has won success by his own energy, and bears a blameless private character.

RESIDENCE & COTTAGE HOTEL OF MRS. KATE B. GLENNY, BRIGHTON, ILL.



THE DAIRY & STOCK FARM OF M. BROWN, BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.




Is the oldest settler now living in Brighton township. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, two miles south of Mechanicsburg, June 4th, 1810. His grandfather, Jonathan Brown, formerly lived in the state of New York, where his father, whose name was also Jonathan Brown, was born. About the year 1805 his father emigrated from New York to Ohio, and was one of the early settlers of Greene county, where he married in the year 1806 Delilah Spencer. The Spencer family was of English origin. Mr. Brown's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, settled in Virginia while it was yet a colony of Great Britain. His grandfather, Michael Spencer, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and after the conclusion of that memorable struggle on the part of the colonies for their independence, emigrated to Kentucky, having previously been married in Virginia. Michael Spencer was a man of great strength and activity, and possessed remarkable powers of endurance. He took part in the Indian troubles which marked the first settlement of the whites on "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky. His superior bodily strength and courage made him usually the leader in the pursuit of the bands of Indians who would frequently make incursions on the white settlements, stealing horses, carrying off children, and sometimes butchering the surprised inhabitants. His home in Kentucky was in Washington county. He afterward removed to Greene county, Ohio. Delilah Spencer was born in Washington county, Kentucky. About the year 1808, Mr. Brown's father moved with the family to Champaign county, Ohio, and lived there until 1817, and then came to Illinois, settling at Upper Alton; he afterward removed to Brighton, where he died July 4th, 1836.

When his father moved to Alton, Mr. Brown was seven years old. The first school he attended was a little log building which stood about half a mile from his father's house. The rough floor was made of split timber, the door of clap-boards, and a log conveniently left out along the sides answered the purpose of a window. There was no fire-place, for school was kept only during the summer months, and then only at irregular intervals. His first teacher, to whom he went three months, was David Rose, a near-sighted and cross-eyed man, who added to these physical peculiarities a hasty disposition and irregular and eccentric habits. It may be imagined that his proficiency as a teacher was very moderate. His next teacher, two years afterward, was a man named Jencks, who had better educational qualifications. He was a writer of respectable poetry, but had an ungovernable appetite for liquor, and when under the influence of the intoxicating bowl would go to sleep in school, leaving the children to amuse themselves in any manner which suited their fancy. In May, 1828, just befere his eighteenth birthday, Mr. Brown started for the lead mines at Galena. He formed a partnership with Enoch Long, and they bought an interest in the Mineral Point Mining Company, and built the first shanty ever erected at Mineral Point. The enterprise proved fairly remunerative, though the low price of lead prevented large profits. His partner, Mr. Long, was a native of New Hampshire, twenty years older than himself, a man of ability, and is still living at Sebula, Iowa, to which place he removed from Galena. He reached Alton on his return, Christmas, 1829, and spent the next two months at school.

His uncle, Oliver Brown had settled at Brighton in February, 1826, and on the 9th of March, 1830, Mr. Brown also came to Brighton, where he has resided ever since. At that time he was not quite twenty years of age. In partnership with his brother, James Brown, he entered eighty acres of land, the east half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen. The entry was made in his brother's name. The land was partly timber and partly prairie.

At first his home was with his parents, who had moved out from Alton. November 15th, 1836, he married Sarah B. Peter, daughter of John Peter, who settled at Godfrey about the year 1829, and the spring of 1836 removed to Whitehall. After his marriage he changed his residence to where he now lives on the west half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen. Nature had endowed him with abundant energy, a good constitution, and great powers of endurance. He began life without any capital except good health, industrious habits, and a determination to succeed in the world. He put

the land, of which he was owner, under cultivation as rapidly as possible; and his activity, energy, and ability to undergo exposure and perform a great deal of hard work without detriment, have been the chief instruments of his success in life. He now owns 550 acres of land, part of which lies in McLean and Madison counties. The death of his first wife occurred in July 16th, 1851. His second marriage was on the 3d of March, 1853, to Mrs. Margaret A. Sumner. Her maiden name was Hackney; she was born in the state of New York, and came to Illinois with her father, William Hackney, in 1836, and settled at Delhi, in Jersey county. Mr. Brown has nine children as follows: James McKendree Brown, of MeLean county; George A. Brown and M. Spencer Brown, who live in Brighton township; Emma J., the wife of James B. Pinckhard, of Venice, Illinois; Thomas C. Brown, who is in the mercantile business at Greenfield; Charles W. Brown, an attorney at Springfield; Edward B. Brown, who is farming in Montgomery county, near Litchfield; and William H. and Allen R. Brown, whose home is still with their father. The last two named are children by his second marriage. Mrs. Brown also has two children by her first husband, Mrs. Mary Simmons, of Jersey county, and John E. Sumner, now residing at St. Charles, Missouri.

Of the personal traits of his character we can speak with the fullest freedom, knowing well that no man stands higher in the community, nor is more deserving of commendation for a long life, whose influences have all been thrown on the side of religion, morality, and virtue. He is one of the oldest members of the Methodist Church in the county, becoming connected with the church at Alton in 1823, when thirteen years old. He was one of the founders of the Brighton Methodist Church, and its first class-leader. While his sympathies have connected him with the Methodist denomination, he has not loved his creed so much as he has loved the whole Christian church more, and he has been glad to assist other denominations. To the building of every church in Brighton, with the possible exception of the Baptist, which was erected when all his means were taken up in assisting the Methodist Church, he has contributed, the antagonism usually existing between Protestants and Catholics not even being sufficient to induce him to refuse aid for the erection of the Catholic Church. He believed there were good people among the Catholics, and that they should have a house of worship. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the temperance cause about Alton. In February, 1830, he attended the first temperance meeting ever held at Alton, and signed the pledge to abstain from ardent spirits. The pledge was afterward amended to include all intoxicating liquors, and he has kept it. The society formed in 1830, was the first temperance organization in existence in Alton. He has been connected with all the temperance organizations which have ever been formed at Brighton, including the old Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and the Red Ribbon Society, and has never missed an opportunity of voting for prohibition, and against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

For four years he held the office of justice of the peace, and was the second treasurer of Brighton township, which office he held for twenty-seven consecutive years. He was captain of a militia company during the war, and a member of the Union League. He was originally a member of the Whig party. His sentiments were always strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, and in the early days of the Republican party, when questions concerning slavery were the most important themes of political discussion, and during the war of the Rebellion, he was an active and outspoken Republican. Of late years he has occupied an independent and conservative position in politics.

It may be said of Mr. Brown, that an ambition to accumulate money was never a trait of his character. He desired a comfortable abundance, with which to supply the wants of himself and family, but to become rich for the mere sake of money was beyond his wishes. He had natural ability and business sagacity, and had he devoted his energies to that purpose, he might doubtless have been one of the wealthiest men of the community. His expenditures have been liberal in all directions. He has paid ten large security debts, one of which of eight hundred dollars he was called upon to meet the third year after his marriage, when he was just beginning to get a good start in life, and when it seemed impossible for him to raise and spare a sum of such magnitude. He could have managed his property so that the debt could never have been collected, but instead he strained every nerve to meet the obligation. Its payment in the end he regards as a benefit to himself, as his efforts to meet the amount taught him valuable lessons of economy, and his honorable and straight-forward course gave him standing in the community. He has raised a large family of children, and provided for them liberally, having divided among them about seven thousand dollars. During the recent Rebellion he contributed to the Sanitary Commission and other benevolent objects growing out of the war about $350 annually. He was always an earnest supporter of free schools and all educational enterprises. Even before he was married, he assisted to carry on the subscription schools of the neighborhood. The proposition to build a school-house at Brighton was at first defeated at four successive elections, and then the friends of a school determined to accomplish their object by private subscriptions. A joint stock company was formed, to which Mr. Brown subscribed three different times, and the much-needed building was erected. By a change in the law, however, which authorized school directors to purchase property, the building was finally sold to the school district. To other public enterprises, (such as the Rockford and Rock Island railroad, to which he subscribed fifteen hundred dollars, and the Park Hotel company), he has given his means and his influence, and it may with justice be said that Macoupin county possesses few citizens whose lives have been more creditable to themselves, or more useful to their fellow-men.

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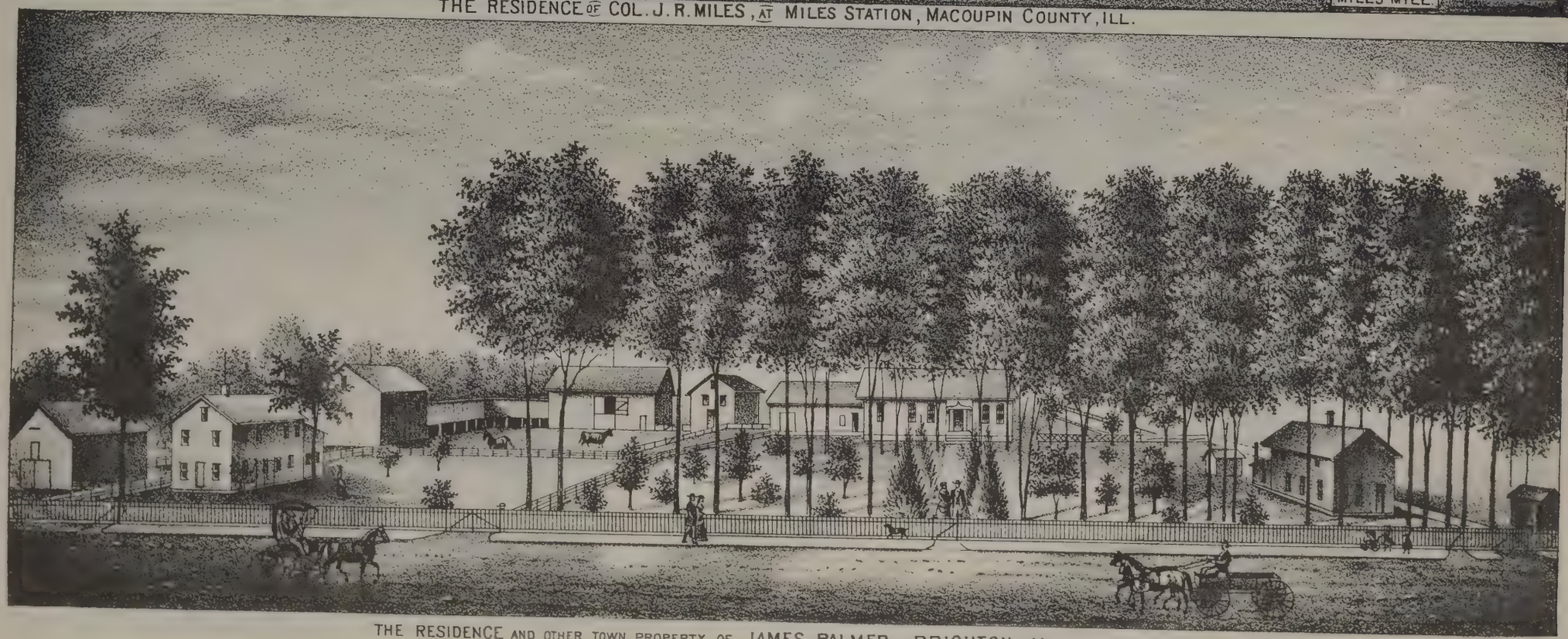
### NATHAN D. BARBER,—(Deceased),

Whose death happened May 31st, 1878, was one of the old residents of Brighton township. He was descended from a family who were residents of New England, from an early date. He was born in the town of Lyman, Grafton county, New Hampshire, January 10th, 1814. He was one of the oldest of a large family of children. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the opportunities he enjoyed in early life for obtaining an education were limited. He went to school but little, and for what education he obtained he was obliged to rely wholly on his own efforts. He grew up to manhood in New Hampshire, but left his native state when past twenty-two years of age, with the purpose of making his home in the west, to which many of the enterprising young men of New Hampshire were then emigrating. He reached Alton in May, 1836. His first stopping-place was at Nathan Scarritt's on Scarritt's prairie, he having known the Scarritt family back in New Hampshire. He came to Brighton in the winter of 1836–7, and made that place his home until he moved on the farm where he lived till his death. This farm is a mile and a half north of Brighton, and at the time he purchased the land it was unimproved, and had on it no buildings or fences. He hauled the first load of rails on the land in February, 1839, and went to work improving it gradually, succeeding in bringing it under cultivation, and making a good farm. January 10th, 1841, he married Miss Emeline Moore, daughter of Capt. James and Arethusa Moore. She was born in the town of Lyman, New Hampshire, in September, 1820. The town was afterwards called Monroe. Her father emigrated to Illinois, and settled on the Sweetser place, a mile north of Brighton, in the fall of 1837. After he was married, Mr. Barber settled on his farm, and was engaged in carrying it on till his death. He departed this life May 31st, 1878. His wife survived him nearly a year, and died May 7th, 1879. Both died of pneumonia.

He was a man who was universally esteemed as a good man, and a peaceful citizen. His manners were quiet and unassuming, and he was content to lead the unpretentious life of a simple farmer, without ambition to occupy public station. He was on good terms with all his neighbors, and it is not known that he had a single enemy in the community. He was endowed with a retentive and accurate memory, and by reading and observation, had supplemented what he lacked in early education. He came to this state without capital, bought his land on time, and was obliged to rely wholly on his own exertions to make his way in the world. His death was sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he had always been a member of the democratic party, though he took no active part in political movements. His character for honesty and integrity was beyond reproach, and in his death Brighton township lost a good citizen. He had three children, all sons, all of whom are now living: John H. Barber, the oldest son, married Mattie E. Simmons, daughter of Samuel C. Simmons, one of the oldest settlers of Jersey county. He has been in business in south-west Missouri and resides at Pierce City, Missouri; George L. Barber married Minta Simmons, also a daughter of Samuel C. Simmons, and is farming in Brighton township. The youngest son, Charles A. Barber, is living on the old homestead.

THE RESIDENCE OF COL. J. R. MILES, AT MILES STATION, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.



THE RESIDENCE AND OTHER TOWN PROPERTY OF JAMES PALMER, BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

J. R. Miles

THE great-grandfather of Col. Miles was an Englishman named Abraham Miles, who emigrated to America and settled in Maryland while it was yet a British colony. His grandfather, Jacob Miles, was born in Maryland, and subsequently removed to Caswell county, North Carolina, where he was living at the time of the Revolutionary War. He served for a time in the Continental army. He married Nancy Rice, who belonged to a family residing in Halifax county, Virginia, members of which were afterwards among the pioneer settlers of Logan county, Kentucky;—the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. Col. Miles' father, Alexander Miles, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, February 8, 1788; and about the year 1808 removed from North Carolina to Tennessee; he was married in Robertson county, Tennessee, to Mary Irvin, who was born and raised in Greene county, Georgia, and was a daughter of William Irvin. William Irvin was a North Carolinian by birth, but had removed to the State of Georgia; he was seventeen years of age at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and at once entered the American army, and served during the whole of the long and arduous struggle of the Colonies for their independence. He was in the army commanded by General Gates, during the Campaigns in the South, and also served in the Northern States; and fought as a soldier until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown brought an end to the war. He removed from Georgia to Robertson county, Tennessee, soon after the Revolution, and settled on a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the State of Kentucky. Alexander Miles, on his marriage to Miss Irvin, settled on land which he purchased in Logan county, Kentucky, adjoining the Tennessee line. Toward the close of the war of 1812 he enlisted in the forces raised by General Coffee for the assistance of General Jackson, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He was farming in Logan county, Kentucky, till his removal to Illinois in 1832. On coming to this state he settled on the north-east quarter of section six, Brighton township, next to the Jersey county line. He lived there engaged in farming, till his death in 1856. During almost his entire life he had been a member of the Methodist church, in which he was deacon. He was a good citizen, and was held in respect for his many excellent qualities as a man and a neighbor. Col. Miles' mother was born about the year 1793, and died November 20, 1874.

Jonathan Rice Miles was the next to the oldest of a family of eight children. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, five miles from Russellville, November 17, 1817. He was fourteen or fifteen when his father removed with the family from Kentucky to Illinois. When he first came to Brighton township the nearest school was at Alton, but a year or two after their arrival a log school-house was erected, in which the children of the neighborhood were taught the elementary branches of an education. He had previously attended school some little time in Kentucky, and when about nineteen, had the benefit of instruction for a short period at Alton; but for his acquirements in the way of an English education, he is mostly indebted to his own efforts. In 1837, when about twenty years old, he began improving the farm on which he now resides, in section eight of Brighton township; his home, however, was with his father until his marriage, which took place on the 10th of August, 1844, to Eliza A. Stratton, daughter of Robertson Stratton. (Mrs. Miles was born March 28, 1826, in Robertson county, Tennessee, where her father died; her ancesters were from Virginia, and were early settlers of that part of Tennessee.) He was occupied wholly in farming, till 1853, and then embarked in the mercantile business. Soon after the building of the Chicago and Alton railroad, the line of which runs through his farm,

a station was established opposite his residence, and called Providence; the name has since been changed to Miles' Station. At this point he opened a store, and carried on a large business in selling goods and buying grain; in a few years his operations were extended still further, and in 1857 the commission firm of Gilbert, Miles & Stanard, was founded, carrying on business first in St. Louis, and after the breaking out of the war, also in Chicago; his partners were Charles E. Gilbert, (at present a resident of Chicago), and Ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, now of St. Louis. Stanard & Gilbert at that time possessed but little capital, and the principal part of the means with which the business was first started was furnished by Col. Miles; his partnership with these gentlemen continued till 1862, and then, feeling unwilling to risk the hazards incident to carrying on business while he was absent in the army and unable to give his personal attention to its operations, he withdrew from the firm. Both his partners have since become business men of wide reputation and ample means.

The breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, found Col. Miles ready to respond to his country's call for assistance. On the 10th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the 27th Illinois regiment as Captain of Co. F. He was mustered in at Camp Butler, and after two or three days' stay at Jacksonville, his regiment was moved to Cairo. The first battle in which he took part was that of Belmont, Missouri. The 27th Illinois was the first regiment to enter Columbus, Kentucky, after its evacuation by the rebels, and the first to take possession of Island No. 10 after its capture. On the organization of the army into Corps the regiment was placed in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 20th Corps. His first promotion was to the rank of Major, on the 18th of December, 1861; his commission was dated January 31, 1862. The 27th was at Fort Pillow, and was turned back from that point after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in the siege of Corinth. While before Corinth he received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, dated April 24, 1862; his promotion running back to the 16th of the same month. From Corinth the regiment moved along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and in September, 1862, arrived at Nashville. It participated in the battle of Stone River while he was home on a short furlough, but he afterward assisted in driving the Confederate General Bragg out of Tennessee, and was in the battles of Chickamaugua and Mission Ridge; and subsequently went with his regiment to Knoxville, to which point it was despatched with the object of relieving Burnside. The 27th Illinois was transferred in 1863 to the 2d Division of the 4th Corps, of which it formed a part till the close of its service. He had been commissioned Colonel, January 1, 1863. While stationed at Cleveland, Tennessee, less than ninety days before the expiration of his three years' term of service, he resigned his commission; reasons connected with his business and his family requiring his immediate presence in Illinois. The regiment which he had the honor to command, was considered one of the finest and best disciplined in the service. It did its full share of fighting, and bore a reputation for bravery and endurance unsurpassed by that of any other body of troops in the army. From the nine hundred men and upwards with which the regiment went into the war, it was reduced by hard fighting and exposure to one-third that number.

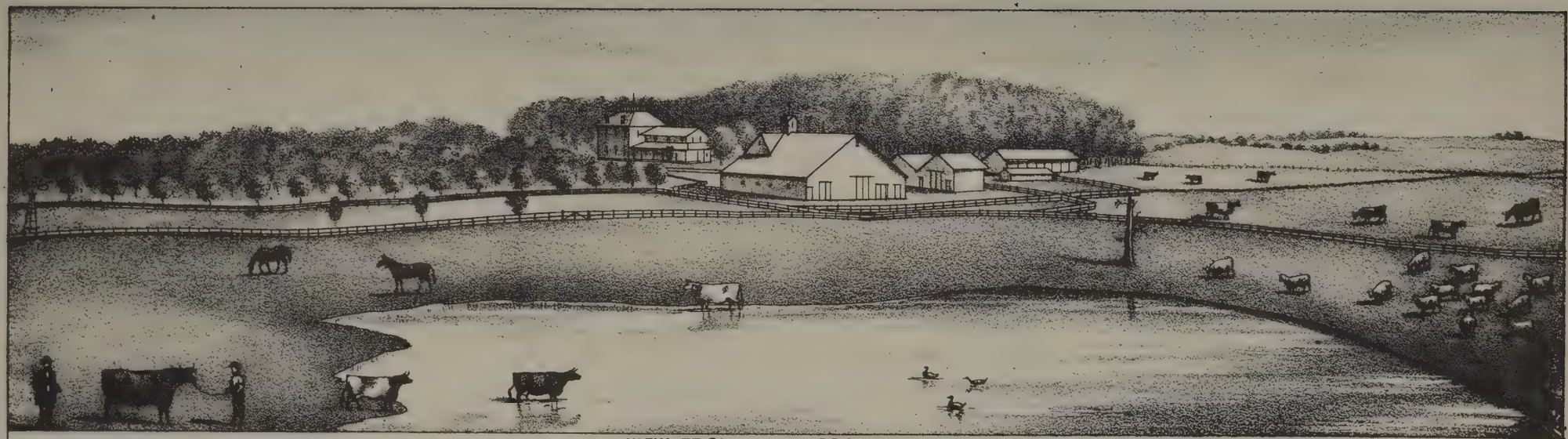
Since the war, he has been living at Miles' Station, principally engaged in farming. In 1868, he built at that place at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, a large steam mill, in which he still has an interest. He has three children; Charlotte, wife of James Moffat; Samuel, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Brighton; and Frank, who is still living at home. Col. Miles is a man so well known in Macoupin county, that no mention need be made of his personal traits of character. Nature gave him an energetic disposition, and he has been prompt to lay hold of the opportunities which have come to him through life. His business relations have never been tainted by a suspicion of dishonesty, and his character as a man and a citizen stands above reproach. He is a member of the Methodist church. He was connected with the whig party till its dissolution and the formation of the republican party, when he became a republican. He has carried to the support of the political principles in which he is a believer, the same earnestness and decision that have marked his opinions on all other subjects.

## H. C. CLARK.

MR. CLARK is one of the substantial farmers of Brighton township. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Greene county, of that state, December 27th, 1826. His ancestors had come to Kentucky from Virginia. His grandfather, William Clark, was a Virginian, and on his removal to Kentucky was one of the earliest pioneers of that state. He first settled in Barren county. The name of Mr. Clark's father was Howard Clark, and his mother's name before she was married was Eliza J. Wilson; her father was a Virginian who served under Gen. Washington fourteen years, first in the wars against the Indians and then in the war of the Revolution, when the thirteen colonies gained their independence from Great Britain.

The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of six children, composed of five boys and one girl. While they resided in Kentucky, the home of the family was in Logan, Greene and Barren counties. In 1831 they left Kentucky for Illinois, and first settled at Edwardsville. While living there his father volunteered and took part in the Black Hawk war. About the year 1836 his father bought and entered some land in Jersey county (at that time still a part of Greene) about two miles west of Brighton. Mr. Clark was about five years of age when he came to Illinois, and about ten when the family moved to Jersey county, where he was principally raised. The schools in that neighborhood were of a fair character, and he enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. After he was married he also attended a commercial college in St. Louis. He became twenty-one years old during the Mexican war, and toward the close of the war went to St. Louis, with the purpose of enlisting in the service. Being unable to get in as a soldier he enlisted as a teamster, and in that capacity went from Jefferson barracks to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Fort Kearney, on a government expedition, to establish forts for the protection of overland emigration to Oregon. The country which the expedition traveled was then known as the "far west," and had never been traversed except by some few adventurers. After remaining in the government service five months and a half, he returned to Illinois.

This expedition only gave him a taste for further adventure, and in the spring of 1849 he joined one of the first companies to cross the plains for California, where gold had been discovered the previous year. He left Brighton on the 27th of March. The company was composed of fifteen wagons drawn by ox teams, and Capt. Elan Eldred, of Carrollton, was the commander. Mr. Clark bought and fitted out a team in partnership with William Jones, now of Brighton township, and William H. Loveland, now of Golden City, Colorado, and recent democratic candidate for governor of that state. The train was made up of farmers and men used to traveling and handling cattle, made good time in crossing the plains and mountains, and got into California among the very first arrivals—on the 18th of August, 1849. He was employed in mining over two years, chiefly near what is now Nevada City. He was moderately successful, and had abundant opportunity to experience some of the incidents and adventures which marked life in California during the times of the "forty-niners." He came back to Illinois in the fall of 1851. He bought a piece of land consisting of 185 acres in section 5, Brighton township, and began its improvement. December 9, 1852, he married Eliza L. Shaw, who was born near Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio. She was on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Herman Griggs, of Brighton, at the time of her marriage. He continued to live on section 5 till the spring of 1859, and then moved to his present residence, just north of and adjoining the corporate limits of Brighton. He here bought eighty acres and planted a nursery, which for a year he carried on in partnership with Dr. B. F. Johnson, now deceased, and afterward for nine years by himself. The business was conducted on quite an extensive scale, and large quantities of trees were sold through Greene, Jersey, Madison and Macoupin counties, and also in Missouri. In 1864 he enlisted for the hundred days' service, and was sergeant of company E, 133d Illinois regiment, and commanded by Col. Phillips. During his service he was principally on garrison duty at Rock Island. He took a trip to California in 1876, and in that now great and prosperous state, overlooked the scenes of his early gold mining days, traveling in a spring wagon more than fifteen hundred miles over various portions of the state. He has had four children. The oldest daughter, Clara F., is now the wife of T. A. Jones, of Brighton; Leonora and Henry Clinton live at home; the third child, Howard Colburn, died in 1865, when about five years old. He was originally a whig, and voted for Gen. Taylor in 1848; he has been connected with the republican party from its first organization. He was the first assessor of Brighton township after the adoption of township organization, being elected in 1871, and holding the office for six years. He seems to have a natural taste for travel and adventure, and has made several long trips, partly for business and partly for pleasure. In 1874 he went to New Orleans with 1615 barrels of apples, which he disposed of in that city and in Galveston, Texas. He is known as a good citizen and an enterprising man.



VIEW FROM THE PASTURE.

MAPLE MOUND, THE STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN KELSEY, SEC 3 OF BRIGHTON TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

MRS. JOHN KELSEY.

JOHN KELSEY, one of the largest farmers of Macoupin county, is a native of Yorkshire, England. His birth-place was sixteen miles from Doncaster, and about twenty from Hull, the nearest seaport town. His grandfather was a farmer. His father, whose name was also John Kelsey, learned the trade of a harness maker and saddler, and for a time carried it on at Epworth, England, but afterward went to farming. Mr. Kelsey was the youngest of four children, and was born January 12, 1824. The first ten years of his life were spent in England, and in the summer of 1834 the whole family emigrated to America, making the voyage from Hull to New York in a sailing vessel. From New York the family came by the Erie canal through New York State, and then across to the Ohio river, which they descended to its mouth, and then up the Mississippi to Alton, where they arrived August 20, 1834. Shortly afterward his father went to Edwardsville, then the location of the land-office, and entered a hundred and sixty acres of land on the northwest branch of Wood river, about three miles east from Monticello, in Madison county. A cabin was built and the family settled on this tract in the fall of 1834. At that time the country presented a widely different appearance from the present. The settlements were confined to the edges of the timber. In the immediate vicinity of their settlement schools had not yet been established, and there were few advantages in the way of getting an education. For parts of two winters Mr. Kelsey went to school on Smooth prairie, about two miles from the present town of Fosterburg, in Madison county. His father was a hard-working and industrious man, and Mr. Kelsey was early initiated into the full meaning of the old precept that man should "eat his bread in the sweat of his face." He was accustomed to labor from boyhood, and learned those habits of industry and self-reliance which were of much service to him in after life. On growing up he showed the business capacity and judgment which have since been prominent traits of his character.

In the year 1842, when eighteen years of age, he began improving a tract of a hundred and ninety-six acres of wild land which his father had purchased for three dollars an acre in section three of township seven, range nine, Macoupin county. His piece of land forms the part of his present farm, on which stands the house and other improvements. He still had his home with his father in Madison county, and while improving the Macoupin county farm kept bachelor's quarters. The older children had married and left home, and his brother, next older than himself, died shortly after Mr. Kelsey began improving the farm in Brighton township. From 1842 Mr. Kelsey was mostly engaged in work on this farm to which his father, having sold the Madison county farm, removed in June, 1854. His father died there on the 6th of December, 1874, nearly eighty-two years of age. He was a man of considerable energy and industry, honest in his dealings with his neighbors, and had many excellent traits of character. Mr. Kelsey's marriage occurred on the 24th of December, 1863, to Sarah Evans. She was born in Brighton township, a mile and a half southwest of Mr. Kelsey's present residence. Her father was John Evans, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mercy H. Loveland, was born in Rhode Island, May 23d, 1824.

Mr. Kelsey is one of the large farmers of the county, and is the owner of nine hundred and thirty-two acres of land, which, with the exception of sixty-five acres, lies in one body in the northern part of Brighton and the southern part of Shipman township. His farm is finely improved, has a large and commodious residence and excellent buildings. A full page illustration may be found elsewhere. It has good hedges and orchards, and all the requirements and conveniences of a first-class farm. There are also three tenant houses on the premises. Most of this large farm he carried on until within two or three years; he has since rented out the greater portion, and has lived a life of greater ease and leisure. He and his father were associated together in financial affairs till the latter's death, and it was largely through Mr. Kelsey's business judgment and sagacity that their joint property was accumulated. With the exception of the one hundred and ninety-six acres which composed the original tract, he has purchased this large and valuable farm from the results of his own labor, industry and business management. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey have been the parents of six children; Mercy, May, Mary Alice, John H. and James R. who are living, and Nellie Atkinson and Leroy who are deceased. Nellie Atkinson was a twin to John H. and died December 1st, 1874, at the age of two years and eight months. Leroy, the next to the youngest child, died on the 4th of April, 1876, at the age of seven months and sixteen days.

In his political principles Mr. Kelsey was first a member of the whig party. His father, on coming to this country, became a whig, and Mr. Kelsey followed in his footsteps, casting his first vote for President, for that gallant son of Kentucky and champion of whig principles, Henry Clay, in the exciting campaign of 1844. Afterward, however, he supported the democratic organization, and on general elections has voted for its candidates. He is a man of broad and liberal spirit, is not a strict party man, and in county and township elections has felt himself free to support the best man for office irrespective of his political sympathies.

In presenting a sketch of Mr. Kelsey's history to the readers of this work, we can speak of a man who stands in the front rank of the farmers of Ma-

coupin county. Like many men who are now recognized as among the best citizens of the state he is of foreign birth, and his career furnishes an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by those who come to America from other countries. The broad acres of this free land are open to every man alike, native or foreign born, and furnish an equal opportunity to men of all classes for building up fame and fortune. Although born in England Mr. Kelsey is essentially an American in his training and his character. Coming to Illinois when only ten years of age and settling in a country which was rapidly developing from a wilderness into as fine an agricultural region as the sun ever shone upon, he imbibed the American ideas of progress and enterprise which have since formed conspicuous elements in his character. These combined with that vigor and sturdy perseverance which belongs in a marked degree to Englishmen have been the main factors in his success. He began life with few advantages except those which are within the reach of all, and his history is well worthy to be handed down to the rising generation as an instance of what can be accomplished by a farmer on the fertile and generous soil of the great State of Illinois. Personally Mr. Kelsey is a man who stands well in the community as a good neighbor, an honorable business man, and an enterprising citizen. While he has accumulated wealth he has not clung to his means with a close and avaricious disposition, but, on the contrary, is a man of liberal frame of mind, generous in his expenditures for the support of his family and the education of his children, desirous of bringing his farm up to the highest state of culture and improvement, and never falling behind in any work of public spirit and enterprise. The guest under his roof meets with a hospitality which savors of the olden time, in dispensing which he is ably assisted by Mrs. Kelsey, a lady of more than ordinary worth and accomplishments. He has never been ambitious to shine in the field of politics or to occupy public office. His business plans have occupied his attention through life, and he has only been anxious to excel as an enterprising farmer and a good citizen. As a man of personal honor and integrity no one stands higher in the community. He belongs to that class of whom it may be said "His word is as good as his bond," and promptness in meeting his just obligations and rendering to every man his honest due, has been characteristic of him throughout his business career. He is an honored member of the Masonic order, and is connected with Hibbard Lodge at Brighton, and with the Royal Arch Chapter at Alton.

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## WILLIAM C. MERRILL.

THE history of the Merrill family is traced back to one Major Merlê, who was an officer in the French army under the reign of Louis XIV. He was a Protestant, and when the persecution of the Hugenots began he fled to England, and obtained in the British army a position similar to the one he had held in France. While in command of a small force in one of the towns on the coast of Ireland, a riot broke out which he was prompt in quelling, and so saved the town, which had been set on fire. This act brought him to the favorable notice of the Crown, and he was knighted. The spelling of the name became changed to Merrill, an orthography which some branches of the family still maintain. Three brothers, named Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Merrill, descended from the Major Merlê above-mentioned, formed part of the original colony which founded Hartford, Connecticut, and the different families of "Merrill" and "Merrell" in this country are readily traceable back to this old stock.

Mr. Merrill's father, whose name was Enoch Merrill, was born in New Hampshire; married Betsy Bean, and in 1820, directly after his marriage, settled near Chateaugay lake, in Franklin county, New York. That country was then a wilderness, and only one other family had ventured to make a settlement within a distance of several miles. Mr. Merrill was born in Belmont, Franklin county, New York, May 4th, 1828. His birth-place was the first log house which his father built after coming to the state. The district schools which he attended in boyhood were well conducted, and have turned out men who subsequently made their mark in life. The first school-house in which he went to school was a log building, but this a few years afterward was supplanted by a neat and comfortable frame structure. When eighteen he became a student for a year at an academy at Malone, the county-seat, twelve miles distant from his home. In this academy, Vice-President Wheeler, who is a native of Malone, received the greater part of his education. After leaving the academy Mr. Merrill taught school for three winters in Franklin county, and afterward two terms in Jefferson county. He came to the determination that he could better his condition by going away from home, and in March, 1852, then about twenty-four years of age, he set out for California.

He sailed from New York in the old ship "Pioneer." The great emigration then going to California caused a serious lack of adequate transportation facilities over the Isthmus of Panama, the usual route, and to avoid this delay, the voyage was made around through the Straits of Magellan. This voyage usually required three months, but twice that time elapsed before the vessel reached its destination. At Rio Janiero, where a stop of twelve days was made, the yellow fever was raging. The machinery was in bad condition for so long a voyage, and the ship was compelled to put in at several ports on the Pacific coast for coal and repairs. At Tallchuauna, on the coast of Chili, the heaviest storm ever known on the Pacific coast, drove the vessel across a reef of rocks and very nearly brought the voyage to an untimely end. Her injuries affected the vessel to such an extent that constant pumping was required to keep the water out of the hold. A stop of several days was made at Valparaiso in the hope of getting coal, but being disappointed there they proceeded to a smaller port farther up the coast, where they were more successful. At Panama a serious trouble occurred with the crew, who were unwilling to continue the voyage on account of the unseaworthiness of the ship. Two hundred miles south of San Francisco the coal gave out, the pumps stopped in consequence, and the water gained on them so rapidly that the captain was obliged to run the vessel ashore to keep her from sinking. The passengers were fortunately carried off in safety by another steamer. It was in the fall of 1852 that he reached San Francisco. During the three years that he was in California he was engaged mostly in mining, the greater part of the time in Calaveras county, and for a while in Jackson county. Murphy's camp, in Calaveras county, where he spent a year and a half, was twelve miles from the celebrated grove of big trees which have made California famous. This grove Mr. Merrill was accustomed to visit frequently, and was present while the first big tree, thirty feet in diameter, afterward exhibited in New York, was cut down, the task requiring the labor of four men for twenty-two days. He was moderately successful, and underwent much the same experiences as were common in the early gold mining days of California.

He reached his native county on his return in the spring of 1855. His father had died about a year previous. During the summer, after coming back, he had the management of the old farm, and the succeeding winter taught school in the town of Burke, in the same school-house in which he first began his experience as a teacher at the age of eighteen. In the spring of 1856 he visited Iowa, having purchased some land at Irving, in that state, and the latter part of June of the same year came to Brighton, where he had relatives living. The winter of 1856–7 was spent in Iowa, where he taught school and sold his land, and the next spring returned to Brighton. In partnership with T. S. Bean he opened the first grocery store ever established in Brighton, afterward purchased a stock of drugs and medicines, and thus also started the first drug-store. He was appointed deputy post-master under Taylor G. Chase, and on the latter's resignation was made post-master, and held the office until after the inauguration of Lincoln. In 1859 he bought the interest of A. H. Loveland (subsequently the founder of Golden City, Colorado, and a prominent citizen of that state), and became a partner of J. R. Crandall, in the firm of Crandall & Merrill. From 1860 to 1861 he carried on business himself, and the latter year the present firm of Merrill & Chase was established. Of late years the firm has confined its business exclusively to dry-goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing and notions, and it occupies a prominent building, carries an extensive stock, and does a large business.

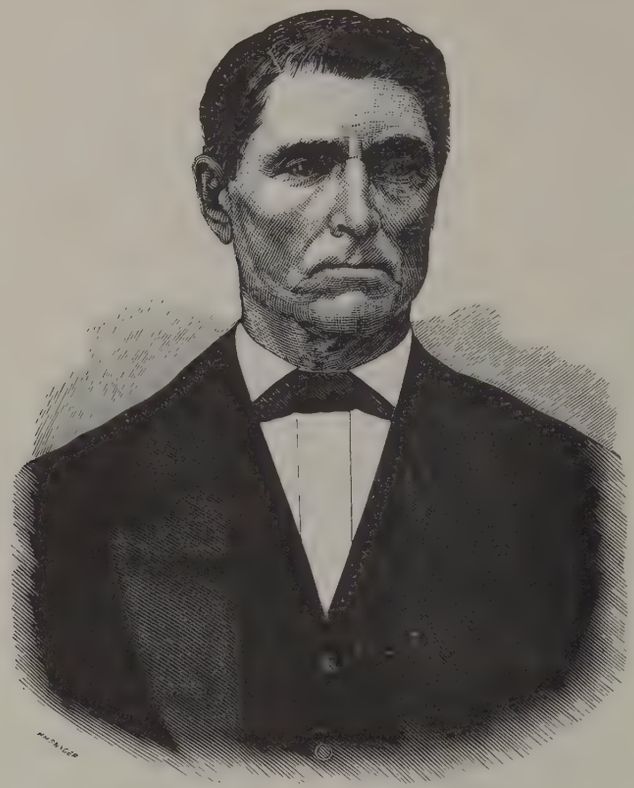
In August, 1858, he was married to Harriet Augusta Smith, who was born in Franklin county, New York, in the town of Chateaugay, adjoining Belmont, near Mr. Merrill's birth-place. They have three children living, Herbert S., Almeda, and Frank Merrill. He has always been a democrat in politics. His time, however, has been so taken up with business that he has had little opportunity for active participation in political movements. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Brighton, after the incorporation of the town. He was one of the early members of Hibbard Masonic Lodge, joining it in 1857, the first year of its organization. As an honorable and active business man, an enterprising and intelligent citizen, and a gentleman of genial and social manners, he is one of the representative men of the south-western part of Macoupin county. He was the third of seven children, and has two brothers and four sisters. His oldest brother, B. S. Merrill, lives in Oswego county, New York; L. P. Merrill, his youngest brother, is a resident of Malone; and two sisters, Mrs. William Weed and Mrs. V. Huntley, reside in Belmont. A sister, Mrs. W. W. Walsworth, lives in Chicago, and the remaining sister is Mrs. T. S. Bean, of Brighton.

TAYLOR G. CHASE, (DECEASED,)

WHOSE death occurred in 1876, was one of the early settlers of Brighton township, and was intimately connected with the development and growth of that part of the county. He was a New Englander by birth, and like many who came from that section, contributed greatly to the prosperity of Illinois. The history of the Chase family in America dates back to the year 1629, when three brothers of that name came over from England to Massachusetts. This was only nine years after the first landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. From one of these brothers, named Aquilla Chase, the branch of the family with which Mr. Chase was connected was descended. His grandfather, Moses Chase, moved from Sutton, Mass., to New Hampshire, about the year 1770. The greater part of New Hampshire at that time was an entire wilderness. The Chases had obtained a charter to the town of Cornish, which for several generations since has been the home of a portion of the family. Among the descendants have been several distinguished men, the most prominent of whom has been Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, who was born at Cornish and afterward moved to Ohio. John Chase, the father of Taylor G. Chase, was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1756, and was about fourteen years of age when the family removed to New Hampshire; married, as his second wife, Lovisa Joslyn, who was born at Braintree, Mass. He died in the year 1844. For a long number of years he was a deacon in the Congregational church at Cornish. Taylor Gilman Chase was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, November 4, 1801.

His native town furnished all the advantages for obtaining an education he ever enjoyed. These advantages were limited to the common schools. His father was a farmer, the proprietor of a flouring and saw-mill, and one of the leading business men of Cornish. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself. His first marriage took place in the year 1827, to Ursula Nevens, of Cornish, who died in less than a year afterward. His second marriage was in September, 1831, to Emily Spalding, daughter of Waterman Spalding. Mrs. Chase was born in Roxbury, Vermont, July, 1808, but was raised mostly in Plainfield, New Hampshire. The Spaldings were among the early Puritan settlers of New England. Mrs. Chase's grandfather, Philip Spalding, entered the Colonial army, as private, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war; served as a soldier during the whole seven years of the contest with Great Britain; was in several battles; held the rank of captain at the close of the war, and afterward drew a pension from the government for his services. He died at the age of ninety-two.

In the year 1837 Mr. Chase emigrated with his family to Illinois. Railroads had not at that time become a popular means of travel, and few lines had, indeed, been constructed. The journey from New Hampshire to Macoupin county was made by wagon, and required forty-two days. The route was by way of Utica, New York, Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis. He had previously visited Illinois, in 1833, and at the land-office at Edwardsville, with a view of bringing out his family and making a permanent settlement, had entered 160 acres of land in section 18 of the present Brighton township. After coming to the county in 1837, he occupied with his family a cabin on rented land in section 20 till the fall of 1839, when he settled on the quarter section he had entered, where Robert H. Crandall now lives. From 1840 to 1847 he lived in Jersey county, a mile and a half west of Brighton. In 1850 he moved to the location in section 17, where his family now reside. He purchased this tract from the man who made the original entry, and it was wild and unimproved at the time it came into his possession. He began the work of putting it under cultivation with his characteristic energy. He went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and procured the lumber with which to build his house and fence the land, and had it rafted down the Mississippi. His attention was devoted entirely to farming. His capital on coming to Illinois consisted of only a few hundred dollars. He was a man of decision of character, of energy and perseverance, of shrewd busines habits, and these qualities enabled him to be successful in business, and to accumulate a competence. At the time of his death he owned 525 acres of land, all of which is still in the possession of members of his family. He was actively engaged in the management of the farm until failing health during the last two or three years of his life admonished him to take things more at ease. His death occurred July 30, 1876, and his remains now rest in the cemetery at Brighton. As a citizen he was enterprising and public-spirited; he assisted in the establishment of schools and in advancing every measure designed to promote the best interests of the community, and few of the early settlers of Brighton township did more toward its development and improvement. He was a Democrat in politics. His children were five in number—O. A. Chase, in the mercantile business at Brighton; Don Carlos Chase, who died in 1857, at the age of twenty-four; Emily S., now Mrs. Geo. H. Aylworth, of Brighton; Alonzo, who died when four years old, and Celia A., the wife of Geo. W. Hilliard of Brighton township. The oldest son, O. A. Chase, was born in New Hampshire, July 1st, 1832. He was about five years of age when he came to Illinois. He was a student for two terms at McKendree College. He entered into the mercantile business at Brighton, in partnership with William C. Merrill, in 1861, and this business is still continued. August 30, 1864, he married Miss Calista E. Smith, a native of Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York. He is one of the representative business men of Brighton.



## JOHN MONTGOMERY.

THE name of Montgomery, is one which has been honorably connected with the history of this county. Two brothers by that name came to America as soldiers in the British army, at the time of the Revolutionary war. It is related that they sympathized with the cause of the colonists, instead of that of Great Britain, and at the first opportunity went into the American army, and thenceforward, fought bravely against British tyranny and oppression. One of these was Thomas Montgomery, the grandfather of the subject of this biography. He was in the Continental army till the close of the war, and was present at Yorktown, and saw the surrender of Cornwallis; the last great act in the seven years struggle of the colonies for independence. Thomas Montgomery was a cousin, it is said, to Gen. Montgomery, who commanded the hazardous expedition against Quebec, and gained a reputation for gallantry and bravery, unexcelled by that of any other officer in the American service at the time of his unfortunate death. Thomas Montgomery settled in Virginia, and afterward emigrated to the state of Kentucky. Mr. Montgomery's father, William Montgomery, was born in Virginia, and at the time the family went to Kentucky, was a boy of ten or fifteen. The Montgomerys were among the pioneer settlers of Nelson county, Kentucky. William Montgomery was raised in Nelson county, and on reaching manhood, determined to move still further west. He accordingly came to Illinois, and settled in Madison county. The time of his coming to this state is not exactly known, but he was living in Madison county during the war of 1812, and was a soldier in one of the companies of rangers organized for protection against the Indians, who then roamed undisturbed over the whole county to the north of Madison county. He married Sarah Rattan, who was also born in Kentucky. Rattan's prairie, a well-known district of country in Madison county, took its name from the father of Mr. Montgomery's mother, who was an early settler there.

John Montgomery, the second of a family of twelve children, was born on Rattan's Prairie on the 7th of February, 1817. At the time of his birth, Illinois was yet a territory with the seat of government at the little French town of Kaskaskia. It was not admitted in to the Union as a state, till the succeeding year. The white settlements at that date, had scarcely extended beyond the northern limits of Madison county, the remainder of the state being wild and uninhabited, except by Indians and wild beasts. His father lived on Rattan's Prairie, six miles from Edwardsville till his death, and Mr. Montgomery was raised in that vicinity. The schools were of a rough and rude character, and only the commonest opportunities for obtaining an education were at his command. He never attended a free school in his life, such institutions being the product of the civilization of a later day. He lived with his father till 1839, and then came to Macoupin county and settled on section four of township seven, range eight, where his father had entered land the previous year. He went to work to improve this land, and has been living at the same place ever since. He was first married on the 15th of October, 1848, to Mrs. Mercy H. Eavens; her maiden name had been Mary H. Loveland, and she was born in Rhode Island, May 23d, 1824. At the time Mr. Montgomery moved to Brighton township, it was a wild and unsettled country, and he is now one of the oldest citizens of the southwest part of the county. His first wife died January 15th, 1862. His second marriage occurred on the 11th of September, 1866, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, formerly Miss Elizabeth Johnson; her father was Reuben Johnson, and she was born in Wayne county, Indiana.

In politics he is an old democrat, and on general elections has never voted any other than the democratic ticket. He cast his first vote for Van Buren in 1836. He has a farm situated in the northern part of Brighton township, containing five hundred and ninety-six acres, which is made up of a fine and valuable tract of land. An illustration of his farm and residence appears on another page. He has four children, whose names in the order of their ages are as follows: Thomas J. Montgomery, who is now living in Colorado, Maranda A., the wife of A. D. Wood, of Woodburn; John P., and Mary Alice, who are living at home. He has been one of the substantial farmers of Brighton township, and during the forty years he has resided on his present farm, he has witnessed wonderful changes in the development and growth of the surrounding country. The prairie was then uncultivated except along the edges of the timber; now it is covered with magnificent farms, and costly improvements in the way of residences and buildings. In all this progress he has taken a part with the others, for he is a man of enterprise, and fortunately has accumulated sufficient means to enable him to take life easily and comfortably. He has never been a candidate for any public office, and it has better suited his tastes to lead the quiet and retired life of a farmer.

"WALNUT GROVE", THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN MONTGOMERY, SEC. 4, BRIGHTON TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN ANDREWS, SEC. 6, BRIGHTON TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

CAPTAIN SIMMONS has a record as a soldier during the war of the rebellion well worthy of preservation. He was born in Jersey county, November 26, 1834. His primary education he obtained in the common schools and afterwards, in his sixteenth year, entered McKendree College, where he was a student for three years, leaving the year before he would have graduated. In the spring of 1859 he went to Colorado. This was only a few months after the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and he was one of the first to cross the plains and reach the mountains. While there he was employed in mining, and returned to Illinois in the fall of 1860. When the rebellion broke out, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, in Co. F, 14th Illinois regiment infantry. The regiment was made up of men from the tenth congressional district. He was second-lieutenant. The regiment rendezvoused at Jacksonville, and thence proceeded to Quincy where it lay till July 1, 1862, and was then sent to Missouri and remained in that state till February, 1862, when it was dispatched to reinforce Halleck, at Fort Donelson, arriving on the ground just at the close of the battle. The regiment next took part in the memorable battle of Shiloh, fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, entering the fight at sunrise on the morning of the 6th. Soon after the commencement of the engagement Capt. Simmons was shot through the thigh, but in spite of this wound remained with his company, of which he had command in the absence of the captain. Two or three hours afterward another shot pierced his left lung. He fell to the ground without being seen by his men, and on the regiment falling back to another position, he was left on the field between the lines uncared for and with his wounds unattended. He lay in that position for forty-eight hours, while the fortune of battle shifted from one army to the other, part of the time within the Union lines and part within those of the enemy. While lying between the two armies and exposed to their fire he was struck by another ball in the right hip. To add to his distress and dangers a heavy storm of rain came on the night succeeding the battle, by which he was nearly drowned. His regiment had been ordered to another part of the field, and it was supposed that he had been killed in the engagement. He was finally discovered by some Ohio soldiers, who were searching the battle field for the dead bodies of some comrades, and was taken to the Mound City hospital. The hospital was crowded with the wounded, and the surgeons supposing that he was certain to die, in any event, neglected him in order to give their attention to others of whom there was some chance of saving their lives. He had been wounded on Sunday morning and he received no surgical aid until the next Saturday. In spite of these circumstances he recovered. After lying in the hospital nearly three months, in July he returned to Illinois. The last of August, 1862, he rejoined the army as senior aid-de-camp to Gen. Palmer, commanding a division. He held this position till the battle of Stone River, when he was again wounded, this time a fragment of a shell striking him in the left side. This happened on the 31st of December, 1862. He came home again to recover from the wound and recruit his strength, and in March, 1863, re-joined Gen. Palmer's staff. A short time afterward he joined the veteran reserve corps, with a commission from President Lincoln of first lieutenant, and was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where he took charge of a company at the arsenal. October, 1863, he was ordered to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where, as post-adjutant, he was stationed until November, 1865. His duties were those of post-adjutant, regular-adjutant and provost-marshal. The war having then been closed for some months he resigned his commission and returned home. His career in the army speaks for itself and shows that he always at least tried to do his duty as a brave man and as a faithful soldier, and never hesitated to face danger on the field of battle, while the history of the war shows not many cases of recovery from wounds of such severity when neglected so long.

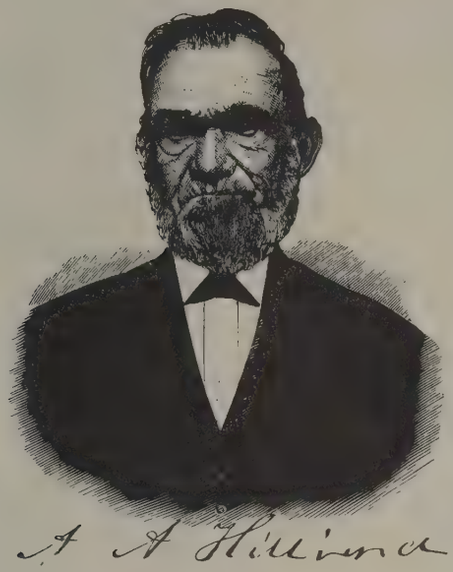
While home on a furlough he had been married, September 20, 1863, to Miss E. J. Andrews, daughter of John Andrews, a sketch of whose history is found elsewhere. During 1866 he was in the oil regions of West Virginia, and in the spring of 1867 settled down on his present farm two miles north of Brighton. His active participation in politics commenced with the birth of the Republican party; in 1856 he cast his first vote for President for Gen. Fremont. In the fall of 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Sheriff. He could scarcely expect an election in a county so strongly Democratic, but reduced considerably the customary Democratic majority. He has two children living. The family from which he descended is of English and Welsh origin, and settled in Montgomery county, Maryland, in the early history of that state. His-great grandfather, Samuel Simmons, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and the musket which he carried is now in Capt. Simmons' possession. His grandfather, James Simmons, and his father, Samuel Simmons, left Maryland in 1816, settled near Knoxville, East Tennessee, and from there emigrated to Illinois, arriving April 1, 1830, on the spot five miles north-west of Brighton where Capt. Simmons' father is yet living. The name of his mother was Martha Miles.

Henry F. Martin

WHO is well known as having been a representative in the twenty-ninth General Assembly and an active member from Brighton township of the board of supervisors for several years after its first organization, has been a resident of the county since 1838. He was born in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, June 8th, 1826. His forefathers had been residents of Rhode Island for several generations, reaching back to the first settlement of the state by Roger Williams; the early members of the family belonged to the old Baptist stock, which was the pioneer element in founding Rhode Island. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born and raised in the city of Providence. The name of his father was David Martin, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline Wilcox, who was also born in Providence. She belonged to a seafaring family, and several of her connections were sea captains. Her brother was employed in the East India trade when in its most flourishing state, and was accustomed to make long voyages, sometimes being absent two or three years. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of four children. He lived in Providence till ten years of age, and while in that city, from the age of three years, he attended school regularly. The opportunities he there enjoyed comprised all the advantages he ever had in the way of obtaining an education. In 1835 his father embarked in the mercantile business at New Orleans, and in June, 1836, opened a store at Alton, to which place he removed his family from Providence in October of the same year.

In about three weeks after the family reached Alton, and while engaged in building a residence, his father died, leaving his wife and children almost without a protector in a strange country. His mother married as her second husband, Samuel Avis, who owned land in Brighton township, and began improving it, which circumstance was the occasion of Mr. Martin's first coming to Macoupin county. From the age of fifteen he took care of himself, and made his own living. While he was thus deprived of advantages and comforts which he might otherwise have enjoyed, it may have been that the hard lessons which he was obliged to learn in boyhood were of material assistance in forming his future character. When about twenty-one, he was clerk at Alton in the store of Lyne S. Metcalfe, afterward representative in Congress from St. Louis. January 26th, 1848, he married Helen Moore, who was a native of the state of New Hampshire, but was living in Brighton township at the time of her marriage. In the year 1850 he settled on the farm he now owns, a mile and a half north-east of Brighton. This farm he himself improved. During five years, from 1860 to 1865, embracing the period of the war, he resided in Brighton, where he was engaged in the business of buying grain. He moved back to the farm, and has been living there ever since. He has two children, Henry F. Martin, Jr., who is now practicing medicine at Greenfield, Illinois, and John E. Martin.

Mr. Martin began his political career as a member of the old whig party, and the first vote he ever cast for president was given to General Taylor in 1848. He took comparatively little interest in political matters till the formation of the republican party, when he became a strong and earnest republican. In 1856 he was one of a band of republicans in Macoupin county who voted for Fremont for president, and was decidedly opposed to the plans of the southern leaders for the extension of slavery in the territories. In the early days of the republican party in Macoupin county, he was one of its active men, and previous to the war was a frequent delegate to republican state conventions and other similar representative bodies. In 1869 the republicans made him their nominee for associate judge, and though the county was strongly democratic, he was defeated by only seventy votes. On the adoption of township organization, he was elected, in 1871, the first member of the board of supervisors from Brighton township. He was subsequently re-elected twice, serving in all three years. While in the board of supervisors he was a member of the court-house committee, and had an active participation in all the matters relating to the struggle between the people of the county and the holders of the bonds concerning their payment. He was strongly opposed to levying a tax to meet the bonds, and was one of the members of the board who were most active in fighting the bondholders and resisting payment until a compromise could be equitably arranged. While a member of the board, he was chairman of the finance committee and a member of the committee on claims. While temporary chairman, the first mandamus ever issued by the United States court in reference to the court-house troubles was served on Mr. Martin. It was certain that the member of the board would be fined by the court for refusing to obey the mandamus, and he advised such a division on the motion to levy a tax as that the motion would be barely lost, and thus lessen the amount of fines to be paid by the county, each one voting in the negative being fined, and it being understood that the county would be responsible for the fines of each individual member. This plan was the means of saving to the county several thousand dollars. In 1874 he was the republican candidate for representative in the twenty-ninth General Assembly for the district embracing Macoupin and Jersey counties. He was elected, and while in the legislature on party questions and issues acted with the republicans. For fifteen consecutive years he filled the office of justice of the peace in Brighton township He was first elected to fill a vacancy in 1856, and was subsequently re-elected three times. It has been generally remarked that he made as good a magistrate as probably could be found in any country district in the state. He possessed quick perceptive powers and considerable legal ability. He made it a point to carefully inform himself on all questions ordinarily within the scope of a justice's practice, and was unusually correct in his decisions and judgments.



A. A. Hilliard

Among the former citizens of Brighton township, whose names deserve commemoration in these pages, is Amos Avery Hilliard, who died February 28th, 1878. His ancestors were early residents of New England. His father, whose name was Amos A. Hilliard, was born in 1770, and died at Cornish, New Hampshire, in the year 1856. Mr. Hilliard was raised on a farm, and obtained a good education in the common schools of his native town. He left Cornish at the age of twenty and went to Boston, where for two years he was employed as clerk in a hotel. From Boston he went to New York, and for a couple of years had the care of one of the Astors, who was a confirmed invalid, helpless, and in constant need of assistance. He first came West in 1832. He had acquired some capital in New York and Boston, and in partnership with a gentleman from the latter city he embarked in the pork-packing business at Alton. The firm shipped large quantities of pork to New Orleans, and Mr. Hilliard on one occasion accompanied the cargo down the Mississippi. The navigation of the river was not entirely free from danger, and on this trip the boat struck a snag and in a few minutes went to the bottom. A number of passengers were on board, all of whom were drowned excepting Mr. Hilliard and two others, who clung to one end of the boat, which remained for a short time above the water, till they were rescued from their perilous position by a passing steamer. Within a few minutes after they were picked up the boat disappeared altogether beneath the current of the river. The business of packing pork was comparatively a new industry in the West at that time, and the experiment proved financially unsuccessful. The business was discontinued, and he returned to New Hampshire.

He came back again to Illinois in the year 1834, and purchased the farm in section seventeen, of the present Brighton township, on which he resided till his death. His first marriage took place on the 30th of November, 1837, to Charlotte Towne, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Towne. The Towne family were early residents of Hopkinton, near Concord, New Hampshire, and had lived in New England for many generations. In the old Towne mansion at Hopkinton, a massive and solid structure, the marks of bullets may yet be seen, which were made while a company of soldiers were quartered in the house during the Revolutionary war. Charlotte Towne was born August 4th, 1802. She came with her brother, Rodney Towne, to Woodburn, in this county, in 1833. The land which Mr. Hilliard purchased had been entered by Stephen Griggs, but was unimproved. On obtaining possession he built a house, and vigorously began the work of putting the land under cultivation. He gradually succeeded in developing it into a fine and valuable farm, and purchased additional land, so that at the time of his death he was the owner of 425 acres. His first wife died August 8, 1845. In 1846 he married Mrs. Harriet Towne, widow of Joseph Boutwell Towne, brother to his first wife. She lived till October, 1872. His third wife, whom he married in 1873, was Mrs. A. S. Everett.

His natural powers of mind were of a superior order; and he was also gifted with unusual energy and excellent business capacity. His education at school was supplemented by careful reading, and his opinions on agricultural and other subjects were of more than ordinary value. He possessed, in addition, a large degree of enterprise, and beside carrying on general farming embarked at an early date in the business of growing fruit, in which he was a pioneer in Macoupin county. As early as 1845 he began sending peaches to St. Louis daily by the morning boat from Alton. At that time this was considered a bold and unusual undertaking, but it was carried out so as to be remunerative to Mr. Hilliard. In later years he quit the peach-growing business, and directed his attention to the growing of early apples and the making of cider and vinegar. To the production of an excellent quality of vinegar and cider he gave special attention during the last twenty years of his life, and succeeded so well that for a number of consecutive years he was awarded premiums at the state and other fairs, where these products came in competition with those of other makers. These articles have not suffered in quality since his death, and are still made in large quantities by his son, George W. Hilliard. He took an active interest in every movement for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. He was the first president of the Brighton township Farmers' Club, organized in January, 1872, and for many years was a leading member of the Alton Horticultural Society. About fifteen years previous to his death he began contributing to different journals, and several articles from his pen appeared in the *New York Tribune*, the *Prairie Farmer*, and *Colman's Rural World* on "Fruit Growing, Hedging," and other similar subjects. His constitution was strong and vigorous, and he enjoyed good health through life till within five or six years of his death. His personal characteristics may well be judged from what has already been written in this sketch. He was public-spirited; always ready to assist every undertaking which in his opinion would benefit the community at large; charitable and benevolent; and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was first a whig in politics, and became a republican on the formation of that party. He had two children by his first marriage, both sons, one of whom died when four years old; the other is George W. Hilliard, now one of the large and enterprising farmers of Brighton township. He was born November 1st, 1840; was married April 13, 1864, to Celia Adelaide Chase, daughter of Taylor G. Chase, a sketch of whose history appears elsewhere. He lives on the old homestead farm; is the owner of 600 acres of land, and largely carries on the same specialties in agriculture and fruit growing in which his father was interested.

## BREWER MARTIN.

MR. MARTIN, who is now farming and carrying on the dairy business at Brighton, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, August 7, 1821. His grandfather was a Virginian and a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father, John Martin, was one of the pioneer settlers of Coles county, Illinois; he went from Illinois to Kentucky and married, as his second wife, Miss Holly Woods, who became Mr. Martin's mother. He lived in Logan county, Kentucky, till 1828, and then emigrated to Greene county, Illinois, and settled six miles east of Whitehall. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the state, and for a considerable time there were only two other settlements in that vicinity. There was only one house in Jerseyville at the time, and the country all the way south to Scarritt's prairie was wild and unsettled. John Martin, his father, died in the same neighborhood where he settled. The subject of this sketch was raised there, and attended the first schools which were ever started in that part of Greene county. He was married March 16, 1843, to Mrs. Martha Henderson, whose maiden name was Peter, a daughter of John Peter. She was born in Kentucky, and emigrated with her father to Illinois, and settled in Scarritt's prairie, in Madison county, in 1829. Mr Martin was farming on Lawton's prairie east of Whitehall till 1854, and then moved to section twenty, Brighton township. For the last fifteen years he has been extensively engaged in the dairy business. Both his children are deceased. Mary Frances died at the age of seven. Holly Jane married Jacob G. Stahl and died in 1874, when twenty-eight years old. He was an old line whig in the days of the whig and democratic parties, and in 1844 voted for Henry Clay for President. He has been a republican since the formation of that party. Mr. Martin is now one of the older settlers of Illinois, living in Macoupin county.

## ASA POTTER.

MR. POTTER, the post-master and attorney of Brighton, is a native of the state of New York, and was born at West Niles, in Cayuga county, June 8th, 1829. His ancestors were residents of Massachusetts at an early period. His grandfather, Joseph Potter, was born in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after the close of which the family moved to the state of New York. His father, Z. Potter, was also born in Massachusetts, and was a boy when he went to New York. He married Nancy Davis, who was a native of the same state as her husband. Asa Potter was the fourth of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living. When quite young his father moved to Wyoming county, where the subject of this sketch was principally raised. His education was obtained mostly at the Aurora academy and the Springville academy, both in Erie county, New York. The first business in which he engaged was that of civil engineer; he was employed for three years in assisting to lay out the Rochester and Genesee Valley railroad. In 1857 he left New York, and after visiting Michigan and Wisconsin he came to Brighton, in the fall of that year took charge of the Brighton school as principal. He had previously, while living in New York, been engaged several winters in teaching. With the exception of eighteen months, during which time he lived at Carrollton, he has since resided in Brighton. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has since been practicing his profession. His wife, whom he married in July, 1864, was formerly Miss Martha Palmer, daughter of James Palmer. Since 1872 he has been post-master at Brighton. In politics he has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for president in New York, at the time of the Fremont and Buchanan campaign of 1856.

## JOHN ANDREWS.

WITH one exception Mr. Andrews is now the oldest settler of Brighton township. He was born in Sussex county, Virginia, January 30th, 1815. His grandfather, John Andrews, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Joseph Andrews, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Susan Ellis, whose grandfather had emigrated to Virginia from Ireland; her father, John Ellis, was also a Revolutionary soldier. In 1817, when Mr. Andrews was in his third year, the family moved to Todd county, Kentucky, and lived there till 1830, and then emigrated to Illinois, and settled on the north-east corner of section six of Brighton township. His father entered nine hundred and sixty acres of land, part of it in Jersey county. Mr. Andrews married Martha A. Miles, daughter of Alexander Miles, July 18th, 1837. She was a native of Logan county, Kentucky. From the time of his marriage, with the exception of five years, when, on account of ill-health, he leased out his farm and moved to the adjoining section, he has resided on his present farm. He owns four hundred acres of land. He has had five children, viz.: William P., who died in 1856 at the age of eighteen; Eliza J., wife of Thomas H. Simmons; Hobart M., who was in the army during the war and died from diseases contracted in the service; Martha Ann, who died when two years old; and John E., who is living on the farm. Hobart M., the oldest son, enlisted in 1862 in the 122d Illinois regiment, the history of which is well-known to the people of Macoupin county. He was in several battles in Mississippi and in the last battle at Nashville; was taken sick at Mobile and removed to the hospital at New Orleans; was mustered out of service in August, 1865; was again taken sick from diseases resulting from exposure while in the service, and died in December. Mr. Andrews was originally a Whig, and voted for Hugh L. White of Tennessee, for President, in 1836. He was afterward an early member of the republican party. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church since 1834.

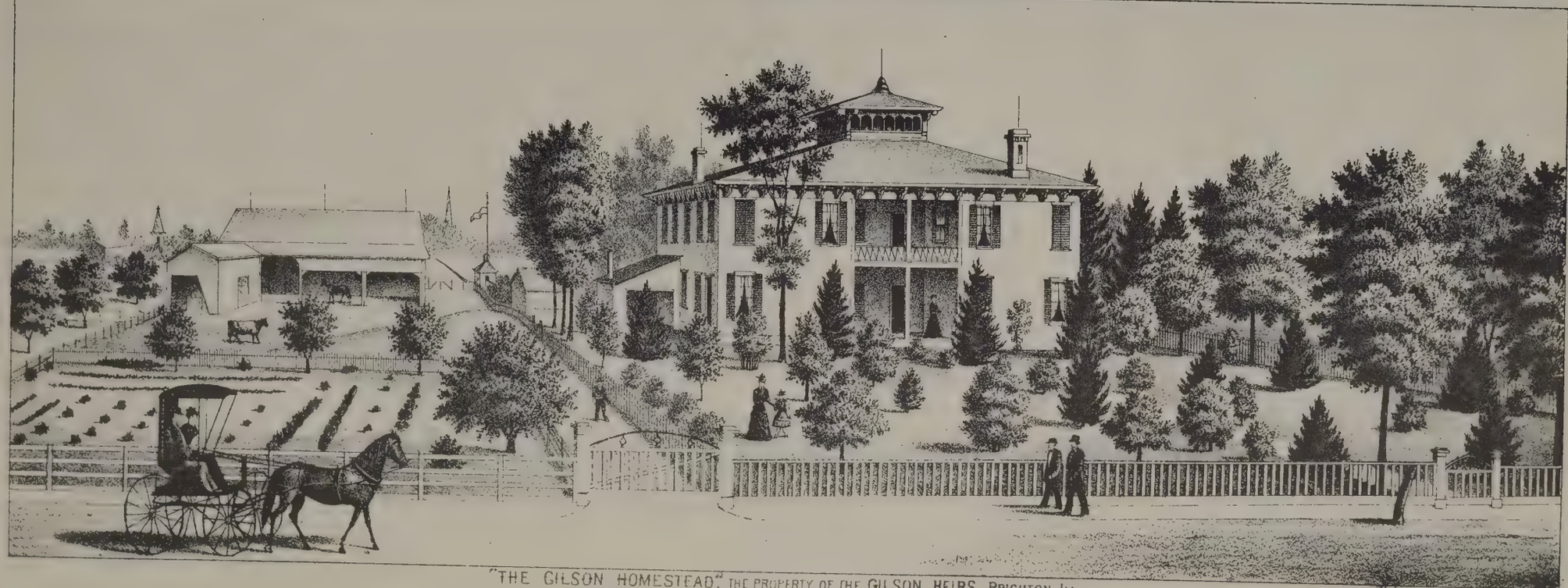
## WILLIAM JONES.

SQUIRE JONES is now one of the old settlers of Brighton township. He first came to Macoupin county in 1833. His birthplace was Llandegley, in Wales, May 14th, 1817. His ancestors had been residents of Wales for several generations, and were among a wealthy and substantial class of farmers. His grandmother on his mother's side had been a French woman, and thus French and Welsh blood are mingled in his veins. His father was named Thomas Jones, and his mother's name before she was married was Ellen Vale.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of seven children. He went to school in Wales till he was twelve years of age, and was then sent to London and apprenticed to the grocery business. He never had an opportunity to go to school afterwards, and for his acquirements in the way of an education he is indebted mostly to his own efforts and to the chances he had now and then of picking up knowledge. His father emigrated with the family to America in 1831, and Mrs. Jones came with him. His father first settled in Dutchess county, New York, and lived there two years on a farm. In 1833 they concluded to come farther West, and consequently came on to Illinois, arriving at Alton, June 10th, 1833. At this time the family were in very moderate circumstances, and had but a scanty portion of this world's goods. His father, indeed, had nearly as many children as dollars, for the children were six in number and the dollars only ten. The subject of this sketch from that time on lived but little at home. He was sixteen years old when he came to Illinois. He was the oldest child, and he was obliged to work, while his earnings went to the support of the family. While this life was by no means an easy one, and it deprived him of the usual opportunities for getting an education, it had its advantages It gave him habits of industry and economy, and made him accustomed to hard labor. He first came to Macoupin county in 1833, and was variously employed in Macoupin and Jersey till 1849, and in the spring of that year went to California.

The remarkable discoveries of gold on the Pacific slope had been made only a short time previously, and a strong fever broke out among the enterprising young men of Illinois and other states, each anxious to be on the ground as soon as possible and have a chance at the fabulous treasures of gold which, rumor stated, existed in the mining regions. Squire Jones caught this fever, as did many others in Macoupin county, and with H. C. Clark (now of Brighton) and William H. Loveland he fitted out a team and wagon, and joined a company bound for California, composed of fifteen wagons and drawn by ox-teams. Elan Eldred, of Carrollton, was captain of this company. Mr. Loveland, one of his partners, afterward removed to Colarado, and was the founder of Golden City. Leaving Brighton on March 27th, 1849, they were fortunate in crossing the plains and mountains without serious accident and with little delay, and arrived at their destination on the 16th of August. This party was among the first from Illinois to reach the gold regions. He worked in the mines but little, but was mostly engaged in teaming in the Yuba and Nevada districts and in northern California. He was pecuniarily successful, and when he returned to Illinois in November, 1850, he had accumulated about four thousand dollars. He decided to settle down and go to farming, and with this money purchased 160 acres of land in Brighton township, which comprises part of his present farm.

BUSINESS BLOCK OF ASA POTTER, BRIGHTON, ILLINOIS.



"THE GILSON HOMESTEAD," THE PROPERTY OF THE GILSON HEIRS, BRIGHTON, ILL.

He is now known as one of the wealthiest farmers of Brighton township. He is the owner of more than one thousand acres of land, all of which lies in Brighton township, with the exception of about three hundred in Chesterfield township. About five hundred acres he farms himself. His first marriage was on the 14th of May, 1851, to Eveline Dandridge, a native of the state of Alabama. Her death occurred in 1864. He was married again in 1870 to Margaret Force, who was born at Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio. He has four children, whose names in the order of their births are as follows: Thomas A. Jones, who is farming in Brighton township; Susan Mary, Vale Force, and William. The last three are children by his second marriage. He has long been a member of the democratic party. His father was a whig, and when 'Squire Jones became old enough to vote he followed in the paternal footsteps closely enough to vote for Gen. Harrison in the famous log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840. The next time he voted the democratic ticket, and has been a democrat from that day to the present. He has not been ambitious to hold public office, and the cultivation of his farm and the management of his own private business interests have engrossed his attention to the exclusion of any active participation in the field of politics. But for a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and discharged its duties in an able, impartial, and satisfactory manner. Few men are now living in Brighton township who were residing in it when he first came to the county. He has lived to see the old order of things pass away and Macoupin county develop into a rich, prosperous, and progressive part of the state. In this progress and improvement he himself has taken a part. His farm, a couple of miles east of Brighton, is a valuable tract of land, under a good state of cultivation, and his farm residence is a handsome, convenient, and substantial structure. He met with a serious accident in 1866; he was thrown from a load of hay, and his thigh was broken. Although he has never recovered entirely from this injury he still sticks closely to the farm.

# CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated on the west side of the county. It is bounded on the north by Western Mound, on the east by Polk, on the south by Shipman, and on the west by Jersey county. The Macoupin creek enters the township in section 25, and flows in a north-western direction and passes out on section six. Coop's creek empties into it near the centre of the township, and Sugar creek near the east line. These creeks, with their affluents, furnish an ample supply of water for stock purposes. The banks are covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. The surface in some parts is quite broken, while the prairies are undulating, with scattering patches of timber. The soil is from three to five feet in depth, and is extremely fertile. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and produces abundant crops of wheat, corn and the small grains and grass. It abounds in some of the most picturesque scenery in the county. A very beautiful and romantic landscape may be seen on the farm of Nicholas Challacombe.

The first settlement of this township dates back as far as 1827, and was mostly settled by English emigrants. During the years 1827-29 inclusive, there came from Kentucky Abram Smith, Richard Smith, Bennett Tilly and George Nettles, and settled north of the creek, a short distance from the village of Chesterfield. In 1831, John, Henry, Samuel, Jesse, Jacob and Josiah Rhoads, six brothers, all having families, settled in the south-west portion known as Rhoads' Point, and the present site of Medora. About the same time John Loper and family settled on or near a mound in section 21, now the residence of Mr. Challacombe. Captain Thomas S. Gelder, who is now one of the leading farmers, resides on section 10, and came to the township with his father, John Gelder and family, in 1831. They are natives of Yorkshire, England.

Daniel and Thomas Morfoot and families, who were the first Englishmen that settled here; and Josiah Collins and family, John Redick and family, and Lewis Elliott, also came about the same time.

In the year 1833, the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, W. H. Carson, G. B. Carson, John Carson and James Carson settled in the township. Rev. Gideon Blackburn located on the Macoupin, in section 21, near where the iron bridge now spans the creek. He was the founder of Blackburn University at Carlinville. W. H. Carson and his brothers settled a little south of Rev. Blackburn, on section 32, where they still reside. They emigrated from Tennessee.

Jessie and Bird Peebles came from Kentucky, and settled here in 1834.

Mr. P. B. Solomon, a native of Kentucky, settled in this county in 1827, and afterwards settled in this township; and is now postmaster in the village of Chesterfield.

Horace J. Loomis, a native of New York, became a resident of Chesterfield township in 1838, and is now engaged in farming and breeding Norman horses.

Wm. Duckles and wife, living on Section 11, were born in Yorkshire, England, and came here in 1834.

Nicholas Challacombe, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 21, is a native of Devonshire, England, and settled here in 1840. His wife came here from Tennessee in 1833.

J. R. Cundall, nativity Yorkshire, England, resides on Section 9, where he located in 1834.

John Richardson settled in this township in 1831. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, and now resides on Section 22.

John Armour, nativity Kentucky, now resides in this township. He settled in this county as early as 1828.

P. R. Gillespie, a very old settler, came from Georgia, and settled in this county in 1823, and still lives on a farm in Section 24.

J. H. Williams, a native of Herkimer county, New York, became a citizen of Macoupin county in 1837, and now resides at Summerville.

The first land entered in the township was eighty acres in Section 8, by Jacob Rhoads, July 6th, 1830.

Jesse Rhoads entered eighty acres in Section 28, September 8th, 1830.

October 20th, 1830, Daniel Morfoot entered eighty acres in Section 9.

The first sermons were preached by Samuel Lair and Joseph Pierce, both Baptist ministers, and preached to the settlers north of the creek in about 1829. Jacob and John Rhoads, Baptists, preached about the same time at Rhoads' Point. Rev. Gideon Blackburn, a Presbyterian minister, preached in the settlements south of the creek in 1833–34.

In 1834 Rev. Gideon Blackburn organized the first church. It was also the first Presbyterian Church organized in this county. A house of worship was built the same year on the creek, a little north of the Blackburn place, known as the "Spring Cove Church." It was a small building constructed of poles set in the ground for the frame-work, and roofed and sided with clap-boards. The furniture consisted of puncheon benches. A little later the Baptist denomination built a log house, and furnished it in the same manner, at Rhoads' Point.

The first school was organized in the year 1834, at the "Spring Cove church." The first school-house was built in section 32, a short distance east of the present residence of W. H. Rhoads, in the year 1832. It was built of logs, with a dirt floor, and was fourteen feet square. The first teacher was a man by the name of Anderson.

Dr. Henry Rhoads was the first physician in the township. He settled at Rhoads' Point in 1831, as above stated. Dr. Coward located about 1833.

In 1831 Peter Etter erected the first mill. It was located on section 6,

and was a small one horse cog-wheel mill, for grinding or cracking corn. In this mill Mr. Etter was afterwards brutally murdered, by one Sweeney, which was undoubtedly the first crime committed in the township. A corn-cracker, similar in construction to the one above described, was built on the Blackburn place in section 21, and also one at Rhoads' Point in section 31, by John Rhoads. A Mr. Marshall built a small mill in 1833.

In 1838, Horace Loomis, Sr., emigrating from New York, settled on a farm of about three hundred acres, two miles east of Chesterfield, and established a cheese manufactory, which proved to be a very profitable enterprise. At his death in 1851, there were one hundred and seventy cows on his farm, and he was manufacturing a large quantity of butter and cheese for Alton and St. Louis markets. Capt. Gelder introduced the first improved blooded stock in the year 1844—the Durham breed of cattle—and he also introduced the imported English broad back hogs.

For finely improved and well cultivated farms this township ranks favorably with others in the county.

The following statistics are taken from the township assessor's book, for this year: Acres improved lands, 12,917, value 93,492 dols; acres unimproved lands, 9646, value 19,966 dols; total value of lands, 113,458; town lots 15,968 dols; horses 645, value 9138 dols; cattle 1251, value 8090 dols; mules 61, value 1033 dols; sheep 1448, value 1260 dols; hogs 2227, value 1255 dols; carriages and wagons 250, value 2206 dols; watches and clocks 191, sewing machines 015, pianos 4, organs 32. Total value of personal property 45,372 dols.

Below we give a list of all the township officers since township organization:

*Supervisors.*—Nicholas Challacombe, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872, re-elected in 1873; Amos Goodsell, elected in 1874, and by re-election has held the office since.

*Town Clerks.*—E. C. Hall, elected in 1871, and by re-election has held the office up to 1879.

*Assessors.*—W. M. Simpson, elected in 1871; Z. B. Lawson, elected in 1872; W. H. Rhoads, elected 1873; J. G. Harlan, elected in 1874; E. F. Corey, elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1876; H. J. Loomis, elected in 1877; E. F. Corey, elected in 1878; H. J. Loomis, the present incumbent.

*Collectors.*—B. P. Brooks, elected in 1871; T. Towse, elected in 1872 and 1873; W. Towse, elected in 1874; J. F. Eastham, elected in 1875; W. Towse, elected in 1876; J. F. Eastham, elected in 1877; H. M. Peebles, elected in 1878; H. B. Warner, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace, since Township organization.*—E. F. Corey, G. W. Smith, elected in 1871; G. W. Smith, E. F. Corey, elected in 1873; J. C. Peebles, J. H. Williams, elected in 1877.

*Constables, since Township organization.*—S. J. Newberry, C. H. Hanlan, elected in 1871; J. W. Armstrong, M. L. Stump, elected in 1873; Henry Lee, elected in 1874; A. Darrah, elected in 1875; J. Carter, F. B. Ritchie, elected in 1876; C. L. Eastham, F. Ketchum, elected in 1877; E. W. Harlan, elected in 1871.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Hugh L. Cramer, Josiah Armour, George Garrett; 1872, H. C. Stanton; 1873, T. S. Gelder; 1874, W. H. Rhoads, Robert Carter, F. F. Walker; 1875, H. C. Stanton; 1876, Robert Carter; 1877, Leonard Ketchum; 1878, W. H. Haycraft; 1879, Richard T. Creasser.

### THE VILLAGE OF CHESTERFIELD

Is a handsome little town, situated in the north-east part of the township, on section 2. It was laid out by Jesse Peebles and Aaron Tilly, proprietors, in the year 1836.

The first store was established in the same year by Joseph Batchelor. Z. B. Lawson, John Vial, W. Lee, and Mr. Peebles were early to embark in business.

A log school-house was built here two years before the town was platted. The first teacher was a man by the name of Dooner. At present there is a two-story school-house, and a good graded school.

Three churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian.

In 1864, Penn, Rogers and Padget erected a steam flouring mill, which is doing a good business. Previous to this W. B. Loomis built a steam flouring mill about two miles east of the village.

The following are the principal business houses in Chesterfield:—Groceries and Drugs—Thomas Towse, Charles Bramley; Dry-goods and Groceries—Hall & Lee, James Birdsall; Drug-store—William B. Peebles; Shoe-shop—Henry Stamm; Blacksmith and Wagon Shop—William Towse; Blacksmith—John Scutt; Flouring Mill—Bielby & Bramley; Physicians—I. R. Lane, L. F. Corgan, C. H. Murphy; Furniture and Undertaking, Robert Oliver; Paint-shop—John Nix; Hotels—John Richey and Thomas Towse.

*Chesterfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M.* was organized Feb. 6th, 1865. The first officers were—W. J. Finch, W. M.; C. H. Murphy, S. W.; W. S. Eldred, J. W.; A. Hildreth, Treasurer; J. W. Lumpkin, Secretary; H. J. Loomis, S. D.; E. Johnson, J. D.; J. M. Smith, Tyler. Chartered October 4th, A. L. 5865, with the following charter members: W. J. Finch, C. H. Murphy, M. S. Eldred, H. J. Loomis, Elfreth Johnson, W. B. Loomis, J. W. Lumpkin, F. B. Selsby, A. Hildreth, Harkey Huskey, J. M. Smith. The lodge numbers fifty members, and is in a healthy condition.

The village of Chesterfield has at present about five hundred inhabitants.

### THE VILLAGE OF MEDORA

Is located in the extreme south-west corner of the township, with a small division extending into section six of Shipman. It is on the line of the Rock Island Division of the C. B. & Q. R. R., which passes through the village, and out of the county about one mile north-west of Medora.

The village was laid out by Thomas B. Rice, proprietor, and surveyed by T. R. McKee in 1859. Previous to this the settlement was known as Rhoads' Point.

Medora is at present a very thriving and enterprising village of about five or six hundred population. There is quite a grain and lumber trade established here, and the milling facilities are excellent.

Two churches, a good graded school with two departments, hotels, grocery, hardware, drug, and dry-good stores; blacksmith, shoe, carpenter and wagon repair shops; and in fact almost every kind of business is carried on in the village; there is also a good and reliable banking-house; Dr. Hunter is among the leading physicians.

The Medora Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized July 25th, 1872. The charter members were T. J. Cox, R. A. Love, William Johns, George Harlan, D. S. Ferguson and Edgar E. Barnes. First officers were—T. J. Cox, N. G.; D. S. Ferguson, V. G.; R. A. Love, Secretary; Andrew Steed, Treasurer. Present officers—C. M. Johnson, N. G.; Andrew Steed, V. G.; E. W. Steed, Secretary; J. A. Payne, Treasurer.

### VILLAGE OF SUMMERVILLE.

This village was laid out by Wm. Carson, in 1852. It is located one mile north-east of Medora. Since the completion of the railroad and the building up of the town of Medora, the trade of Summerville has been diverted to that place.

* For data furnished for the writing up of this township we are particularly indebted to J. H. Williams, Capt. Thos. S. Gelder and Nicholas Challacombe, and others.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Nicholas Challacombe.

THE ancestors of Mr. Challacombe were of Norman origin, and came over to England with William the Conqueror. For several generations preceding the birth of the subject of this sketch, they had lived in Devonshire, where his father and his grandfather were both born. His grandfather was named William Challacombe, and his father, John C. Challacombe. They followed agriculture, were the owners of their land, and were considered a family of good origin and standing. The home of the Challacombes was at Buttercombe Hall, in the parish of West Down. Barnstable was the nearest market town. The family is quite extensive in England, having representatives at Bristol and other localities, but as far as known none of its members emigrated to America prior to 1830. Nicholas Challacombe was born at Buttercombe Hall, Devonshire, June 19th, 1824. He was the youngest son, and the sixth of a family of eight children. His mother, Elizabeth Parminter, belonged to an English agricultural family. In the year 1833, his father emigrated with the family to America. They first settled at Stafford, in Genesee county, New York, in which neighborhood a considerable number of English people from Devonshire had settled. Purchasing a farm his father lived there till 1840, and then fulfilled his original intention of coming to Illinois. A number of English families, who had come over to America in the same vessel, had settled in Macoupin county, and accordingly he determined on making his home in this part of the state. He bought a farm in the south-west part of township ten, range seven, where he lived till his death, which took place in February, 1846. Mr. Challacombe's mother had died previously, in 1843.

While living in the state of New York, Mr. Challacombe attended the district schools, and after coming to Macoupin county, went to the "Old Seminary" at Carlinville, a school well known to the older residents of the county, and in which he obtained the chief part of his education. He was sixteen when the family came to Macoupin county. In 1845, the year in which he attained his majority, his father purchased for him four hundred acres of land lying in the Macoupin bottom, in sections seventeen, twenty, and twenty-one of the present Chesterfield township. Of this tract only eighty acres were under cultivation, partly covering a mound rising from the Macoupin bottom, and affording a beautiful and picturesque building site. The place is one of the oldest in Chesterfield township, and was originally settled by a man named James Loper. From the Loper family it passed into the hands of the Blackburns, and Mr. Challacombe purchased it from A. M. Blackburn, son of Dr. Gideon Blackburn. He was married on the 22d of March, 1847, by the Rev. Hugh Barr, the pastor of the Spring Cove Presbyterian Church, to Nancy Glorianna Carson. Mrs. Challacombe was born at Franklin, Tennessee. Her ancestors were Scotch. Her father, William Harvey Carson, became a resident of Macoupin county in 1833. Mr. Challacombe devoted all his energy to the improvement of his land, to which he subsequently made additions. He is now the owner of seven hundred acres, lying in one body, in sections sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one. The original cabin built by Loper, which stood on the premises when Mr. Challacombe took possession, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th of October, 1846. At that time his sister was keeping house for him, his marriage not then having taken place. The conflagration broke out so suddenly that the inmates of the house were compelled to seek safety from the flames without their clothing. The same fall a log house was removed from another locality to replace the structure, and was standing till 1870, when his present residence, which he began building in 1860, was completed. The mound on which stands his house comprises sixty acres.

It rises to a considerable elevation above the surrounding country, and is one of the most attractive spots for a residence to be found in the county.

He has been principally engaged in general farming. He and his wife have eight children living, and four who are deceased. In his political sympathies he was formerly a member of the Whig party, and Henry Clay, the idolized champion of the Whig organization, received his first vote for President in the exciting contest of 1844, when the Whig party went to pieces, and the Republican party, like a young giant, stepped forth in the arena of politics to do battle for freedom. Mr. Challacombe's free-soil principles led him to at once espouse the cause of the new party, and he became one of the early Republicans of Macoupin county. For the last thirty-three years he has been a member of the Spring Cove Presbyterian Church, founded by the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, and whose first house of worship stood on Mr. Challacombe's farm. The church is now at Summerville. He is known as one of the large and progressive farmers of Chesterfield township. He has been incidentally interested in other business. For a time he was the proprietor of a steam saw mill on the Macoupin. He was interested in the organization of the Bank of Medora in the spring of 1879, and is its vice-president, and one of the directors. For twenty years he has been school treasurer of Chesterfield township. For the first three terms after the adoption of township organization, he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873.

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## CAPTAIN THOMAS S. GELDER

Was born in Yorkshire, England, March 1, 1809. His father was John Gelder, and his mother Elizabeth Shearburn, and the subject of this sketch was the second of a family of five children, of whom only two are now living—Capt. Gelder and his sister Sarah, widow of the late Judge Ambrose Wycoff, of Jersey county. In the year 1831 John Gelder emigrated with his family to America, settling in Chesterfield township on the farm now occupied by his son. He built a log-cabin, which at the time of its construction was the largest log building in the county, with the exception of the court-house. He died December 23, 1851, at the age of seventy-three years and four days. His wife, Elizabeth, died March 24, 1847, aged sixty-one years. During their life-time they were both communicants in the Episcopal church. Capt. Gelder's father assisted in organizing the Episcopal church at Chesterfield, and was one of its wardens till he died. He was a whig in politics, and a man of many excellent traits of character.

The subject of this biography secured his early education in Yorkshire, England. He attended the common parish schools, and also a boarding-school at Whiston, near Rotheram. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm. He concluded to emigrate to America, and landed at Baltimore July 16, 1830. Traveling through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, he reached Carrollton, in Greene county, in November, about a year earlier than the date at which his father reached this country. In June, 1831, he enlisted for the Black Hawk war, in Capt. Smith's company. He took part in the various campaigns against the Indians, and was stationed for a time at a place opposite Fort Armstrong, where he was discharged from the service at the close of the war. He received for his services a dollar a day, and had to find his own horse and accoutrements. In the fall, of his return, his father reached Carrollton with the family, and Capt. Gelder settled with them in Macoupin county. He was shortly afterward naturalized, and was the first person of foreign birth to make application for citizenship after the organization of Macoupin county.

October 1, 1836, he married Ann Quarton, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Quarton. Her parents were natives of Yorkshire, England; came to America in 1829, and settled near Linnville, in Morgan county. By this marriage there were nine children, four of whom are deceased. Of those living, the only son, John Gelder, resides at Virden, and is one of the large and successful farmers of Macoupin county. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth Ann, is the wife of Lewis Terrel, a farmer of Jersey county. Mary Frances married Charles Lewis, a resident of this county. Sarah Ellen is the wife of F. W. Shearburn, and resides in Sangamon county. The youngest daughter, Clara, married Peter G. Randolph, a hardware merchant of Morrisonville, in Christian county. His first wife died on the 12th of December, 1855, aged forty years. His second marriage occurred May 14, 1857, to Ruth Louisa Chapin, daughter of Daniel Chapin. She was born at Newport, New Hampshire, and is a lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement. She was a member of the first class which graduated from the Monticello Female Seminary.

Capt. Gelder has been one of the successful farmers of the county, and a man of high personal character and standing. In early life he was a whig; and the first vote after his naturalization was cast for Henry Clay for president. He has voted at every subsequent presidential election. On the dissolution of the whig organization he became a republican, and was one of the strong supporters of the policy of that party in opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories, and afterwards when the Rebellion broke out, vigorously seconded the efforts of the administration to save the Union. He had the honor of voting twice for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of personal acquaintance, and with whom he served in the Black Hawk war. During the late war of the Rebellion Macoupin county did not have a more patriotic citizen. He contributed liberally of his means, so that the wives and children of the soldiers absent in the army should be comfortably clad and fed. He was appointed agent to assist in sending provisions to the soldiers, and aided largely in collecting the supplies sent South through the department at Springfield. He came to this county with scanty means, but his native ability, honesty and integrity soon placed him on the sure road to success and independent circumstances. He has dispensed a liberal and generous hospitality, and in the earlier history of the county has entertained under his roof many men prominent in the history of the State, among whom were Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Reynolds, Governor Thomas Carlin, and Richard Yates. He is a member of the Episcopal church at Chesterfield, of which he has been senior warden since his father's death. Mrs. Gelder is a Congregationalist.

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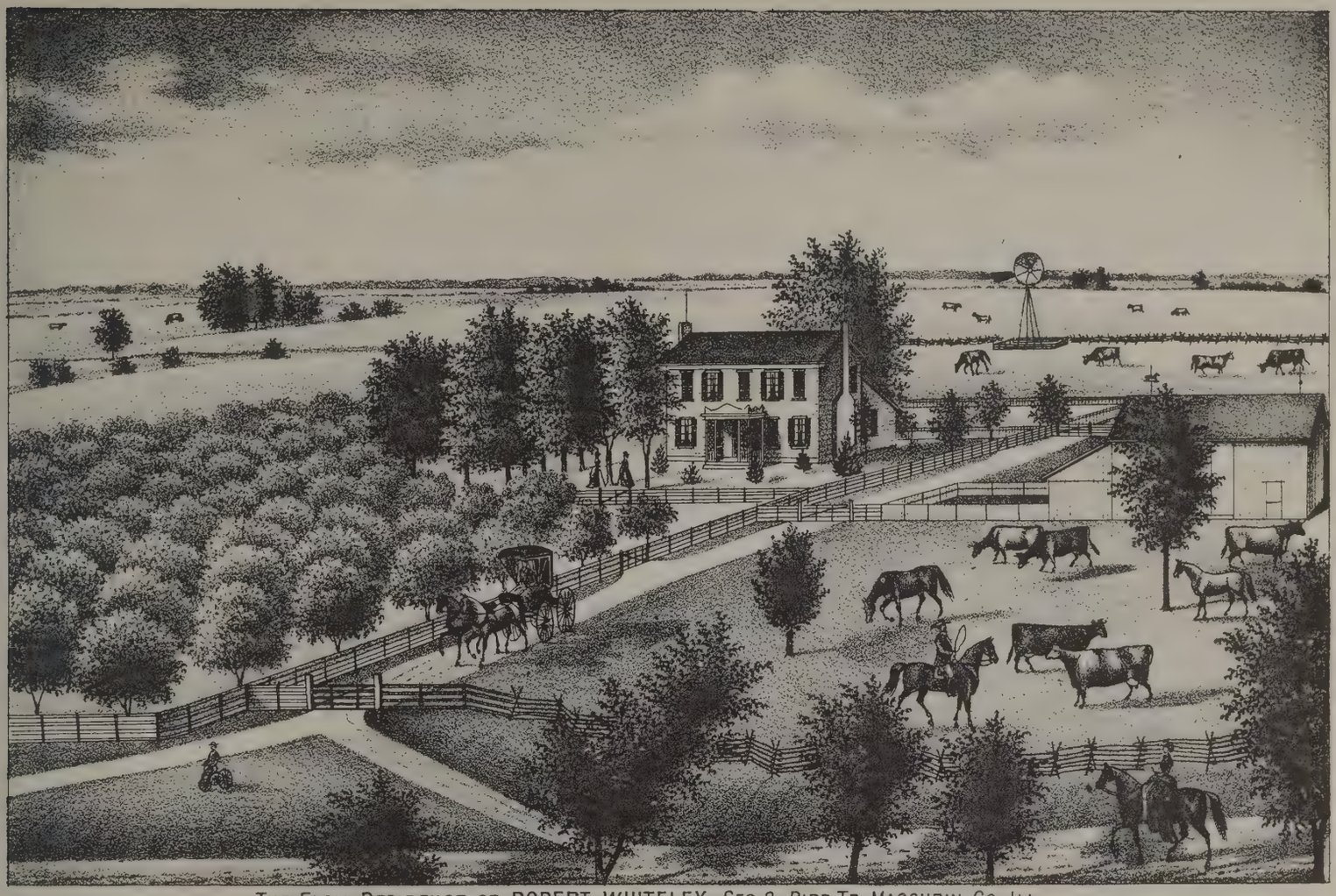
## WILLIAM DUCKELS,

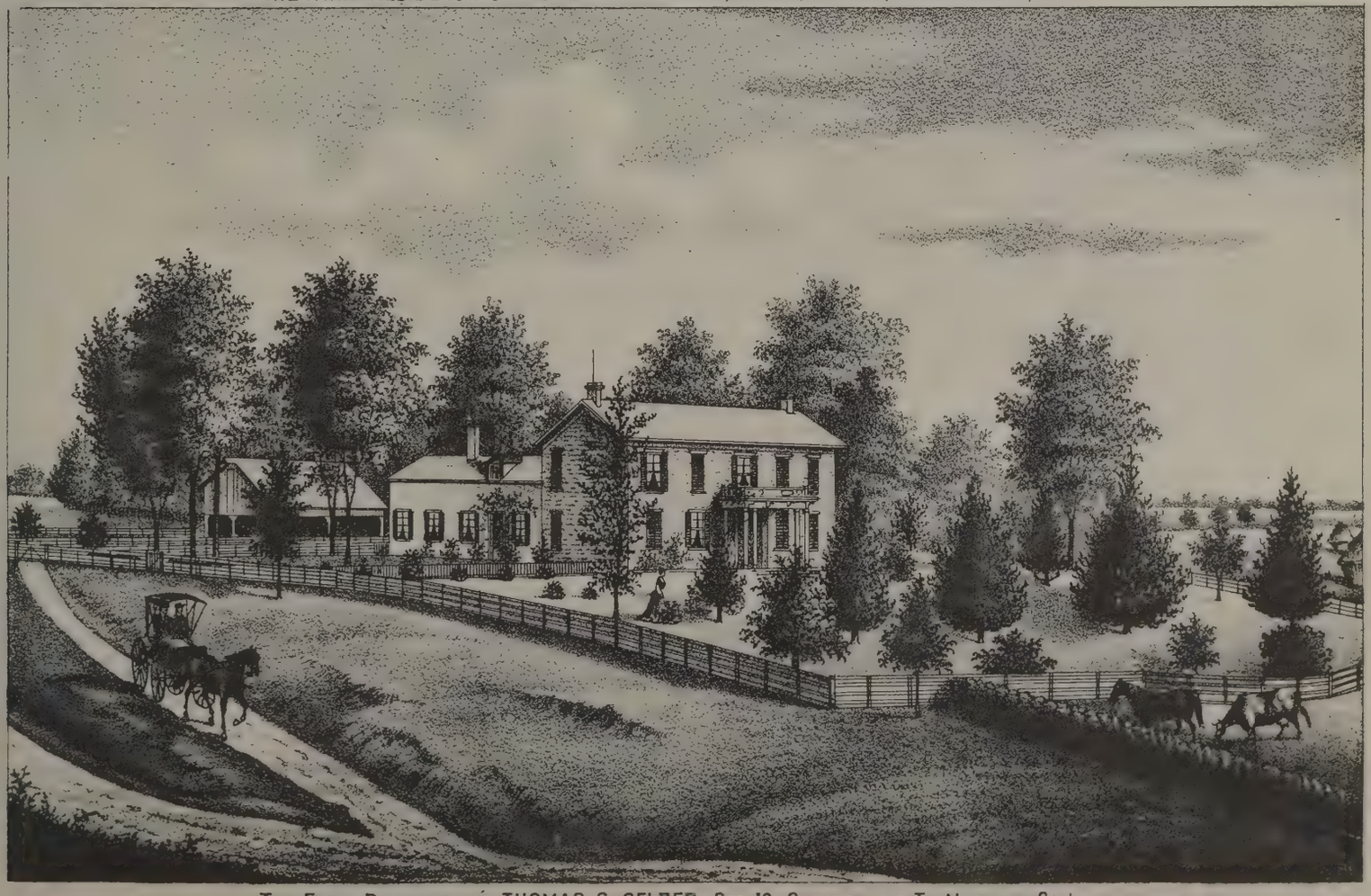
One of the early settlers of Chesterfield township, was born at Goole, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, January 19th, 1805. In England few farmers own land, the title to which is in the hands of a comparatively few families; most of the largest farmers are only tenants. His father, Thomas Duckels, was a tenant to the *Southern* family, many of the farmers under whom were quite wealthy. He obtained an ordinary business education, and worked on the farm with his father until he came to America. In September, 1830, he was married to Francis Garlick, who was born and raised in the same village as her husband. He left England on the 20th of May, 1834, to make his home in America. After a long voyage in a sailing vessel, he landed at Quebec, Canada, and from that city came directly to Morgan county, Illinois; he remained in Morgan county only a few months, and in the month of February, 1835, he settled in Macoupin county on section fourteen, township nine, range nine. He first entered eighty acres of land, where he built a house, and eighty acres of timber; he went to work improving a farm, which gradually he got under good cultivation. His circumstances were a little different from those of many of the early pioneers of the county. He brought with him from England, means which were considered at that time quite abundant, and has always been an energetic and successful farmer. He has resided in Chesterfield township from the time he first came to the country, and is now the owner of more than seven hundred acres of land, part of which lies in Polk, and part in Chesterfield township.

Mr. and Mrs. Duckels have been the parents of ten children; two are deceased; the names of the eight living are as follows: Sarah Ann, now the wife of Judge T. L. Loomis, of Carlinville; William G. Duckels, who has been a resident of Polk township, and has also been in the grain business at Carlinville; Thomas Duckels, one of the enterprising farmers of Virden township; Edward G., also is farming in Polk township; Eliza; Grace, who married Robert Carter, of Chesterfield township; Victoria, and Joseph. The oldest of these children, Sarah, was born in England; the others are all natives of this country. Mr. D. is known as one of the substantial farmers of Chesterfield township, and is a man much respected for his worth as a citizen.

Chesterfield township contains a large number of farmers of English birth who came to the county at an early date, and by their enterprise and energy have developed the resources of the county, and secured a comfortable competence, while they have proved themselves peaceable, law-abiding, and honest citizens. Mr. Duckels is one of the representative men of this class. When he came to this country, he gave his adherence politically to the old



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF ROBERT WHITELEY, SEC. 9, BIRD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. GELDER, SEC. 10, CHESTERFIELD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

whig party, as best representing, as he thought, the spirit of free institutions; he was a whig as long as that organization lasted, and when the slavery question came to be agitated, and the republican party sprang vigorously into existence, he did not hesitate to give his preference to the party that supported free-soil principles, and he has been a republican ever since. He is a gentleman of good business capacity, and has carried on farming in an intelligent and progressive manner. His farm south of the town of Chesterfield is well improved, and has a neat and attractive residence, and other substantial buildings.

## HORACE J. LOOMIS.

The ancestors of Mr. Loomis were early residents of New England. The first of the family to settle there was Joseph Loomis, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. From him have sprung numerous descendants, scattered over various portions of the United States. Thaddeus Loomis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to the state of New York in 1804, and settled in Herkimer county. His father, Horace Loomis, was born in Massachusetts, and was a boy when the family moved to Herkimer county, where, on growing up, he married Julia Tuttle. By this marriage there were three children—Thaddeus L., William, and Horace J. Loomis. Horace J. Loomis was the youngest, and was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, May 17th, 1832. In the year 1838 his father moved with the family to Illinois, and settled on section one, township nine, range nine. Here he engaged in farming quite extensively. He was a man of progressive nature and considerable enterprise. He was the first man in the county to embark in the dairy business, and made large quantities of cheese. His energy and superior judgment and intelligence made him one of the leading men of the community. He was a liberal patron of all educational projects, and was mainly instrumental in founding the Chesterfield Seminary in 1848. At the time of its construction the building was the finest in the county devoted to educational purposes. He died in the year 1850. Horace J. Loomis was six years of age when he came to Macoupin county. He acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood and at Shurtleff College. September 12th, 1854, he married Alice H. Eldred, daughter of William Eldred, of Greene county. Her father emigrated from Herkimer county, New York, to Greene county in 1820. Mrs. Loomis received her education at Monticello Seminary. Since 1854 Mr. Loomis has been engaged in farming on sections one and two, Chesterfield township. He has four children living. He has filled the office of justice of the peace. He is a democrat in politics and a universalist in religion.

## P. B. SOLOMON.

Mr. Solomon belongs to one of the oldest families in the county. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, May 25th, 1814. The family settled in North Carolina at an early date. His grandfather, Lewis Solomon, was in the Revolutionary war. His father, Lewis Solomon, was born in Franklin county, North Carolina, and married Sarah Bowden. He moved to Kentucky in 1811; to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1825; and to North Palmyra township in this county in 1827, where the father and mother of the subject of this sketch both died. Mr. Solomon was about eleven years old when he came to this state. When they came to North Palmyra township there was no other house nearer than eight or ten miles to the north, twenty miles to the east, eight miles south, and twelve miles west. By reason of the wild, unsettled condition of the country there were no schools till Mr. Solomon had grown up, and he remembers being inside of a school-house for purposes of instruction only a few days in all his life. For his acquirements in the way of an education he is indebted to his own efforts after he was grown to manhood. In the year 1834 he married Lucy Ann Fink, who died in 1844. After his marriage he entered land and went to farming in South Palmyra township. In the spring of 1845 he settled in the town of Chesterfield, where he took a contract for building the Methodist church, the first frame building in the town. He also put up a circular saw mill run by horse power, the first mill of the kind in Macoupin county, and afterward built several saw mills. For some years he was clerk in a store at Chesterfield. June 1st, 1845, he married Mary E. Good, whose death took place in 1855. About 1850 he started a store of his own at Chesterfield, which he carried on six years. February 5, 1856, he married Fannie Smith, who was born in Western Mound township in 1833. Her father, Joshua Smith, was a North Carolinian by birth, who came to the county in 1828, and was one of the earliest settlers near Chesterfield, within a few miles of which he improved several farms. Mr. Solomon was elected justice of the peace about 1846, and held the office two terms in succession. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him post-master, but after some years he resigned. He was re-appointed in 1873, and now holds the office. For eight years he kept a hotel at Chesterfield. During the last twenty-five years he has acted on many occasions as executor and administrator, and has settled up numerous estates, and has transacted a considerable part of the legal business done at Chesterfield. He has also acted as real estate agent, and has appeared as attorney in almost every case that has been tried before justices of the peace at Chesterfield. He was first a democrat, and voted for Van Buren. Although a warm supporter of Douglas he differed from him on the question of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was one of the first democrats in the county to cut loose from the party on that measure. To him belongs the distinction (which will reflect credit on him in after years when the histories of parties in Illinois come to be written up) of presiding at the first regularly organized meeting in Macoupin county, from which dates the formation of the republican party in the county. The meeting was composed of democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He has been an active republican from that day to the present. He was enrolling officer at Chesterfield during the war. He is an old and well-known citizen, and has discharged every business trust in a manner that has reflected credit on his ability and integrity.

## THOMAS DOWLAND,—(Deceased),

Who died in 1874, was born at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, England, October 3d, 1819. His father was a saddler. He learned the trade of a butcher. July 26th, 1843, he married Mary Edwards, born at Fontmellmagna, Dorsetshire, November 12th, 1824, daughter of James Edwards. In 1848 he came with his family to New York in a sailing vessel, intending to settle at Dixon, Illinois, but meeting some people coming to Macoupin county, they came to Chesterfield township. He rented land two years and then bought forty acres in section twenty-two. He had barely enough money to get to Illinois, but was industrious and energetic, and became the owner of 260 acres of land. His constitution had never been very strong, and finally after an illness of nearly a year he died of consumption, March 4th, 1874. He had nine children; Jane, who married Robert Richardson; Martha, wife of Thomas B. Richardson; Mary, twin-sister to Martha, who died at the age of seventeen; James E., Sarah, wife of William Robinson; Albert, Clara A., John R. and Mary Annie. Mr. Dowland was a republican in politics, a useful man, and a good citizen.

## DR. JOSEPH HUNTER.

Dr. Hunter was born in Morgan county, Virginia, September 2d, 1837. His grandfather on his father's side was an Irishman, and settled in Virginia, where Dr. Hunter's father, William Hunter, was born. On the formation of Morgan out of Berkeley county, Virginia, William Hunter was the first sheriff of the new county. The name of Dr. Hunter's mother was Nancy Cox. She was descended from a family which settled at an early date near Hagerstown, Maryland. His uncle, Hiram Cox, learned the shoemaker's trade, emigrated to Ohio, studied medicine by himself, and was made Professor in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. He was appointed state inspector to report on the purity of liquors sold in Cincinnati, and wrote a famous letter, stating that there was not a gallon of pure liquor to be found in Hamilton county. His son, cousin to Dr. Hunter, became a prominent lawyer, and is now judge of one of the Cincinnati courts. Dr. Hunter was raised and obtained his education at Bath, in Morgan county. He began the study of medicine in Virginia under Dr. Joseph Brown, and attended medical college in Cincinnati. He came to Greenfield, Illinois, in 1858, and the same year located in the old town of Summerville, and began practicing. In the year 1860 he removed to Nokomis, in Montgomery county. August 9th, 1862, he enlisted in the 126th Illinois regiment. From Mattoon, the regiment proceeded to Alton, and thence to the seat of war. Soon after entering the service he was detailed as assistant surgeon, and served in different regiments and hospitals. He was stationed at Jackson, Tennessee, Vicksburg, Little Rock,

Arkansas, and other posts. The greater part of the time he had charge of the refugee hospital at Jackson under Gen. R. J. Oglesby's command. He received his discharge from the service by reason of disability at Little Rock, October 20th, 1863. Returning to Illinois he began practice at Fidelity, in Jersey county, where he remained till March 1, 1872, when he moved to Medora. This was immediately after the opening of the Rockford (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) railroad. He established a drug store, which he has carried on in connection with his practice. During part of the year 1876 he was post-master at Medora; 1872 to 1875 he was school director, and in 1874 was elected clerk of Medora. Since April, 1878, he has held the office of police magistrate. His wife, whom he married July 5th, 1859, was formerly Miss Nancy E. Eastham, daughter of Albert Eastham, one of the old settlers of Chesterfield township, and for many years justice of the peace. In politics he is a democrat, and is known as a man of enterprise and energy, and of decided convictions on all subjects.

## JOHN RICHARDSON

Was born at Hamilton, near Selby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, January 30th, 1820 His father died when he was two years old, and his mother married again John Birkby, who came over to Quebec and Montreal in 1831, and not liking the country, returned to England, where he received letters from Zachariah Scott, who had settled in Morgan county, Illinois, urging him to come to that county. Accordingly in May, 1832, the family sailed again from England, and settled three miles west of Jacksonville. Mr. Richardson was about twelve years old when he came to Morgan county. He married, Martha, daughter of Thomas Ronksley, on December 26th, 1842; she was born in March, 1826, at Stilly Bridge, fifteen miles from Manchester, England, and came to America in November, 1841. In 1844 he came to Chesterfield township. He now lives on section twenty-two, and owns 318 acres of land. He has always been a democrat, and voted for Van Buren for president. His eight children are Thomas B. Richardson, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Doughty; Genevra, who married James Searles, and is now dead; William Richardson, Elizabeth Frances deceased, and Priscilla. He is an old citizen and a good farmer.

## EDMUND WILSON,

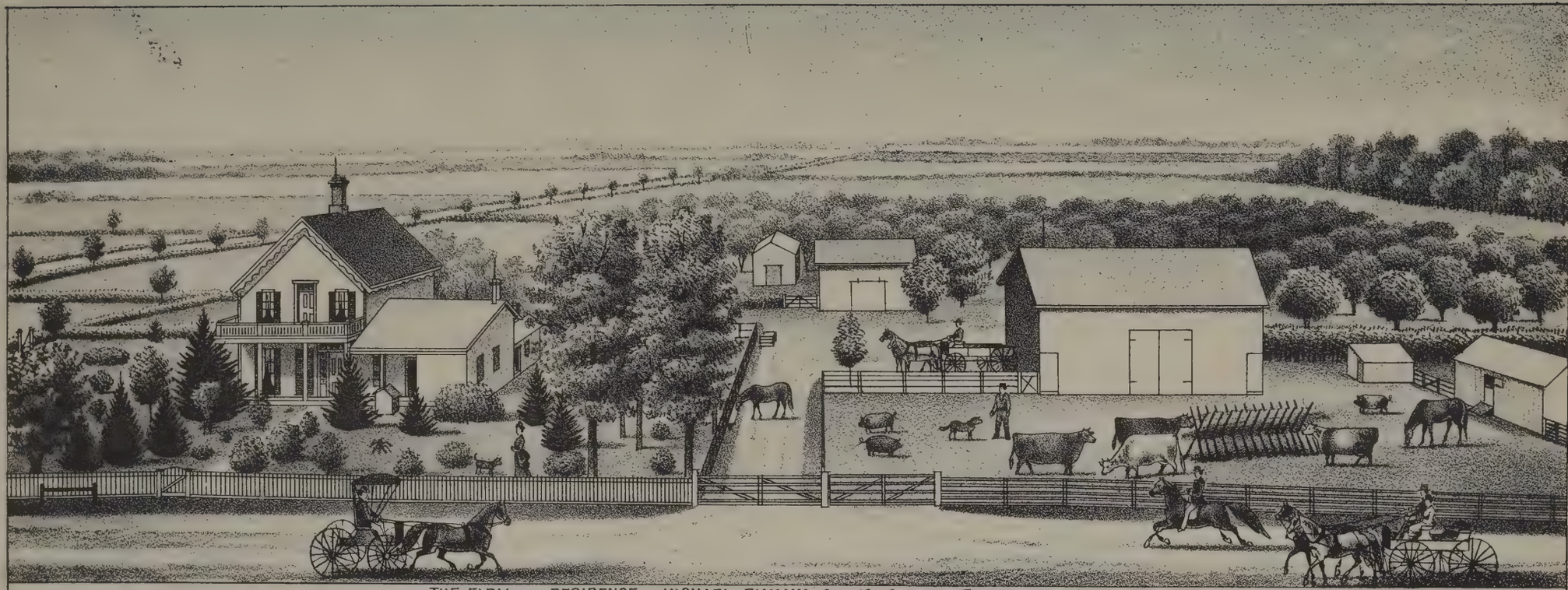
One of the the farmers of Chesterfield township, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, May 28th, 1836. His father was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio. He married Sarah E. Lewis, who was descended from a Virginia family. Her uncle was Col. Lewis, a prominent man in Virginia before the revolutionary war, who gained great notoriety by his achievements as an Indian fighter, for which service the state erected a statue in his honor, which to this day stands in the city of Richmond, as a lasting memorial to the bravery of this man, one of Virginia's true and valiant sons.

When Mr. Wilson was a small child his father removed from Pickaway county to Franklin county, Ohio, and dealt largely in horses; buying them up in the adjacent country, then taking them to eastern markets. They were generally sold in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as prices were better in these cities than in Cincinnati; they were herded, and with the aid of a few young men to lead or drive, made their way tediously, and by easy stages through the forests and over the mountains intervening between the points of starting and destination. Mr. Wilson's father died when Edmund was only 14 years of age, in Urbana, Ohio. Edmund resided in Franklin county until he was 18 years of age, and then, in 1854, he moved to Christian county, Illinois, and employed himself at farming. On January 7th, 1857, he married Louisa Bell, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and moved to Christian county, Illinois, and settled where is now the town of Palmer. After his marriage Mr. Wilson went to farming for himself, being so engaged for two years, when he went to Springfield, Illinois. In 1859 he began farming again in Christian county, and was at it when the late war broke out. Being of a patriotic spirit, in July, 1861, he enlisted at Taylorville, and on the 5th of August was mustered into the service at Decatur, in company G, 41st Illinois Infantry volunteers. He reached St. Louis, August 12th, and from that city started for Bird's Point, Missouri, where after remaining some time he went to Paducah, Kentucky, and remained there until February 5th, 1862. On that day he left Paducah, and the next day he camped near Fort Henry. He took part in the famous battle which resulted in the capture of that stronghold. On the 12th of the same month the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, and was engaged in the battle in front of that fearfully stubborn array of breastworks, for three days and nights, commencing on the 13th. Even though fatigued, and having fought hard for nearly a week, the troops behaved nobly, and on the third day Fort Donelson's colors came down. On March 8th, the regiment was ordered back to Fort Henry, and on April 6th and 7th they participated in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Wilson had passed through all the other battles unscathed, but his good fortune here waned. On the first day of the battle, about 5 P. M., a flying piece of shell struck him on the elbow, completely shattering the whole lower arm; it was amputated on the field, and he was moved to a temporary hospital at Savannah, Tennessee, twelve miles from the battle ground, where he remained until the middle of April, when he was sent to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. It took some time to recover, and he was honorably discharged June 14th, 1862.

Mr. Wilson then went back to Christian county, and lived there until the fall of 1863, when he bought out a grocery store at Carrollton, Greene county. When Carrollton was incorporated into a city, he was elected city marshal, and held that office for eight years. In 1875 he came to Macoupin county, and went to farming in Polk township. In the spring of 1879, he moved to his present location on section 26, in Chesterfield township. He has nine children, six boys and three girls. He has always been a republican in politics, and his first vote cast for president was in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln. His children are Nathan E., Hiram L., Francis M., Ulysses Grant, Lillie B., Edgar J., Frederick, Emma and Eva. The last two are twins. Mr. Wilson is a good citizen, and a man who in years to come, when this history comes to be read by children of future generations, will receive credit for his services in battling for his country, and in the loss of an arm, in one of the severest struggles of the entire war. He was elected justice of the peace in Polk township in 1877, but did not serve on account of his intending to leave the township. While at Carrollton he organized the firm of "Edmund Wilson & Co., Independent Detectives," and transacted a large amount of detective business; arresting many criminals and traveling over a considerable portion of the country. At the present time he is a member of the Secret Service Company at Cincinnati.

## THOMAS HODGSON

Was born at Crowle, in Lincolnshire, England, November 25, 1826, son of John Hodgson and Mary Martindale. His grandfather, Thomas Hodgson, was of Scotch descent. He was raised on a farm in the vicinity of his birthplace. At Hull, England, April 30, 1851, he married Elizabeth Cawood, born in 1830, five miles from Goole, in Yorkshire. In the spring of 1852 he and his wife came to America, the voyage across in a sailing vessel requiring fifty-three days. He farmed fifteen months in Oxford county, Canada, then moved to Whiteside county, Michigan, where he bought eighty acres of land, nine miles from Toledo; in 1854 he removed to Ogle county, Illinois; and in the fall of 1859 to Chesterfield township. When he came to the county he did not have enough money to pay for the forty acres of land be bought, but was industrious and economical, and now owns two hundred and fifty-five acres and the undivided one-fifth of three hundred and twenty acres additional. He has six children living and three deceased. Those living are Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas Norton, Lois, Martha and Eunice. Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Hightchew. He attends closely to his own business affairs and takes little interest in politics. When he votes he votes for the man rather than for party. He keeps his word, meets his obligations, and is a peaceable and useful citizen.



THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL SWANK, SEC. 12, SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

"GREENWOOD COTTAGE," THE PROPERTY OF J.R. CUNDALL, SEC. 9 CHESTERFIELD TP MACOUPIN CO ILL

THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF THE LATE B. C. RHOADS, SEC. 15, SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# DORCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

DORCHESTER township is bounded on the north by Gillespie, on the east by Staunton, on the south by Madison county, on the west by Bunker Hill township, and is described as town 7, range 7.

The principal streams are the Cahokia creek and the west fork of the Cahokia and its tributaries, which runs through the central part of the township from north to south; there are also other small streams in the western part of the township, which run almost due south.

The land along these streams was formerly heavily timbered, consisting of the different kinds of oak, also hickory, cottonwood, etc. Although many acres have been cut off for fencing and other purposes, there is yet considerable timber in the township, and the excellent grass growing along the streams affords an excellent opportunity for stock husbandry. The surface slopes southward.

*Early Settlers.*—The first settler was a man by the name of Williams, who came here in the latter part of the year 1818. He was a "squatter," and it is not known that he ever owned any land in the township. He moved to Missouri about 1833, as the country was becoming too thickly settled to suit him. His near neighbor was Tallamachus Camp, who lived in what is now known as Staunton township.

The first land entries are Oct. 9th, 1820, Richard Wilhelm, 80 acres in section 24; March 11th, 1829, Charles G. Spence, 40 acres in section 11; the third entry was made by Tallamachus Camp, January 25th, 1830. It was nearly eleven years after Mr. Williams came, before he had neighbors in the township besides the Indians.

In 1829, the following settlements were made: William McKenney, on section 11; Thomas Grant, section 35; John Funderburk, located on section 23; and, in 1830, they were followed by others, among whom were, Valentine Sawyer, who settled on section 13; William Davis, on section 22; Abraham Smith, on section 34; and, in 1831, Daniel B. Sawyer, settled on section 10; in 1832, Thomas Hart, on section 23; in 1833, Abraham Isaacs, on section 1; in 1834, John Walker, on section 16; in 1835, Joseph Walker, on section 35, and Cleveland Walker, on section 5; in 1836, David Bentley, on section 27; and, in 1837, Pana R. Hayden, on section 4, and Wm. Purdy, on section 23. At first, the settlers were confined to the timber; but, in time, the new comers began to push out upon the prairie.

The first settlers of this township experienced great hardships. The woods were full of wild beasts; and many times they would besiege the home of the pioneer, and often do serious damage. It is related, that, when Mr. Camp was coming home from mill, on horseback, with a bag of meal, he was overtaken by wolves; and, in jumping for him, they tore the bag with their teeth or claws to such an extent that he lost almost all his meal, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he protected himself and horse from a fearful death.

The first birth was one of Mr. Camp's children, in the year 1820.

The first marriage took place between Daniel B. Sawyer and Miss Minerva Scroggins. The ceremony was performed by John A. Funderburk, justice of the peace.

The first deaths were the two children of Tallamachus Camp, from 1824 to 1826. They were buried on the farm, which was the commencement of the first cemetery in the township. Afterwards a few other persons were buried there, making in all twelve or fourteen. It has not been used as a burial-place for many years.

The first sermon was preached at Mr. Camp's house, in 1829, by a traveling missionary of the Baptist church. There are now in the township two Christian and one Baptist church. Peter Long organized the first Baptist church in 1836. The first church edifice erected was the Christian church, at Round Prairie, on section 32, in 1852; and the first preachers were Robert Foster and Jonathan G. Wood. The first Sunday-school was organized about 1870, and was held in a school-house.

The first mill was built in 1839, on section 7, by Valentine Sawyer. It was a horse-mill. Every man did his own grinding, and gave one-eighth of the grain for toll.

The first school-house was built about 1839, on south-east quarter of section 11. It was built of logs by the mutual consent and labor of the neighborhood. The first teacher was Jeremiah Wilcox. The first school trustees were Daniel B. Sawyer, Alexander Ness, and John Vincent.

The first post-office was kept by Wm. T. Keas, in the village of Dorchester.

The first steam saw-mill was on section 24, erected about 1850.

The first improved cattle brought to the township was by Henry Bowers.

In 1855 and '56 the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. was built, running through the north-west portion of the township, running cars in the fall of 1856 as far as Pana, and opening an avenue by which the farmers could ship their produce. A large amount of wheat and other grain, as well as live stock, are now shipped almost daily.

To show the resources of the township, we give the statistics from the assessor's book of 1879: Number of acres of improved lands, 13,988; value, $73,251; acres unimproved lands, 9,038; value, $25,682; total value of lands, $98,933; value of lots, $1,510. Of horses there are 495; value, $6,142; cattle, 715; value, $5,309; mules, 72; value, $994; sheep, 671; value, $657; hogs, 1,192; value, $833; 2 steam engines; 172 carriages and wagons, value, $1,244; 109 watches and clocks, 77 sewing machines, 5 pianos, 3 organs. The total cash value of all personal property is $19,378.

### OFFICERS SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

*Supervisors.*—Thomas J. Lukens, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873; John R. Sawyer, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875, '76, '77, and '78; Josiah Sawyer, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerk.*—J. Sawyer, elected in 1871, and by re-election has held the office up to 1879.

*Assessors.*—D. Sawyer, elected in 1871, and held the office until 1876; J. W. Turk, elected in 1877, and by re-election held the office up to 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. R. Sawyer, elected in 1871; D. R. Hawkins, elected in 1872; J. A. Ward, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, and held the office up to 1879.

*Justices of the Peace.*—P. Conrad and I. W. Hutchinson, elected in 1871; P. Conrad and W. B. Spruill, elected in 1873; W. B. Spruill and T. Swain, present incumbents.

*Constables.*—I. K. Wayne and J. H. Walker, elected in 1871; I. K. Wayne and T. Swain, elected in 1873; T. J. Sawyer, elected in 1876; T. J. Sawyer and S. Mize, elected in 1877; I. K. Wayne, elected in 1878.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Nathan Smith, Schuyler Isom, Richard Hawkins; 1872, Samuel Pence; 1873, John Williamson; 1874, Nathan Smith; 1875, Jacob Perine; 1876, Absalom Digmon; 1877, Henry K. Isaacs; 1878, Nathan Smith, Peter Conrad; 1879, R. Lee.

THE VILLAGE OF DORCHESTER

Is situated on sections 4 and 5 in Dorchester township, and sections 32 and 33 in Gillespie township. Wineman avenue is the principal street, and is on the township line. It was called Dorchester in memory of Dorchester Heights; the township of Dorchester took its name from the village.

Alonzo Cuttler was the original proprietor of the town, through whose efforts it received a railroad station, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. The survey was conducted by Fletcher H. Chapman in 1859. In the spring of 1861 was laid out what is known as P. R. Hayden's first addition, which joined the south-east side of the town. In 1866 Hayden's second addition was added. The depot was built in the spring of 1861. The first building was a small warehouse; the second building, and first used for a dwelling and store, was built and occupied by Wm. Whitfield in the spring of 1861, and is the house where Terteman Myer now lives. In the summer of 1860 Mr. Hayden built a side-track on the south side of the railroad, and put up a small warehouse for buying grain, and it was rented to B. F. Williamson, who occupied it until the spring of 1861, when Mr. Hayden took possession of it. The first car-load of produce was delivered by Mr. Hayden in the fall of 1860.

The first hotel was erected by Thomas Potts, in 1866.

The first marriage celebrated was that of Mr. Duncan to Miss S. Grant.

The Methodist Church was erected in 1868, and the first preacher was Rev. Morris; and Mr. Gill the first Sunday-school superintendent.

The Christian Church was erected in 1874. The first preacher was Rev. David Davis, and the first Sunday-school superintendent was Jas. Masters.

Before either of the churches were built both denominations held service in a hall owned by P. R. Hayden.

A comfortable school-house was built in 1869. It contains two recitation rooms, two side rooms (now used as clothes-rooms by the children), and Masonic Hall upon the second floor, which occupies about two-thirds of its space. The first teacher was James Ayers.

The population of the town is about 350.

The present business places are,—

*Dry Goods.*—Meyer & Bro. *Notions.*—Joseph Melligan. *Hardware.*—William Smith. *Wheelwright.*—Charles J. Thuer.

Those just mentioned are in Gillespie township. Of those in Dorchester township we find,—

*Post-master and Station Agent.*—William Keas. *Grain Merchant.*—H. H. Beach. *Hotel and Saloon.*—Nicholas Henrion. *Drug Store.*—Dr. Black. *Boot and Shoe Store.*—Charles F. Ostermeyer. *Blacksmith.*—Charles A. Hoffmann. *Grocery Store.*—Tibold Schnieder.

The present preacher at the M. E. Church is Rev. Massey. The Sunday-school contains about 45 scholars. Mr. W. Scarritt is superintendent. The present preacher at the Christian Church is Rev. Groner. The Sunday-school numbers about 70 scholars. The superintendent is Snoden Simmons.

The town is built on high prairie. A lasting supply of water is obtained in digging from 15 to 30 feet. The buildings are all frame, except five dwelling-houses, which are of brick. The town is surrounded by a good farming community, and its people are intelligent and enterprising.

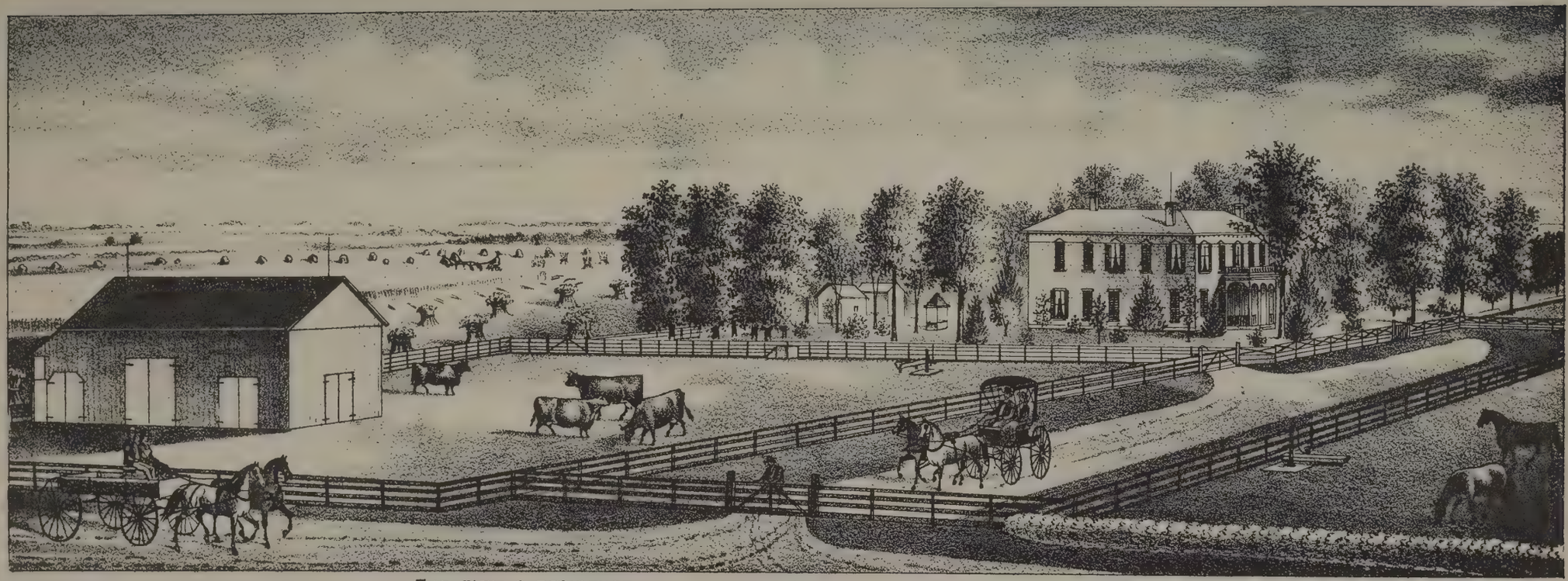
# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## THOMAS J. LUKEN.

The Luken family is of German descent. The first member of the family to emigrate to America settled in Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and afterwards some of the Lukens removed to a broken region of country in Mifflin county in the same state. In the neighborhood of Mifflintown, David Luken, father of the subject of this biography, was born. He married Prudence Macklin, who was of Irish ancestors, and in 1830 moved to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to a farm on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, where he lived till 1837 and then brought his family to Illinois. They reached Alton, April 19, 1838, and in a few months afterward bought a small farm in Madison county, about five miles south of Bunker Hill. Mr. Luken's father moved to Dorchester township in 1854, and died February 19, 1862. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and while living in Pennsylvania was an officer in the militia service.

Thomas J. Luken was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1835, and consequently was about two years of age when he came to Illinois, and nineteen when he became a resident of Macoupin county. He began farming where he now lives in 1857. In the spring of 1860 he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining gold about one year, and then returned to Macoupin county, and resumed farming. April 4, 1861, he married Margaret Muir, daughter of Andrew Muir. Mrs. Luken was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1840, and came to America in 1842. At the time of her marriage she was living with her grandfather, John Patrick. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Luken five are living, viz: Mary P., Ida Viola, Fernando B., Jennie E., and Thomas Howard. Maggie L. was the name of the one deceased. Mr. L. owns two hundred acres of land in Dorchester township and one hundred and sixty in Honey Point township. He is known as a public-spirited man, and is one of the influential Democrats of his part of the county. He was elected in 1871 the first supervisor from Dorchester township, and served as such for three successive terms, and on being elected a fourth time resigned the position. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the period when the United States Courts attempted to compel a levy of a tax with which to pay the Court-house bonds, and with other members of the Board resisted every movement looking to the payment of that debt. He was one of the seventeen members of the Board who refused to obey the mandamus of the United States Circuit Court requiring a levy of a tax, and in consequence were fined one thousand dollars each.

When the family came to Macoupin county in 1854 there were five children; P. H. Luken, now residing on section six; Mary E. Luken, living on the same section; Joel B. Luken, who died in 1864; Fernando C. Luken, whose death occured in 1874, and Thomas J. Luken. He first began farming in 1857 in partnership with his brother Fernando C., who remained at home and managed the farm while Mr. Luken was in Colorado. In the fall of 1874 his brother visited St. Louis, and after his return was attacked by the small-pox. He died October 31, 1874, and the decease spread till all the members of the family, fourteen in number, were seized with it, and for several months the household were entirely shut off from the rest of the community. Three deaths in all took place; his brother, Fernando C.; his daughter, Maggie L., then only nine months old, and a man named Charles Ayers, who was employed on the farm. Mr. Luken is well known as a good citizen.



THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF P. H. LUKEN, SEC. 6, DORCHESTER TP, MACOUPIN CO, ILL.

THE TOWN PROPERTY OF CHRISTIAN NIEDERMEIER,
MOUNT OLIVE, ILL.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE THOMAS TURK, SEC. 16, DORCHESTER TP, MACOUPIN CO. ILL.

## P. H. LUKEN.

THIS gentleman was born on the Juniata river in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 20th, 1820. His father moved to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, when Mr. Luken was six or seven years of age, and to Illinois in 1837. He was seventeen years old when he came to this state. He lived with his father on a farm in Madison county till his marriage, which took place in the early part of the year 1843, to Martela Miller, born in Tennessee, and a daughter of Alexander H. Miller, who settled in Madison county, on emigrating to Illinois. After he was married he went to farming for himself, on land adjoining his father. His wife died January 1st, 1850; he afterward sold his farm, and in the fall of 1851 went to California with the purpose of trying his fortune mining gold; he was engaged in mining principally in El Dorado county, and for a short period, in Yuba county; he returned to Illinois in the spring of 1855, having been absent three years and three months; he then purchased a farm in section six, Dorchester township, where he has since resided. He had two children; one of them, Julius Shields Luken, died at the age of four years while Mr. Luken was in California; the other, Washington Orlena Luken, enlisted in an Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion, when seventeen years old; he never returned, and it is supposed that he met his death from some unknown and never discovered cause. A view of Mr. Luken's residence where he lives, together with his sister, Mary C. Luken, appears on another page. He has never taken an active part in politics, but has always voted the democratic ticket.

## DANIEL B. SAWYER

WAS born in Tyrrel county, North Carolina, September 24, 1813, the fifth of a family of eight children of Josiah Sawyer and Hannah Sykes. His ancestors had been residents of North Carolina for a long period. In his eighteenth year he decided on leaving home. He started for Illinois in August, 1831, and came directly to Dorchester township, Macoupin county. He assisted in building a log cabin for his brother-in-law, made some rails in the winter of 1831-2, and the following spring began improving the farm on which he now resides on West prairie, in this township. At that time there were but few families living in Dorchester township, and with two exceptions Mr. Sawyer is now the oldest settler on West prairie. December 25, 1834, he married Minerva Scroggins; she was born in Dickson county, Tennessee, 1816; and came with her mother to Madison county, Illinois, in 1829, the family first settling near Edwardsville and afterward on Silver creek. Mr. Sawyer has since been living in this township. He has had eleven children, all of whom have grown to maturity and received a careful education. John, the oldest son, graduated at Shurtleff college and afterward at the Theological seminary at Rochester; the remainder of his life was spent in the active ministry in the Baptist church; he was pastor of churches in Massachusetts and Illinois, and died in Colorado February, 1878; the oldest daughter, Mary J., is the wife of Frank Godfrey; Harrison Sawyer is a graduate of Shurtleff college and the Theological department connected with it; Susan died when an infant; Ellen graduated at Almira college at Greenville, and died within a year after her marriage to Alexander Sinclair; Sarah E. also graduated at Almira college, and died at the age of twenty-three; Thomas died when an infant, and Daniel Addison at the age of three years; William Taylor Sawyer died at the age of nineteen, while pursuing a course of study at Shurtleff college; the death of Frank occurred at the age of eighteen at Fort Scott, Kansas, while on a visit to Texas; Dempsey B. is the name of the youngest son. Mr. Sawyer was originally a democrat, but from what he saw of the workings of the institution of slavery in North Carolina in his boyhood he became strongly anti-slavery in his sympathies. He was an early subscriber to Lovejoy's paper at Alton, the publication of which resulted in the murder of the editor in 1837, and never made any attempt to disguise his sentiments when opposition to slavery was much less popular than it has since become. He was an early member of the republican party, and has supported it since its organization.

## CHURCHWELL W. WAYNE.

MR. WAYNE'S grandfather, John Wayne, was a brother to the celebrated General Mad Anthony Wayne, one of the most renowned characters of the Revolutionary war. John Wayne was born of Scotch ancestry in Pennsylvania, and like his brother was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving in the Continental army as an officer under Washington. He was in numerous battles, gained a marked reputation for bravery, was twice wounded, and bore a full share of the hardships and privations of that long and bloody struggle which resulted in the independence of our country. From Pennsylvania he moved to Virginia, and from the latter state to Kentucky, where he settled in Bourbon county eleven miles from the town of Paris. Mr. Wayne's father, Benjamin Franklin Wayne, was born and raised in Virginia and married Nancy Tankesly, who was a native of Ireland, and came to Richmond, Virginia, with her parents when quite small. Directly after this marriage the whole family, including both the father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky. Benjamin Franklin Wayne was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

Churchwell W. Wayne was the third of a family of eleven children. He was born at Stepsey's Cross Roads in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 3, 1816. He was named by his grandfather, Churchwell Jones Washington Wayne, the first part of the name being in honor of Churchwell Jones, a comrade of his grandfather from Virginia in the Revolutionary war, who was shot by his side in battle and died in his grandfather's arms. Mr. Wayne has since abbreviated the name to Churchell W. After improving a farm in Kentucky his father, like many of the pioneer settlers of that state, lost it through a defect of title, and after spending considerable money in litigation determined to remove to Illinois. He came in 1818, while Illinois was yet a territory, and settled in Edgar county, then a wild and thinly settled country abounding with Indians. Mr. Wayne remembers that the Indians on frequent occasions would gather into the little log school-house in which he first went to school and crowd the scholars away from the fire, much to the terror of the younger children, who were glad to run away to their homes for safety. His father had a contract for carrying the mail between Terre Haute and Decatur, and Mr. Wayne, when a boy of thirteen or fourteen, rode horseback over the route, distributing the mail at only three points. The country was full of Indians and wolves, and these rides (part of the distance having to be travelled at night) over uninhabited prairies and through dark sloughs were solitary and lonesome enough. The people where he was raised knew little about the improvements and inventions further East The first school teacher, Joel Dougherty, who had made a Congress Improvement, fenced it with some rails, and then went to teaching school. There was some talk of the construction of a railroad, and the school teacher remarked that "he wished to gracious a railroad would come along, for he would have a chance to sell his *rails*." When the railroad was built Dougherty was probably surprised to find out that the cars ran on something different from oak rails. With such teachers as these it is not surprising that the sons of Western pioneers grew up without much education. When about twenty-one he went to Kentucky, and spent two years in the neighborhood where his father and grandfather had formerly lived. In 1829 he was mining lead in Wisconsin. February 25, 1840, he married Sarah J. Keller; she was born near Louisville, Kentucky; her father, Isaac Keller, was from Virginia, and her mother from Maryland.

He became a resident of Macoupin county in 1842, and bought one hundred acres of land in Dorchester township, where he has been residing ever since. His first wife died October 12, 1870. His second marriage occurred May 15, 1872, to Mrs. Mary Beere, formerly Miss Mary Eaton. Mrs. Wayne was born in Limerick county, Ireland, April 27, 1834; she came to New York in 1851; in January, 1858, married Henry Beere, and the same year came to Macoupin county. Mrs. Wayne has eight children; William F., farming in the American Bottom in Madison county; Isaac, Silas, Vetuvia, who married John McDonald, and is now deceased; Sarah J., Mary, wife of Beverly Martin of Staunton; Jennie, wife of Jessie Sawyer, and Henrietta. The last named is by his second marriage. He has always been a democrat, and his first vote for President was cast for Jackson in 1832. It may be mentioned that his grandfather, John Wayne, removed from Kentucky to Edgar county, where he died at the remarkable age of one hundred and four; the bones of the old revolutionary soldier now repose at the head of Catfish Point, eleven miles north of Paris, where also are buried his grandmother and parents.

## DR. CHARLES H. BLACK.

THIS gentleman, who has been practicing medicine at Dorchester since November, 1873, is a native of Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, born October 20th, 1849. His father, John H. Black, was born

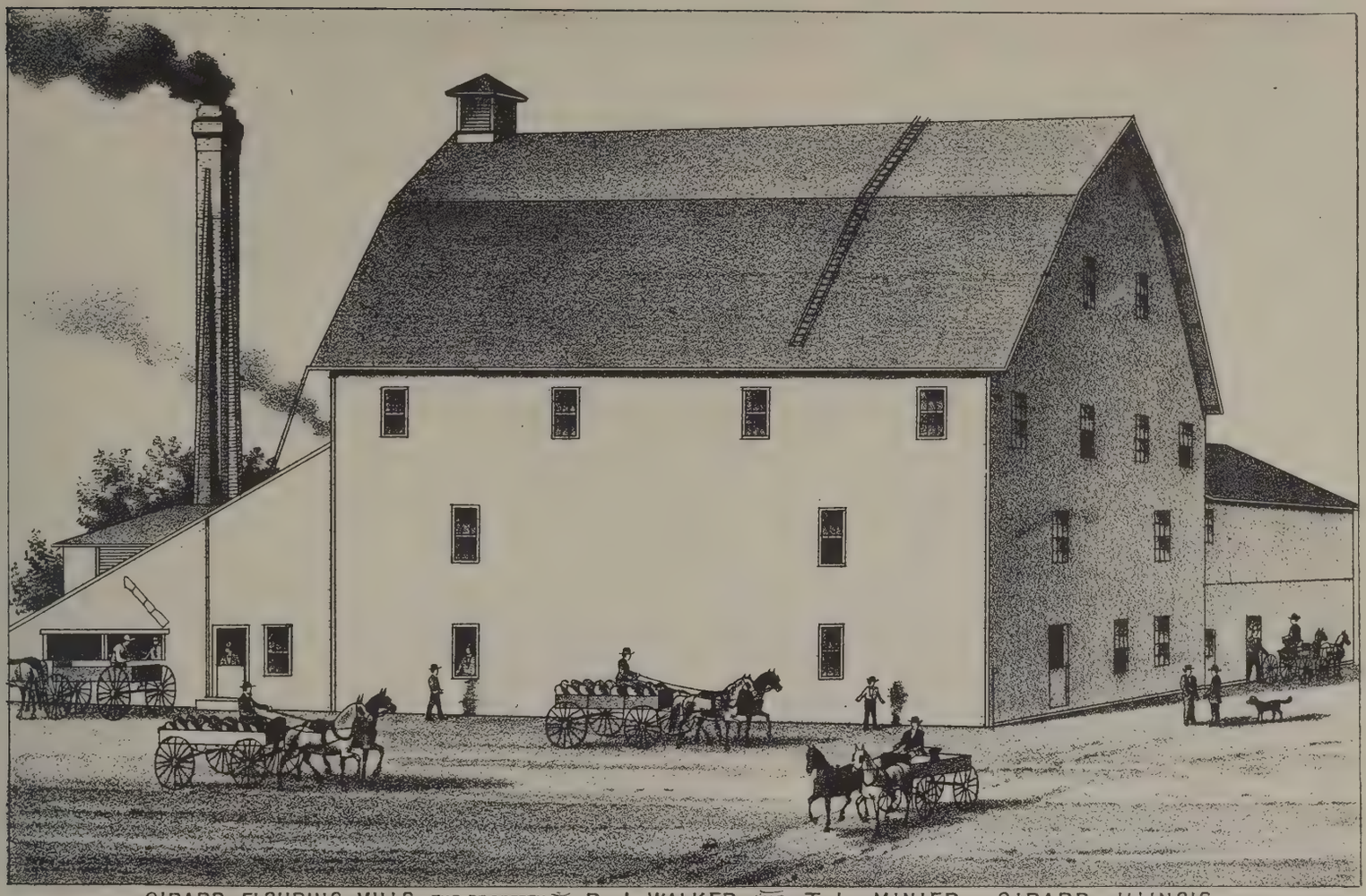
in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 26th, 1805, and lived there till he was grown. On coming to Illinois he first lived for a short time in Bond county, and then went to St. Louis, where he resided several years, and then returned to Bond county, and lived at Greenville during the remainder of his life. He was married in Bond county, about the year 1835, to Cynthia P. White, who was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, July 5th, 1814. Her father, John White, in 1817, the year before the admission of Illinois as a state, settled at Bethel, in Bond county, and was among the pioneer settlers of that community. Dr. Black's mother was three years old when she came to this state, and when about ten her father died. She has been accustomed to relate that in her girlhood the wolves were so bad that calves and sheep left out in the fields were unsafe from their attacks. Even in the daylight they would approach close to the house, and pursue a man without hesitation. One day, when her brother Edward, who was then quite a lad, was coming from mill after night with a sack of flour, on horseback, the wolves made a ferocious attack on him, snapping their teeth and endeavoring to jump on the horse, and at one time succeeded so nearly that he was almost dragged to the ground and made their prey. The only mill they had was a horse mill, and each man ground his grist with his own horse. Sometimes it was necessary to wait two or three days for a turn, and the family were often obliged to boil wheat for food, till the grinding could be done.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of nine children. He was raised in Bond county, and obtained his education in the public schools of Greenville. Two of his older brothers had adopted professions. One, Henry D. Black, attended Rush college in 1862–3; enlisted in the 135th Illinois regiment, under the hundred days' call for troops during the war, and contracted diseases during his service, from which he afterward died at home. Another brother, Samuel E. Black, went out to Kansas, and engaged in the practice of law, and is now probate judge at Eldorado, in Butler county. In 1870 Dr. Black began reading medicine in the office of Dr. William A. Allen, of Greenville, and in the fall of 1871 entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution, after attending two full courses of lectures, he graduated in the spring of 1873. Soon after his graduation he began practicing his profession at Woodburn, in this county, and November 26th, of the same year, established himself as a physician at Dorchester. He has a good professional record, and has remained at Dorchester, though several competitors have meantime located there and gone away.

## CHARLES FOSTER COX.

This gentleman, now a resident of Dorchester township, was born at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, October 21st, 1830. His ancestors were residents of West Jersey from the time of the first settling up of that country. It is said that three brothers by the name of Cox emigrated from Scotland to America, one of whom settled in East Jersey and another in West Jersey. Some of the early members of the family were Quakers. His grandfather, Jesse Cox, was long engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Holly. The firm of Jesse Cox & Sons (of which his father was also a member) carried on a large store, ran a flouring and paper mill, and stood high in mercantile circles. His father, John Wood Cox, was a leading business man of Mt. Holly. He was gifted with strong, natural executive ability, and managed business with marked success. He was engaged in the banking business, and by disposition and training was fitted for the position of a successful financier and careful capitalist. He was frequently called upon to conduct public business and act as administrator and executor of estates; he was appointed by the governor of the state as commissioner to assist in the division of counties. Although he had numerous opportunities to go into public office he always declined to leave his personal business to accept public station. He was in business in Mt. Holly from the time he was nineteen till his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Cox's mother's name was Hannah Rush. His maternal grandmother's name was Foster, a half sister to William Foster, at one time a prominent and wealthy business man of Philadelphia.

The subject of this biography was raised in Mt. Holly, where he attended school. He afterward entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, since removed to Lancaster. After leaving school he was farming at Cream Ridge, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. He subsequently became interested in the manufacture of the "Union Repeating Gun," and in 1856 went to New York to superintend business connected with it. Cyrus W. Field became associated also in the enterprise, and he and Mr. Cox visited Europe in its interests. A company was formed known as the American Arms Company, of which Mr. Cox was president. The gun proved a valuable weapon, and several batteries were supplied to the Union army during the recent war of the rebellion, and several to foreign governments. After his father's death Mr. Cox purchased the farm in Monmouth county, New Jersey. After the close of the war he invested in raising cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana, but the speculation did not prove particularly successful. His father at one time was interested in the banking business at Kankakee City, Illinois, and also at Madison, Wisconsin. His brother also had property in the West, to see after which as administrator Mr. Cox first came to Illinois. He became interested in the fruit business in Madison county, and, in partnership with Noah S. Hart, erected near Melville, four miles from Alton, a large fruit distillery, which has since been in successful operation, and has a capacity for manufacturing forty thousand bushels of fruit annually. The firm of Taylor & Cox now carry on this establishment and manufacture all kinds of fruit brandies. In March, 1878, he moved to his present residence, a mile and a half east of Bunker Hill, where he intends erecting machinery to evaporate fruit according to the Alden process. He was married in New York, January 16th, 1856, to Miss Lillie M. Miller, daughter of Rev. William Miller, who was a native of Nova Scotia, but was preaching in Connecticut at the time of this marriage. Her death occurred from congestion of the lungs, on the 11th of January, 1864. His second marriage was on the 5th of December, 1865, to Miss Bashie Pease of Carrollton, Montgomery county, Ohio. Her family came from Suffield, Connecticut, and settled at Dayton and Carrollton, Ohio. Mr. Cox has not been an active politician, but came from a family of old line whigs, and he himself is inclined to support the principles and policy of the republican party, though he is conservative and independent, and inclined to vote for men who will advance the interests of the country rather than further party ends.



GIRARD FLOURING MILLS, THE PROPERTY OF R. J. WALKER AND T. L. MINIER, GIRARD, ILLINOIS.

WAGON & CARRIAGE SHOPS &c OF L. HEGANS, VIRDEN, ILL.

# GIRARD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is formed from the southern half of township 12, N. Range 6. The land is very fertile. It is drained by a branch of Otter creek, and a branch of the Macoupin, on the south. There is very little timber found in the township, and for that reason the settlers did not come in as early as in some of the adjoining townships—with the exception of a few families in the south-west corner—who came in the year 1830; there names were Daniel Black, Wm. and Charles Cox, Jessie Ashlock, Mr. Mathews, Harlam Warren and Thomas Warren. The increase of population was very slow previous to the year 1840. In the year 1835, John Henderson located at the Cross-roads, one and a half miles north of the present village of Girard, where he kept accommodations for travelers and stage horses, as it was on the stage line running from Springfield to Alton. The place was long known as Henderson's, and afterwards Virden's stage stand.

About 1834 Dr. Edwards and Coe Mather, laid out a town at the point of timber, partly on the same ground where the village of Girard now stands. They named the town Girard, and the town plat was never recorded; the only improvement was a brick-kiln.

Before the railroad was in operation the farmers would take their produce to Alton and St. Louis, selling wheat for 25 to 50 cents per bushel.

*The first death*, was the wife of Thomas Warren, about 1833.

*The first marriages*, were Elisha Smith and Susan Evans, and Mr. Duff and Juliett Henderson.

*First Sermon preached*, was by a traveling minister of the Methodist denomination at one of the settler's dwellings. But for a long time the residents went to North Otter township to attend religious services at private houses. John Steward and Bird England, were local preachers, also P. Lamay, of the Baptist denomination, occasionally came up and held meeting at "father Spenner's."

*The first mill* was a horse mill, erected by Mr. Sprouse. Steam mills were soon put up at Waverly and Lick creek, also a water mill on Sugar creek. At this time people went to mill in wagons. In 1846 and '47, B. Boggess built a steam saw and grist mill, in North Otter. It was a great convenience to the people of Girard. In September, 1852, the railroad was finished from Alton to Springfield.

### VILLAGE OF GIRARD

was laid out in the spring of 1853, and 1854, by C. H. Fink and B. Boggess. The survey was made by Nathan Savage, covering part of the same land where Edwards and Mathers contemplated a town years before. It is located on a beautiful prairie, laid out at right angles, reserving in the centre a large square, which has been set out with trees, and now adds much to the beauty, health and comfort of the village.

Thomas Lewis and John Way, made the first addition in the year of 1855 on the south side. They had a sale of lots, August 21st, 1855, selling from $20 to $60 each. The second addition was made by B. Boggess, Sept. 1st, 1866, on the north and east side of the town, and comprised about sixty acres.

The village has met with drawbacks in the shape of fires, two of which were very large. The first and largest fire, broke out at night in a dry-goods store, kept by James Burton, during the summer of 1861; the flames spread to the adjoining business houses, and destroyed one half of the north side. The goods were mostly saved. The second fire was the planing mill and two ware-houses near the depot.

*The first building erected*, was a small dwelling, moved from the country by B. Boggess, and was occupied by Dr. Abraham Miller and family; it is the house now owned by J. Birzelle, but has since been enlarged. In the fall of 1853, and almost at the same time, the following buildings were put up: a dwelling by Dr. Miller; one by N. Branham and one by C. H. Fink; a store-house by Boggess, and a blacksmith shop by J. S. Warfield. The first store was kept by A. S. Mayfield, in the summer of 1853.

The first school was taught by a Miss Purdy in a partly finished dwelling-house, during the fall of 1853. The first school-house erected, was a one-story frame building, and occupied the ground where the present public school building now stands.

The first church edifice was finished in the spring of 1855. It was a Union church; in time each denomination built a church for themselves, and the old church was sold to the Presbyterians about 1864. There are at present five churches, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Universalist.

The first post-master was James Mitchel, who was appointed about 1854; before that time the neighborhood received their mail at Pleasant Grove, in North Otter township.

The first warehouse was built by J. W. Woodroof, in the fall of 1854. He bought and shipped the first car of wheat.

The first flour mill was put up by H. Hall, in 1855, and occupied the ground where the old woolen mill now stands. There are now three mills in the place. One owned by J. W. Woodroof, with three run of burrs, has a capacity of 80 barrels of flour per day. The mill of Walker & Miner has also three run of burrs, with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. Lancaster & Erwin's mill has three runs of burrs, with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours.

A coal shaft was sunk in the fall of 1869 and spring of 1870. A seven foot vein of coal was reached three hundred and fifty feet below the surface; the proper machinery was erected at once. It is now owned by the Girard coal company. The village improved very rapidly the second and third year of its existence. Its growth has been gradual and permanent since, and now may be classed among the active towns of the county. The total valuation of real and personal property of the village and township of Girard as taken from the assessor's book of 1879, as follows: Acres improved land 11,103, value 94,484 dols; value town lots 48,947 dols. No unimproved lands reported. Horses 386, value 7568 dols; cattle 957, value 8141 dols; mules 67, value 1385 dols; sheep 143, value 143 dols; hogs 1141, value 1151 dols; carriages and wagons 184, value 2633 dols; 178 watches and clocks, 139 sewing machines, 19 pianos, 27 organs. Total value of personal property 54,895 dols.

Among the business houses and business interests may be mentioned the following:

*Dry Goods.*—B. R. Bellamy, Joseph Carter, S. Anderson (supt.) *Groceries*—Bellamy and Drum. *Groceries and Drugs.*—J. D. Metcalf, C. C. Armstrong. *Clothing.*—Carr & Lowe. *Hardware and Furniture.*—H. Magoon. *Furniture.*—J. C. Beebe. *Girard Bank.*—J. D. Metcalf, president, Henry Hamilton, cashier. *Boots and Shoes.*—George Dohm and M. Gleason.

*Hotels.*—George Yerrington, Thomas Duncan. *Lumber Dealers.*—Anders, Macknet & Flood. *Grain Dealers.*—Bennison & Garretson, Woodroof & Bristow. *Harness Maker.*—Edward Parks. *Confectionery.*—A. G. Leigh. *Gunsmith.*—B. Bjhor. *Grange Store. Lawyers.*—Geo. A. Eastham and M. M. Duncan. *Physicians.*—Cowan, Simmons, and Mitchell. *Milliner and Dress Maker.*—Mrs. Lightburn. *Blacksmiths.*—T. F. Burnett, H. Doephive, J. Birzelle, J. Myers. *Dentist.*—A. H. Barnes. *Stock Dealers.*—Cherry & Son. *Merchant Tailor.*—J. Willet. We beg to return thanks for the above information to B. Boggess, C. C. Armstrong, J. D. Metcalf, and others.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MASONIC—* *Grand Lodge No.* 171, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation, May, 28, 1855.

First Officers were—Fountain Jones, W. M.; Alfred S. Mayfield, S. W.; M. C. Brelsford, J. W.; Thomas M. Metcalf, S. D.; B. A. Boston, J. D.: A. H. Corman, Secty.; Thomas W. McBride, Treas.; George C. Shackleford, Tyler.

This Lodge is prosperous and out of debt, and owns one half of the hall where its meetings are held. The hall is a brick structure 33 by 70 feet. It is said of this Lodge that it ranks one of the best working Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction. There is also a CHAPTER in this place.

*Girard Lodge No.* 192, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted December 19, 1855.

Charter Members—Nathan Savage, N. H. Eaves, L. C. Collins, E. Smith, N. F. Horn and Geo. Harlan.

First Officers—N. Savage, N. G.; L. C. Collins, V. G.; E. Smith, Treas.; N. H. Eaves, P. Secty.; Isaac Heaton, R. Secty.

*Fidelity Lodge K. of H. No.* 1069. The Lodge comprises a membership of 52; was organized May 17, 1878, with thirty-one charter members.

The present Officers at this writing are—C. E. Burnett, Dictator; J C. Beeby, Vice-Dictator; W. W. Bristow, Asst. Dictator; G. A. Post, Reporter; C. H. Metcalf, Financial Reporter; B. F. Clark, Treas.; W. T. Bristow, Chaplain; G. B. Weed, Guide; Thomas Rollins, Guardian; Robert Womach, Sentinel. The Lodge is in a healthy condition.

* For the above information we are indebted to the Secretaries.

We subjoin the following list of officers since township organization.:—

SUPERVISORS.

J. D. Metcalf, elected in 1872; J. P. Wiley, elected in 1873; Michael Brown, elected in 1874; re-elected in 1875 and 1876; Wm. E. Eastham, elected in 1877; re-elected in 1878; C. C. Armstrong, elected in 1879.

TOWN CLERKS.

A. O. Bailey, elected in 1872; F. Rothgeber, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874; L. Huff, elected in 1875; F. L. Thompson, elected in 1876; F. J. Hoover, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878; J. King, elected in 1879.

ASSESSORS.

J. M. Mizner, elected in 1872; J. Heaton, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, 1875 and 1876; G. K. Yerrington was elected in 1877 and by re-election has held the office since.

COLLECTORS.

F. J. Woolley, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873 and 1874; H. C. Bradley, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876; G. B. Weed, elected in 1877, and re-elected 1878; H. H. Ross, elected in 1879.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

M. M. Duncan and F. J. Woolley, elected in 1873; W. F. Sprouse, elected in 1874; W. C. Thompson, elected in 1876; E. A. Eastham and J. F. Woolley, elected in 1877.

CONSTABLES.

F. J. Woolley, elected in 1872; G. G. King and H. C. Bradley, elected in 1873; W. D. Peek, elected in 1874; C. Leigh, elected in 1875; F. J. Woolley, elected in 1876; T. F. Wood and G. A. Byor, elected in 1877.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1872, Isaac Heaton, William Lancaster, W. T. Huff; 1873, W. T. Huff; 1874, Isaac Heaton; 1875, S. E. Cripe, L. J. Bradley; 1876, W. T. Huff; 1877, John A Kime; 1878, C. W. Miner; 1879, W. T. Huff.

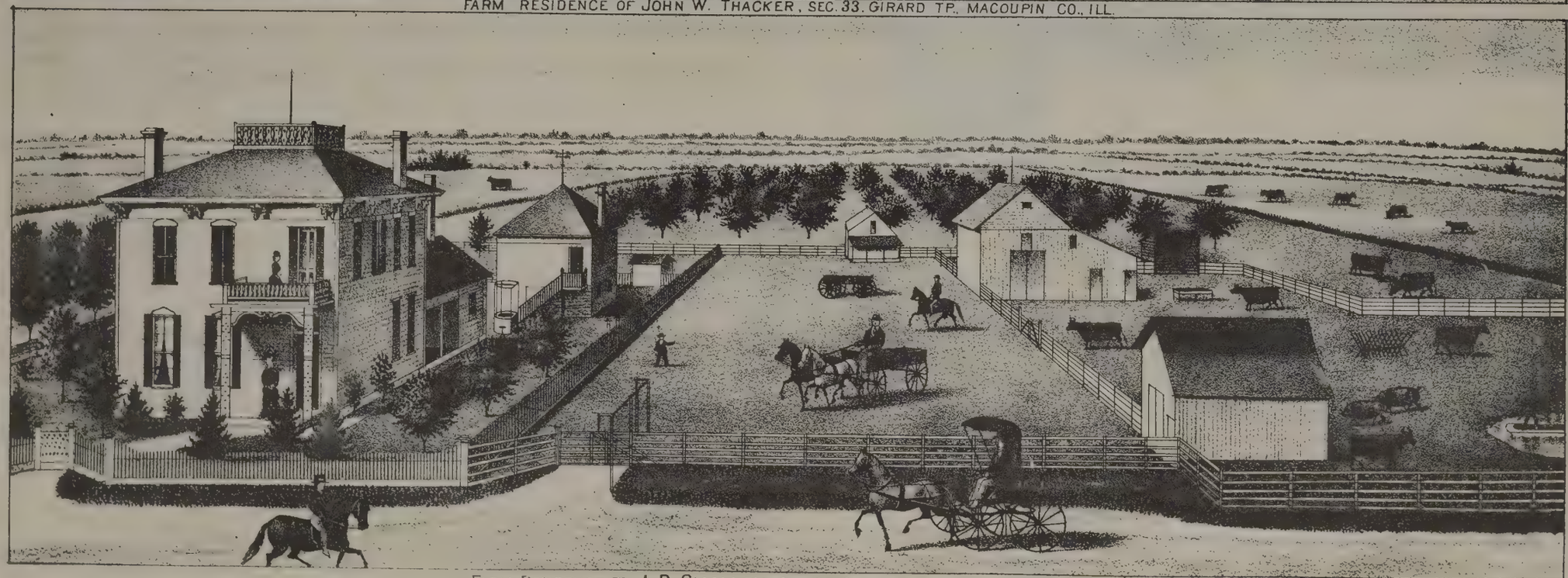
# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## JOHN B. SMALLEY

WAS born in Somerset county, New Jersey, Sept. 26th, 1808. David D. Smalley, his father, was a native of the same state. He married Mary Blackford, who was also a native of New Jersey. The brothers of David D. were soldiers of the war of 1812. The subject of our sketch attended the common-schools of his native state. He remained at home until he was in his twentieth year, when his father died. He then went to Allegheny county, New York, where he remained one year, then returned home, and stayed one year. The next year he again returned to New York, and in the following spring went down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. In the spring of 1831 he engaged in general merchandize, and also kept a wood yard for boats. In the winter of 1831–32, the ice destroyed his boats, and the following spring, the freshets destroyed his wood-yard. From these causes he was compelled to suspend business. He then went to Greenville, where he attended school for some time, after which, he returned to New York and then to New Jersey, and remained there until 1838. During this time he was engaged for the greater part of the time in teaching school. In the year, last above mentioned, he came to Illinois and stopped in Greene county, where he taught school for a short time, when he in connection with his brother went into the hat business. He continued thus engaged for several years, when he sold out and went back to school teaching, at which he continued until 1846. In the spring of that year, he came to Woodburn, in Macoupin county, where he taught school for one season. In the spring of 1847 he married Sarah Wood, and the same year went to farming. His wife died in 1849. In 1852 he married again. His second wife died in September, 1854. In 1856 he married Sophreina Arnold. She died in April, 1878. Six children living by the last wife and one child, a girl, by his second wife. In 1850 he entered a quarter section in section 27–12–6, and in 1858 moved into Girard, and engaged in general merchandizing, selling out a stock of goods that he had traded a farm for in Montgomery county. He removed the stock from Litchfield to Girard. He closed out the stock in 1859, after which, he commenced improving his farm. He lived on his farm temporarily until 1874, when he moved to his present residence.

The Smalley family are of Scotch descent, the ancestors of whom came to America as early as 1660. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain in the continental service under Gen. Washington, during the revolution. In politics Mr. Smalley is an old Jacksonian democrat. He voted for Old Hickory in 1832, and ever since has voted the straight democratic ticket. Mr. Smalley is an old resident of the county. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his large circle of acquaintances and friends.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. THACKER, SEC. 33. GIRARD TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. SMALLEY, SEC. 27. GIRARD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

Was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1828. The Easthams were originally from Culpepper Court House, Virginia. The family on the maternal side emigrated to Kentucky long before the state was admitted into the Union, and at the time when it was necessary to live in stations and block houses, in order to protect themselves against the Indians. They lived in what was then known as Carpenter's and McKinney's station. Edward Eastham, the grandfather of Wm. E., emigrated to Kentucky in 1791, one year after the state was admitted into the Union. James Eastham, his son, and grandfather of William E., was born in Kentucky. He married Nancy Helm, also a native of the same state. She was a daughter of George Helm, and was born in 1799. Ten children were born to them; six boys and four girls, seven of whom are living; all of them reached the age of maturity before dying. James Z. died from disease contracted while in the service, in the line of his duty during the late war. In 1851, James Eastham came to Macoupin county, and the next year he returned to Kentucky for the purpose of going into business at Louisville, and while there was taken with cholera, and died the same year. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which body he was during life an influential and honored member. His wife, and mother of the subject of this sketch, still resides in Girard, a hale hearty woman, of four-score years. Wm. E. learned the carpenter trade in Danville, Ky., and worked at it from 1847 to 1851, when he left Kentucky and removed to Otter Creek, Macoupin county, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Girard, and engaged in the drug and clothing business. He opened the first drug store in the town of Girard. He afterwards engaged in general merchandize and trading, until April, 1861, when he enlisted under the ten regiment bill, and on the 25th of May, 1861, he was mustered into the service. He raised a company with his private means. It became a part of the 14th Regiment, Illinois vols., as company C. The regiment was commanded by Col. John M. Palmer.

Mr. Eastham was twice elected Captain of the company, but twice refused the honor, in order that it might be bestowed upon a friend. Lieut. Eastham remained in the service nearly two years, when he returned home and engaged again in mercantile business and general trading until 1867, when he leased the Girard coal mines, and engaged in coal mining, for a time, since which time he has been settling up his business. As before stated, Mr. Eastham came to Girard in 1853. He has been more or less prominently identified with every enterprise having for its object the increase of the material wealth of his town or locality. He built some of the first houses in the town, and was also a member of the first town board, and assisted in drafting the first ordinance for the village of Girard. In 1877 he was elected to represent his township in the Board of Supervisors, and in 1878, was re-elected to the same position. While in the Board he was an influential member. He was chairman of the committee on funding Court House Bonds, and also chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He by his counsel and advice aided greatly in settling the Court House question. In offices of trust he is well known for his honesty and probity of character, and although a man of strong attachments for his friends, yet in matters of public concern he sacrifices personal friendships when they conflict with the strict line of his duty as a public servant. In politics he is an unswerving democrat, but was up to the breaking out of the war a Henry Clay Whig, when he joined the democratic party, and since 1860 has voted that ticket without a scratch. Mr. Eastham is a kind-hearted gentleman. All who come in contact with him, admire his sterling qualities.

## JAMES D. METCALF

Was born in Hawkins county, Kentucky, May 12th, 1834. William Metcalf, his father, was a native of Virginia. The family is of Scotch ancestry. William Metcalf married Huldah Davis, who was born in Kentucky. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are still living. Mr. Metcalf left Kentucky in the spring of 1835, and settled in the western part of Macoupin county; here he purchased land and remained for two or three years, when he removed to Greene county, and remained until the spring of 1857, when he came to Girard, 1874; from here moved to South Otter township, where he and his aged wife still reside. The subject of our sketch received a fair education in the common schools of Greene county. At the age of eighteen years he entered Shurtleff college, at Upper Alton, where he remained one term, after which he taught one term of school in Greene county, and the next winter following taught one term in Arkansas. In 1853 he returned to Greenfield, where, in connection with his brother, T. M. Metcalf, he engaged in general mercantile business, at which he remained until the summer of 1855, when he tried farming one year in Western Mound township. In November, 1856, he came to Girard, and opened up a drug store, at which he continued, by himself and in connection with others, until 1868, when he sold out and engaged in the lumber business. One year later he went back to the drug and grocery business, at which he continued until 1875, when he was elected president of the Girard Banking Company. Since that time he has devoted almost all of his attention to the banking business, and under his skillful and safe management the Bank has done a thriving business, and become one of the safest in the county. On the 1st of June, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Brunette, daughter of Dr. G. B. Mason, of Greene county, Illinois. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living. Charles, the eldest son, is married and engaged in business in Girard, and the rest are still beneath the parental roof. In politics Mr. Metcalf is republican. He cast his first vote for Fillmore, in 1856. In his township and town he has been frequently elected to positions of trust. At the first election held under the township organization, he was elected to represent his township—Virden—in the Board of Supervisors. During that term he succeeded in getting the township of Virden divided, and the next year was elected supervisor of Girard township. He has held the office of president of the town board of trustees and school director, for several terms each. In 1876 he was a candidate for the office of representative of legislature for this district, but was defeated in the nominating convention. Both he and his excellent wife have been members of the Christian church, since 1856. He has been an elder in that church for the last eight years.

Mr. Metcalf is an old resident of Girard. In fact, he came to the town when it was in its infancy. He was a member of the first village board, and a director when the first school-house was built. He has been since then identified with every enterprise that had for its object the increase of the material wealth and progress of Girard and vicinity. In the business of life Mr. Metcalf has been more than ordinarily successful, which he attributes to certain rules he adopted for business life, and to which he has rigidly adhered, and those were, never to contract beyond his ability to pay, and always to meet obligations promptly. A rigid adherence to these simple rules will, in the end, bring success.

In his manners Mr. Metcalf is a plain, quiet, unassuming gentleman. He has many warm friends in the community where he is best known, all of whom vouch for his personal integrity and character as a man and citizen.

## HORACE E. RUTHERFORD

Was born in Girard township, Macoupin county, Illinois, December 9th, 1852; his father, Julius Rutherford, was also a native of Illinois. He married Malinda Landon, who was a native of the state of Vermont. The Landons settled in Jersey county, and are an influential family. Four children were born to them, two boys and two girls. The father died in 1856; after his death, his wife, and mother of the subject of the present sketch, married David McGee. Five children were the fruits of this latter marriage, two of whom are now living. Horace E. Rutherford spent his boyhood days in the common schools, and when at the age of sixteen years, he entered the Normal school at Normal, Illinois, where he remained a year and a half, after which he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, remaining one and a half years. His object was to fit himself for the profession of teaching. After he left the Normal school in Kirksville he went to Texas and taught school one year; he then returned home and went to Greene county and taught school for one term, after which he abandoned teaching and engaged in farming. He found this more profitable, and it suited him much better. In the spring of 1874 he commenced farming on section five; in 1876 he purchased his present residence and five acres of land, near the town of Girard, where he at present resides. On the 31st of August, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Mima King. She was born in Palmyra, Macoupin county. The King family were natives of Kentucky; Mrs. King was a Stidley before her marriage, and was a native of Ohio. Two children have been born to Horace and Mima Rutherford—Cecil and Daisy. In politics Mr. Rutherford is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order. His mother, Mrs. McGee, is still living at the old homestead. Addie and Drucilla Rutherford, his sisters, remain with her, and Edgar J., his brother, is a merchant in the western part of Kansas. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch is still living, and at present is a resident of Jersey county, Illinois; he has nearly reached one hundred years of age. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a large land owner in this county, and is now possessed of large landed property in Jersey county. Mr. Rutherford's step-father, McGee, died in June, 1876. He was one of the first settlers of Girard township; he was known as Squire McGee. He was widely known and respected, and was Justice of the Peace for many years.

## C. C. ARMSTRONG

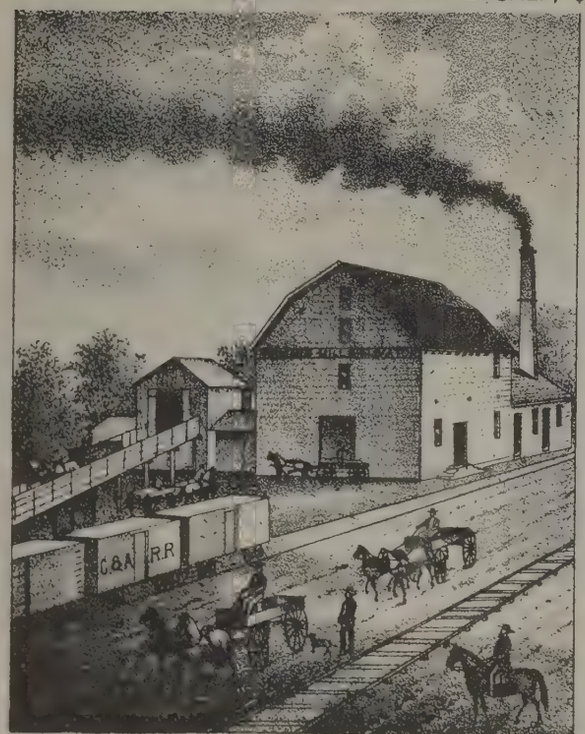
Is a native of Illinois. His grandfather, Joshua Armstrong, was one of the pioneers of the state who came here some years before Illinois was admitted into the Union. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and was ranger in Illinois from 1812 until the Indians were driven from the southern part of the state. Prior to his coming to Illinois he had removed to Kentucky, and in the year above mentioned he settled in what is now known as Madison county, Illinois. His son Maurice, and father of the present sketch, was born in Kentucky in 1800. Joshua Armstrong remained where he first settled, in Madison county, until 1824, when he removed with his family to Jersey county, near Fielding, where the old pioneer and soldier remained until his death. Maurice married Elizabeth Sims, while he was yet a resident of Madison county. She is still living, a resident of Girard, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. There were twelve children born to them, seven boys and five girls, four of whom are living. The subject of our sketch is the youngest one living. The father was a farmer by occupation. He remained in Jersey county until 1855, when he removed to Girard where he remained until his death in 1876. C. C. Armstrong was born in Jersey county, January 2d, 1837; he attended the common schools of his native county during the winter months, and received the rudimentary parts of an education which he has since improved by extensive reading and a close observation of men and things. On the 13th of November, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny B. Weed. She is a native of Alton, Illinois. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Six children have blessed this union, four of whom are living. In 1859 he entered the mercantile business in Girard, and has continued without interruption in business up to the present time. He is the oldest merchant in the town, having been continually in business for twenty years. In 1870 he added drugs to family groceries, and since that time has carried on both branches of the business. In politics he is a democrat. He has been honored with offices of trust in the local government of his town, and at the present represents his township in the Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is now high-priest of the Chapter at Girard. As a man and a citizen Mr. Armstrong is universally respected.

## ROBERT J. WALKER

Was born in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of November, 1840. Wm. Walker, his father, was a native of the same state. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married Miss Shoup, who was of German ancestry. There were three children by this marriage, two boys and one girl. Robert J. is the eldest in the family. The sister died when she was in her seventeenth year. George S., the younger brother, is still a resident of Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1845. After the death of his wife the

RESIDENCE OF J. D. METCALF, GIRARD, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

RESIDENCE OF W. E. EASTHAM, GIRARD, ILL.




THE MILL PROPERTY OF J. W. WOODROOF & S. HARTWELL, GIRARD, ILLINOIS.

RESIDENCE OF J. W. WOODROOF, GIRARD, ILLINOIS

VIEW IN THE PASTURE.

STOCK FARM RESIDENCE OF J. F. ROACH, ½ MILE WEST OF GIRARD, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

father married Elizabeth Hartswick. From this union there has been three children. He was a ship carpenter, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia. In 1837 he removed to Lock Haven, and died in June, 1878. After the death of his mother, Robert J. went to his uncle, Robert Walker, and remained with him until he was fifteen years of age. He spent his boyhood days in going to school and working upon the farm, and at the age of fifteen he went to work in a flouring mill as an apprentice, where he remained one year. When he was eighteen years of age, he came west to Dayton, Ohio. He remained there but a short time, and then went to Osborne, in Greene county, where he entered as an apprentice, and served four years. This brings the life of the subject of our sketch up to the breaking out of the war.

The call for six hundred thousand men was made by President Lincoln in 1862. Mr. Walker responded to the call, and enlisted in Company "A," 94th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under command of Col. Frazee. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Riqua, and from there was ordered to Covington, Ky., thence to Lexington. The regiment was first under fire at Richmond, Ky. Mr. Walker was not in this engagement. He rejoined the regiment at Louisville, where it was brigaded with the 38th Indiana, 2d and 33d Ohio, and 10th Wisconsin regiments. The brigade formed a part of the First Division, under command of Gen. Rosencrans, and was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. The regiment took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Pigeon Mountain, and Chickamauga. At the last battle the brigade was so terribly cut up that it lost its identity as a brigade, and was re-brigaded with the 104th Illinois, 21st Wisconsin, and 42d Indiana regiments. The command still remained in the Fourteenth Army Corps. The regiment afterwards engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, and Resaca. In the latter battle the regiment sustained a loss of fifty-two men killed in almost an instant. At the battle of Chattanooga the regiment also lost heavily. After that it was engaged in almost a continued skirmish up to the siege and capture of Atlanta. At the latter place Gen. Thomas was relieved, and Gen. Sherman took command of the forces. The regiment was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and participated in the battles of Black River, and Bentonville, and was mustered out in August, 1865, at the close of the war, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Walker was in the service three years and fourteen days, and escaped unscathed, but received a shock by the concussion of a shell.

After the war closed, Mr. Walker went to Leavenworth, Kansas. He soon afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, and then came to Bellville, Illinois, and in the fall of 1866 came to Carlinville, and worked in a mill for six months, and then came to Virden, where he was similarly employed. He afterwards worked at the carpenter trade, and tried farming for several years. In February, 1868, he was married to Miss Lucy Williams, daughter of James Williams, Sr. She is a native of Greene county, Illinois. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and an old settler of the state. Four children have been born to them; three boys and one girl. In 1875, Mr. Walker came to the Girard mills, and fifteen months later was made Superintendent, and on the 29th of March, 1818, he became half owner of the mills. In politics he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abe Lincoln in 1864. He was formerly a democrat, but after he went into the service he became a republican, and has remained a member of that political organization up to the present time.

He also is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Walker is regarded as a thorough and honorable business man, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

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## JESSE W. WOODROOF

Was born in Bedford county, Virginia, January 17th, 1819. Edmund Lee Woodroof, his father, was also a native of the same state. He married Mary Reynolds, who was a near relative of the Lees, a family famous in the history of Virginia. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of nine children, five of whom have survived the parents. The elder Woodroof remained in Virginia until the fall of 1834, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Macoupin county, near where the town of Gillespie now stands; where he remained until October 8th, 1858, when he was killed by the kick of a horse. His wife, and mother of Jesse W., remained there until about five years ago, when she removed to Girard, where she at present resides.

The subject of our sketch spent a small portion of his boyhood days in the schools of his native state, and received about nine months' schooling all told. This was the sum total of all his educational advantages. He remained at home until 1843, when, on the 27th day of December, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Hartwell. She was a native of Boston, Mass. Her parents came to Illinois in 1835, and settled at what is now known as Dry Point. In 1843, he entered eighty acres of land in Gillespie township, and the same year commenced its improvement; and built a house on it, and moved into it in the spring of 1845. He afterwards added two more eighties to it, and cultivated it until the summer of 1850; when he removed to Carlinville, where he built a store-house, and then went to St. Louis and purchased a stock of general merchandise. He remained in Carlinville until 1853, when the Chicago and Alton railroad was completed to the place where Girard now stands. Here he also erected a store-house,—which was the second building in the town,—and commenced again the merchandizing business. He also built the first warehouse in the town. In 1856, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nilwood township, and opened it up and improved it. In 1854 and '55, he commenced dealing in grain, and continued it for several years. In 1855, he sold out his stock of goods, and continued farming and purchasing grain for about seven years. In 1861, he moved on his farm, and remained there until 1868, when he sold out and came to Girard. He afterwards purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Montgomery county, which he still retains. In 1869, he erected the Farmers' Mills and Elevators, and commenced operating them January 1st, 1870. This has been his principal business up to the present time, in which he has been very sucessful. One child, a daughter, Emily, has been born to them. She is still beneath the parental roof.

Mr. Woodroof's life has been a busy one. He started in Illinois in the pioneer era of the state. He is a republican in politics. He cast his first vote for Harrison and Tyler, in 1840. After the old-line whig party disbanded, he joined the republican party, in 1856, and has been a consistent member of that political organization ever since. He has been frequently solicited to run for office, but he prefers to attend to his business and keep on in the even tenor of his way, than to engage in the uncertainties and perplexities of politics. He is inclined to a liberal belief in religious matters. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and I. O. O. F.

Mr. Woodroof attributes his success in life to certain rules of conduct that he adopted in early life, and these were: to run his business, and never allow the business to run him; to never misrepresent anything, if he knew it, for the sake of gain, and to be kind and considerate to men in his employ. A strict adherence to these rules have brought their reward.

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## JOHN F. ROACH

Was born in Carroll county, Tenn., Aug. 16th, 1829. The Roach family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Roach, the father, was a native of North Carolina, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was at New Orleans in Gen. Carroll's command, and shared with the soldiers of Gen. Jackson the honor of meeting and signally defeating the British forces under Packenham. The whole of Jackson's army from Tennessee went down on flatboats, and after the routing of the enemy returned home on foot. William Roach suffered greatly from fatigue and sickness, and would have died had it not been for the kindness and care shown him by the Choctaw Indians. He was a hatter by trade, and worked at the business for many years, but subsequently abandoned it and engaged in farming. He married Anna Smith, by whom he had twelve children; all lived to maturity except one, who died in infancy. Eight of the children have survived the parents. William Roach left Tennessee June, 1844, and came to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county, eight miles east of Jacksonville. He remained there until the fall of 1848, when he came to Macoupin county, and settled near Scottville, where he remained for two years, and then removed to a farm four miles north-west of Carlinville. Here he remained until his death, which occurred July 4th, 1861. His wife and mother of the present sketch died in April, 1846. John F., spent his boyhood days in the common schools of his native state, and in the summer months helping to cultivate tobacco. In 1849, when he was twenty years of age, he started out in life for himself. He bought a team of oxen and commenced breaking prairie

during the summer months and teaming in the winter. On the 12th of November, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha H. Cherry. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living. The eldest, Mary Etna, is the wife of Henry Lemons, and James McCoy Roach, the only son, is yet at home. After his marriage he raised one crop, and in March, 1854, he moved to Girard, where, as above stated, he followed breaking prairie for four or five years. In 1856 he purchased forty acres of land in section thirty-six, and commenced its improvement; built a house and moved into it; he remained there three years, when he rented the farm upon which he now lives. He remained there but one year, at the end of which time he bought a house and lot in the village of Girard and moved into it.

From this time dates his entrance into the stock business. About this time he received a contract from the government to supply the army with beef. He also purchased stock and shipped to the different markets. In 1863 he purchased eighty acres of the land on which he now resides, and added stock breeding and raising to his other business. As a stock breeder he has been very successful, and has received favorable and complimentary notices in this direction from both the Chicago and St. Louis papers. His breeds of short-horned Durhams are unexcelled in this section of the state. He has added to the original eighty acres of land until he has now three hundred and twenty, all of which is devoted to stock-raising and grazing. He is also in connection engaged with others in buying and shipping cattle from Kansas to eastern markets. In politics he is an ardent and staunch republican. He was one of those men who early learned to believe that slavery was wrong and antagonistic to free institutions. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, going a distance of eight miles through a blinding snow-storm in order to secure this privilege. It is needless to say that he still adheres to the party of his first choice. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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## DANIEL DELANEY

Was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1836. He emigrated to America in 1852 and settled in New York state, where he worked on a farm and in the nursery business He continued there until October 28, 1858, when he came west and settled in Girard, where he engaged in selling nursery stock and working upon a farm. He afterwards engaged in different pursuits, until 1876, he was appointed deputy under sheriff Heaton, with whom he continued until the expiration of his term of office, after which he accepted of a similar position under sheriff Sunderland, with whom he is at present. In the office of deputy sheriff Mr. Delaney has been industrious and entirely trustworthy. He has made numerous acquaintances throughout the county, and wherever known he has received the approbation of the parties with whom he has done business.

In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Carey. She is also a native of Ireland, but was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Five children, three girls and two boys, have been born to them. In politics he is an uncompromising democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860.

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## F. W. RING

Was born on the Rhine, in the province of Darmstadt, Germany. His youth was spent in receiving a thorough musical education, for which he was specially fitted by nature; music was his delight as a boy, and his taste and love for it grew with his years. When his musical education was completed in his native land, he emigrated to America, arriving here in 1855. Soon after his arrival in this country he engaged as a musician, and travelled over a great portion of the United States in that capacity; he was also for a considerable time engaged in the orchestra in St. Louis. At the breaking out of the war he entered the service as sergeant of Co. "C," 14th Regt. Ills. Vols., Col. John M. Palmer commanding. He was soon afterwards detached, and joined the Band Corps, where he remained until mustered out. He then came to St. Louis and served the balance of his time in the City Post Band, after which he came to Virden and engaged in produce trading. In 1867 he removed to Girard, and started in the restaurant business; he soon after engaged in the saloon business, in which he continued for ten years, when he went back to restaurant, baking and dealing in family groceries and supplies, in which he still continues. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Iech, who was a resident of St. Louis. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—four boys and three girls.

In politics Mr. Ring is a democrat, but was formerly a republican. Mr. Ring as a musician has been quite successful; he has organized and been leader of different bands in this section of the country. He has made a great many friends by means of his music, and at the same time it has been a source of considerable revenue to him. He is an agreeable gentleman in his manners, and is liked by the entire community.

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## WESLEY D. PEEK

Is a native of Macoupin county. Joshua Peek, his father, was a native of Virginia. He removed to Kentucky, where he married Eliza Scott, who was born in Ireland, but came to this country in company with her parents, when she was in her infancy. Joshua Peek left Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1833, and settled in Palmyra township, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He there remained until his death in 1851. His wife died in 1847. Joshua Peek was a man who in his life, was one of the most extensive dealers in live stock, in the county. He, before the era of railroads, in connection with Jacob Strawn, the "Cattle King," did principally all the cattle buying done in the northern part of the county. He was one of those kind-hearted men who are often imposed upon by his friends. His heart and hand were always open. He was often induced to go security for others, and not unfrequently was left to meet the obligations of those he had befriended; yet, with all, at his death was possessed of a good farm, and what was better he left a name that was unstained with personal dishonor. There were nine children born to Joshua and Eliza Peek, four of whom are yet living. The subject of our sketch, was born May 6th, 1838. He remained at home until October 23d, 1860, when he was married to Angelina Graves, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky. She was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Seven children have been the fruits of this marriage, five of whom are living. Their names are Mary Louisa, Richard Joshua, Martha Jennie, Ida May and Edward Peek. All are yet at home. Mr. Peek has been engaged in farming for the greater portion of his life. In politics he was formerly a republican, but at present votes the democratic ticket. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

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## HENRY C. HAMILTON

Was born in Mercer county, Missouri, November 13th, 1851. John Hamilton, his father, was a native of Knoxville, Tennessee. The Hamiltons were originally from Scotland, and emigrated to America before the Revolutionary struggle. In 1835 Mr. Hamilton left his native state and came to Illinois. Here he remained for three years, when he returned to Tennessee, and in 1849 removed back to this state and settled in Morgan county, remaining until 1851, when he removed to Mercer county, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch was born. In 1855 he moved back to Illinois, and in 1856 came to Girard, where he engaged in farming. He remained here until 1875, when he returned to Mercer county, Missouri, his present residence. He married Miss Rhoda George, a native of Tennessee. This union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are living. Henry C., is the eldest of the family. He attended the schools until his twelfth year, when he was compelled to abandon school and help support himself and the family of his father, the latter being poor and having a large family on his hands. Henry was thus deprived of the advantages of receiving such an education as falls to the lot of most youths in this privileged and favored country. He was compelled to become a producer as well as a consumer. By his assistance his father was enabled to secure for himself a comfortable home. At the age of thirteen years he went out from home and did all manner of work that presented itself. He continued this until 1867, when he went into the banking house of William Hindle of Girard, as book-keeper, and remained in that capacity until 1871, when he accepted a similar situation in the banking house of B. P. Andrews, and remained with the latter until 1874. Mr. Andrews sold out, and in connection with other capitalists organized the bank of Girard. Mr. Hamilton was then appointed assistant cashier. In 1875 Mr. Andrews, who was cashier, retired from the business, and Mr. Hamilton was promoted to the office of cashier, a position he still holds and fills to the entire satisfaction of his employers and numerous friends. On the 7th of May, 1873, he was married to

Miss Permelia E., daughter of Samuel England. She was born in Macoupin county, May 7th, 1853. Three children have been born to them, all girls. In politics Mr. Hamilton is a democrat, and cast his first vote for the liberal candidate, Horace Greeley, for President, in 1872, and since that time has acted and voted with the democratic party. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Christian church. In habits Mr. Hamilton is exceedingly temperate, and in his manners is a quiet and affable gentleman. In his business he is quick and correct, and in the community where he resides has numerous friends, who all accord to him the reputation of a quiet, gentlemanly and honest man.

# GILLESPIE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Gillespie, as known on the government survey, is township 8, range 7. It is bounded on the north by Brushy Mound, on the east by Cahokia, on the south by Dorchester and on the west by Hilyard. It derives its name from the town of Gillespie, and the town was named in honor of Judge Joseph Gillespie, by the managers of the I. & St. L. R. R. The northern and western part is partially timbered. The Dry Fork and its branches have their banks covered with a growth of timber, mostly oak; the land along these streams is quite uneven and in some places quite broken; the soil is of yellow clay mixed with sand near the streams, but as we go from the streams we find a black deep soil and very productive. The southern and eastern portion is mostly prairie, and is under a high state of cultivation. Pure water is procured by digging, not usually to exceed thirty feet, and is generally found at a depth of about twenty feet.

The land slopes toward the centre from north to south and is drained by the Dry Fork and its branches, which run in a west and north-westerly direction, and leaves the township in section 6. The south-east corner of the township is drained by the Little Cahokia.

The first land entered in the township was on October 28, 1825, by Michael Dodd; eighty acres on section 15. Three years afterward Dennis Davis entered eighty acres on north-west quarter of section 2, September 15, 1828, and about one year later, September 29, 1829, B. Nowlin and J. G. White entered eighty acres on section 14.

The first house was built by John Wright, on section 2, in the year 1828, where he lived for a short time when a difficulty arose between him and Mr. Davis. Davis entered the land that Mr. Wright occupied; they however settled the difficulty by Mr. Davis paying Mr. Wright a small consideration.

About 1829 the following men settled in the township: Alexander Miller, on section 3; soon after came Abraham Huddleston, Jr., and located on the same section; a widow, Mrs. McCafee, and family settled on south-west quarter of section 2; and Dennis Davis also made a farm in the same section. In 1830 came Aaron Maxwell, who settled on section 22; Gabriel Maxwell, on section 21; and in 1831 James Robinson on section 29; Arter Taylor, section 5; Giles Adam, section 17; Daniel Huddleston joined the settlers in 1832, locating on section 5. In 1833 A. Jackson Rose settled on section 21; Andrew Clark also located on the same section; George Harlam on section 2.

The first mill was built by George Harlam on section 2. He built it immediately after settling in the township, in 1833. It was a horse mill.

The first child born was either to John Wright or Gabirel McKinzie, as both were born in the fall of 1830.

The first death was Louisa Huddleston, aged eighteen months, the daughter of Abraham and Judah Huddleston, and was the first person buried in the first burial-ground which is on section 3. From the recollection of a surviving sister it took place in the year 1831 or 1832.

The first school-house was built of logs, which were contributed by the neighbors, and they jointly assisted to build it; it was located on section 3, and erected in the fall of 1835. The first teacher was either Alexander Walls or a Mr. Moore, as they both taught there at an early time.

The first sermon was preached in Daniel Huddleston's house, on section 5, in 1832, by Pleasant LaMay, a Baptist. He afterward preached at different houses and at school-houses, until a church was erected.

The first church edifice was erected by the Baptists, about 1834, built of logs which were given by the neighbors; it was located on section 5. Pleasant LaMay preached the first sermon in it, and continued to preach with few exceptions up to the time of his death.

About 1854 it was decided to build a larger and more modern building. Alvie Huddleston and Nicholas Grimes were the carpenters.

Rev. William Fitzgerald preached the first sermon in the new house.

The first Sunday School was organized about the year 1848. The superintendent was Henry Fishback.

The first Post-office was at Giles Adams' house on section 17. Mr. Adams was the first Post-master.

The mail was carried on a stage line running between Carlinville and Bunker Hill. It was removed to Gillespie in 1854. The first election was held at Giles Adams' house about 1835 and was considered to be very convenient as they had formerly gone to Carlinville to vote.

First Blacksmith shop was put up on Giles Adams' place by his father, Daniel Adams, in 1834.

First Store was kept by John Foster, on section 3, in the summer of 1834.

First Tavern was kept by a man named Abrahams, at Dry Point, on section 15, about the year 1833.

Since the I. & St. L. R. R. has been in operation the towns of Gillespie and Dorchester contain all the business houses of the township, and the places which once marked the store, stand, shop, or hotel, have long since been abandoned. The improvement of the township has kept pace with the surrounding country, as the statistics from the assessor's book of 1879 will show. Acres improved lands, 18,276½, value $128,208; acres unimproved lands, 4,730½, value $11,622; total value of lands $139,830; value of lots $15,062. There are 556 horses, worth $11,572; 785 cattle, valued at $7,083; 140 mules, value $3,182; 222 sheep, value $222; 1,344 hogs, value $1,162; 7 steam engines, value 1,266; 241 carriages and wagons, value $3,495; 210 watches and clocks, 107 sewing machines, 7 pianos, and 20 organs. The total cash value of all personal property is $43,425.

The following is a list of the officers since the county went under township organization.

*Supervisors.*—Randal Clark, elected in 1871; Francis M. Adams, elected in 1872; Alexander Sinclair, in 1873; and Capt. P. H. Pentzer, elected in 1874, and by re-election has served up to the present time.

*Town Clerks.*—J. C. Gill, elected in 1871; W. Read Blair, elected in 1872; T. Rose, elected in 1873; J. F. Merick, elected in 1874; A. McDonald, elected in 1875; C. Breman, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; J. T. DeBain, elected in 1878; J. M. Aikman, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—W. Dickie, elected in 1871; B. P. McDaniel, elected in 1872; P. H. Pentzer, elected in 1873; P. B. McDaniel, elected in 1874; J. F. Merick, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876, and 1877; C. Breman, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. P. McDonald, elected in 1871; A. J. Rose, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; J. M. Wagner, elected in 1874; J. C. Pentzer, J. Perotette, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877, and 1878; H. Meenan, elected in 1879.

The following are the Justices of the Peace since Township organization:—J. W. Owings and R. Brown, elected in 1871; R. Brown and M. H.

Dilliard, elected in 1873; M. H. Whitfield and R. Brown, elected in 1877: R. Brown, elected in 1878.

*Constables since Township organization:*—Frank Messic and W. R. Redman, elected in 1871; J. T. Debam, elected in 1872; F. Messic and A. Heatherly, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Wm. H. Whitfield, John Wheeler, A. Sinclair; 1872, D. N. Cavender, John Wheeler; 1873, N. A. Carrington, F. M. Adams; 1874, F. M. Adams; 1875, William Fuess; 1876, B. H. Dorsey; 1877, J. Querbach; 1878, W. Fuess; 1879, N. A. Carrington.

### THE VILLAGE OF GILLESPIE.

The village of Gillespie is located on section 24. The original proprietor was Philander C. Huggins. It was surveyed by J. B. Meads in the spring of 1853.

In the year 1855 the village received what is known as Huggins' first addition, which was on the North side. S. H. Burton made the second addition on the South side in the year 1856.

All the business houses and most of the dwellings are built on the south-east side of the railroad.

The first house was erected in the summer of 1853 by B. F. Clark; the first floor was used as a store-room, and the upstairs as a dwelling.

First Post-office was kept in Mr. Clark's store in the year 1854, it having been moved from Mr. Adams' on section 17. The first Post-master was Thomas Chandler.

The first hotel was the "National Hotel," built by S. D. Martin in the spring of 1856. It is a substantial frame building.

The first mill was built by Settlemire, Rankin & Holmes, in the year 1859. A fatal accident occurred, by the explosion of the engine, on January 14th, 1864, killing the engineer, William Robinson, and the miller, Lewis Zinzer. A little girl happened to be in the mill at the time, and was thrown some distance and received a broken leg; she subsequently recovered.

The first blacksmith-shop was built and managed by McGoern & Berning.

Dr. Isaac Osborn was the first physician; he came in 1855.

The same year Jacob Querbach built a wagon-shop.

The school building was erected in 1855. The first teacher was a Mr. Williams.

First church edifice was the Episcopal, built in the year 1863. The first preacher was Mr. Dresser, of Carlinville; afterward Rev. Mitchell took charge of the flock.

The Methodist Church was built the same year, and was finished a few weeks later. The pastor was Rev. ——. Morrison. Service was held in the school-house before the churches were built.

First Sunday-school was organized in the school-house in the summer of 1856. The German Lutheran Church was built in the fall of 1869, and is now under the care of Rev. Carl Baker. A Catholic Church is now being built.

Present business of the village—

*Dry Goods and Groceries*—Henry Behrens, John T. Hutton, Peter J. Ahrens. *Groceries and Lumber*—W. M. McDaniel. *Hardware*—Llewellyn Miller, W. M. McDaniel. *Boot and Shoe*—Charles Lister, Frank Messik. *Clothing*—Solomon Lessem. *Drug Stores*—J. B. Crawford, James M. Aikman. *Hotels*—Henry Meneicke, Herman Behrens. *Blacksmith*—Dickie & Bro., F. G. Kimble. *Wagon Makers*—Wilber Young, E. Crittenden, G. M. Jones. *Carpenter Shops*—W. H. Willard, A. Woodroof. *Physicians*—J. B. Crawford, Wm. M. Gross, W. K. Pembroke. *Barber*—Frank Denham. *Mills*—Jacob Querbach, J. H. Cockrell. *Railroad Agent*—Llewellyn Miller. *Harness Shop*—Abraham Fry. *Cooper Shop*—David Jones, Wm. Jones. *Post-mistress*—Mrs. A. E. Floyd. Population about 500. Odd Fellows' Lodge over Dickie's blacksmith-shop. Masonic Lodge over Behren's store.

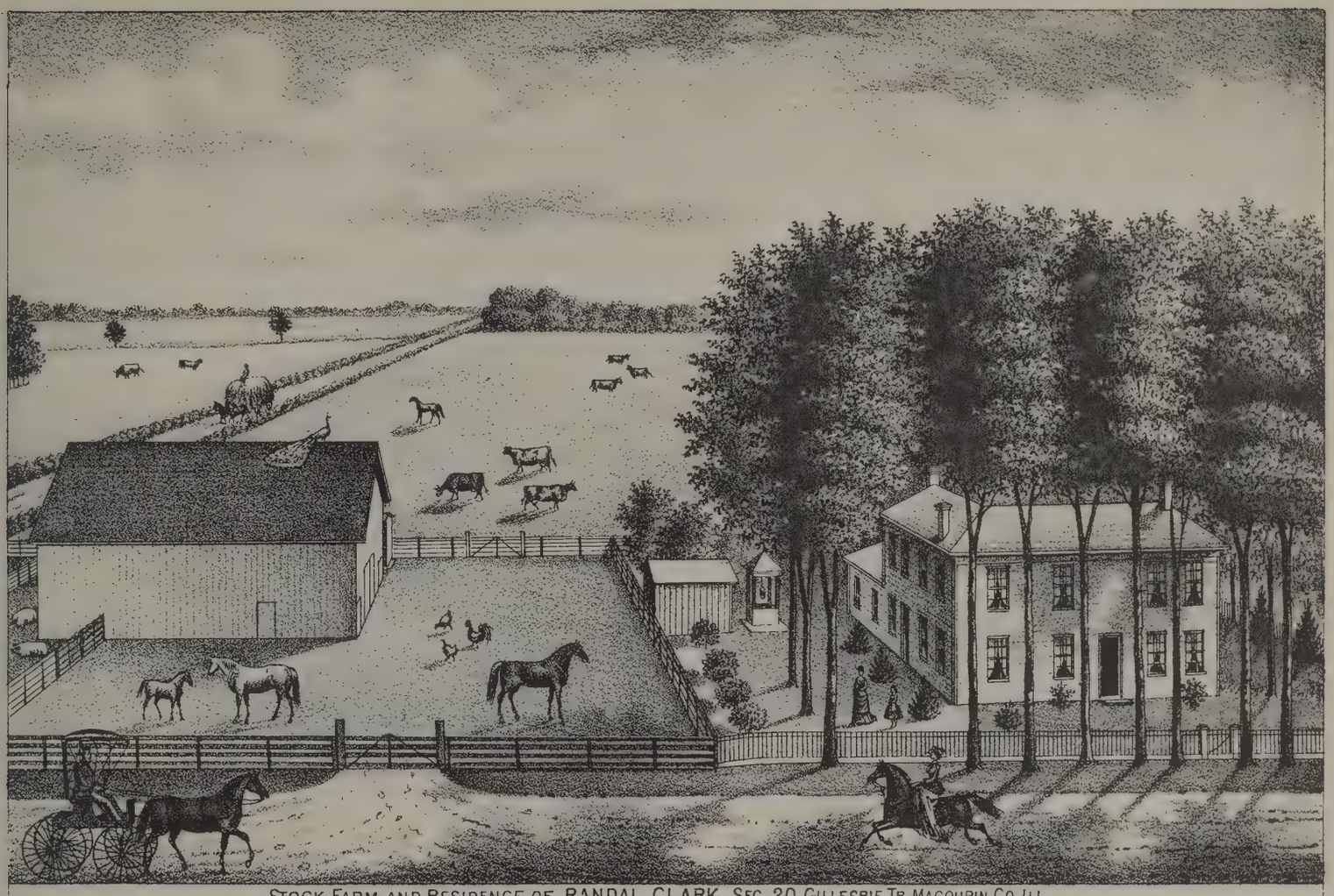
*Odd Fellows' Lodge*—Traveler's Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 220. Instituted October 13th, 1857. Charter members—John Rawlls, Jr., T. T. Miles, Robert Burton, Charles S. Davis, Lewis Whitaker. *First Officers*—John Rawlls, N. G.; T. T. Miles, V. G.; Robert Burton, Secretary; Chas. S. Davis, Treasurer. *Present Officers*—Charles Hoffman, N. G.; Charles Theuer, V. G.; Solomon Lessem, Secretary; Charles Lister, Treasurer. Number of members (18) eighteen.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

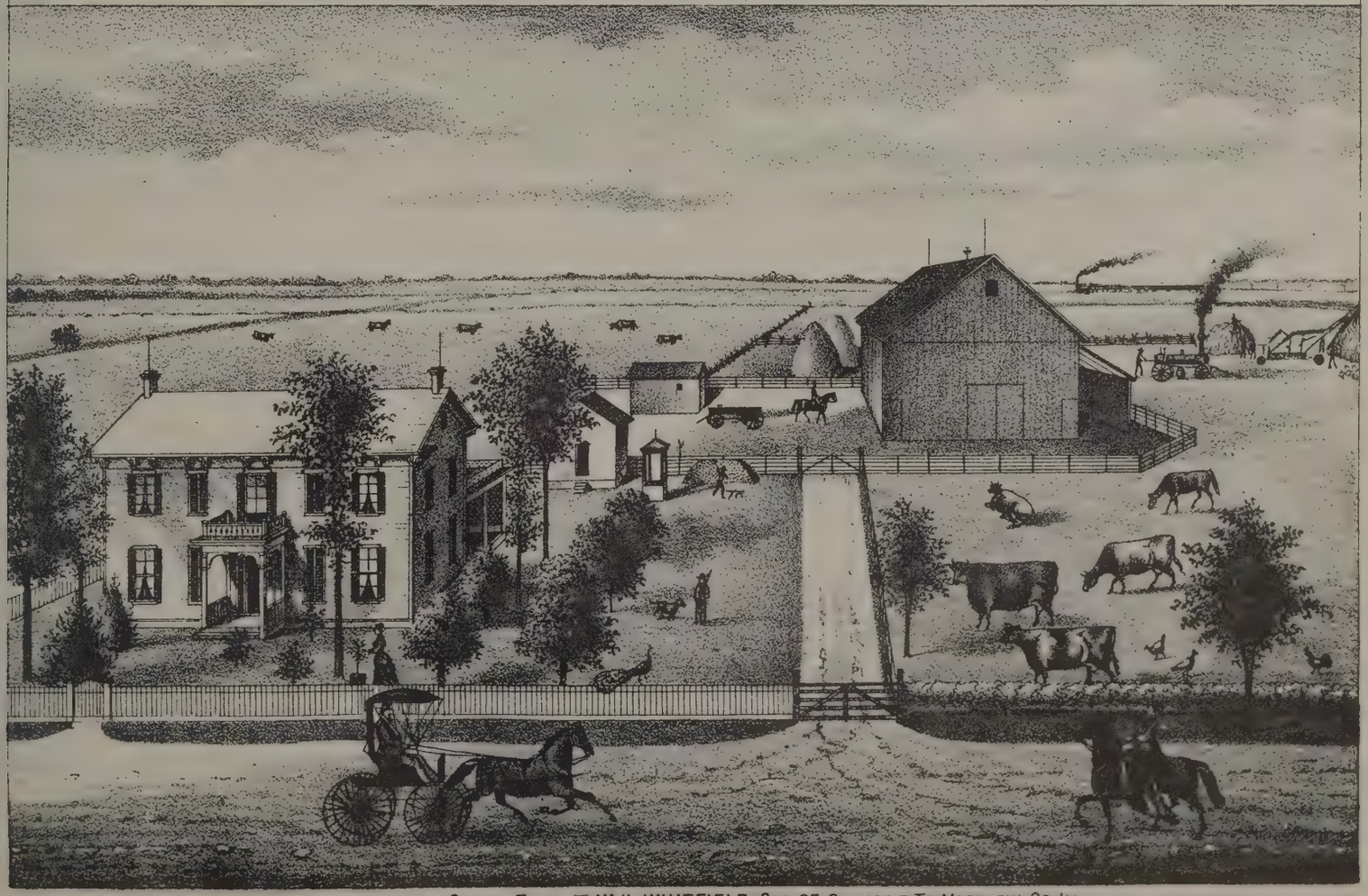
### ANDREW JACKSON ROSE

Was one of the early settlers of Gillespie township. He came to Macoupin county in 1835. His father was Enos Rose, and his mother's name before marriage was Rachel Stout. He was born within a mile of Frenchtown, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 11th, 1817. He lived in that part of New Jersey till in his eighteenth year. In May, 1835, the family started for Illinois. From Philadelphia they proceeded partly by railroad and canal to Pittsburgh, and from that place took a boat down the Ohio river. At Louisville his father was taken sick with the cholera, died within a few hours, and was buried the next day on the banks of the Ohio river in Indiana. The remainder of the family came on to St. Louis, and from there to Macoupin county. They reached Dry Point June 6th, 1835, and settled on the forty acres, in section twenty-one, where Mr. Rose still lives. His mother died in 1862, seventy-five years of age.

At that time there was not a house from Dry Point till within a mile south of Bunker Hill; where Bunker Hill has since been built was then a wild prairie, known as Wolf Ridge. May 6th, 1847, he married Sarah Ann Robertson, daughter of James Robertson, who was an early settler of Gillespie township, and came to this county from Sangamon. His first wife having died on the 24th of March, 1852, he was married again, to Rachel C. Buck, daughter of John Buck, Her parents emigrated from Cumberland county, New Jersey, to Madison county, in this state, in 1831, and Mrs. Rose was born in Madison county in 1833. He has had four children, two by his first, and two by his second marriage. The oldest daughter, Susan, is the wife of James Pearson, of Brushy Mound township; Ellie married Elijah Clark, of Gillespie township; Sarah Elizabeth died when a year and ten months old, and the youngest daughter, Ina, is still living at home. Mr. Rose has been a democrat; he was once elected Justice of the Peace, and served till he resigned the office. He voted first for President for Van Buren, in 1840. He was in the county at an early day, when the conveniences of the present time were not in existence. He once made a bargain with his brother-in-law, Andrew S. Opdycke, who came to the county at the same time with him, and followed tailoring, to go to mill for him with a grist of buckwheat, provided Opdycke made him a jeans coat, the kind then usually worn. Mr. Rose first took the buckwheat to Montgomery county, five miles north of Hillboro, and not being able to get it ground at once, went back home, with the promise that it would be attended to after the next general rain. After waiting till it rained, he went after the buckwheat, but it was not ready yet; so he carried it back to Macoupin county, and, after a couple of additional trips, succeeded in getting it ground at a mill in Macoupin county, east of Carlinville. When he wore his new jeans coat, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had paid enough for the making of it.

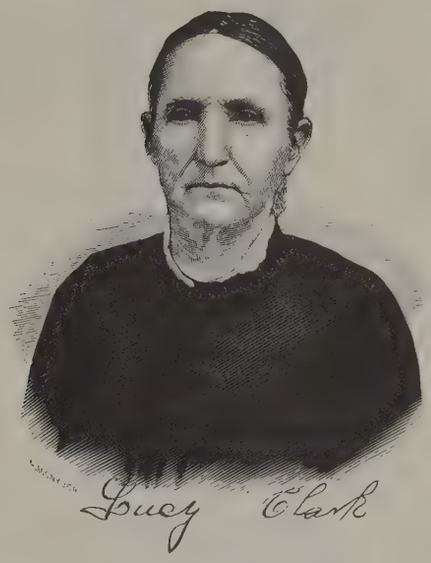


STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF RANDAL CLARK, SEC. 20, GILLESPIE TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF W. H. WHITFIELD, SEC. 27, GILLESPIE TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

Randal Clark



Lucy Clark

AMONG the leading farmers and enterprising citizens of Gillespie township, the name of Randal Clark deserves mention in this work. He is a native of the Palmetto state, and was born within ten miles of Greenville, in the Greenville district, South Carolina, November 30th, 1815. His forefathers had been settlers in that same part of South Carolina from a date previous to the revolutionary war. His father's name was Joseph Clark, and his mother's maiden name, Mary Taylor. His grandfather, William Taylor, was a brother to the father of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. William Taylor had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served several years in that memorable and important struggle. He was in several engagements, among which were the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain. He died in Cherokee county, Georgia.

Randal Clark was the oldest of a family of five children. He was raised in South Carolina. His father died when he was about twelve years of age. There were no public schools at that time in South Carolina, and the only advantages he had in the way of securing an education, was seven months schooling in a subscription school. He was chiefly his own instructor, and picked up knowledge as best he could. Two of his uncles had visited Illinois in 1831, and had volunteered in the Black Hawk war which was then in progress. Mr. Clark resolved on visiting the far-famed western country, and in company with his uncle, Arter Taylor, left South Carolina for Illinois on the 12th of February, 1835. They made the journey all the way from South Carolina on horseback. Their route was through the Cherokee nation, up through East Tennessee, by way of Nashville, and then through Kentucky to Illinois. They reached Bloomington on the 1st of April, 1835. Mr. Clark was not then twenty years of age. He hired his services to a man named Dodge, who ran a grist mill and worked for him till August, 1835, when he left Bloomington and came to Gillespie township. What is now Gillespie township, was then wild and unsettled, and contained few inhabitants. The season was very sickly, almost every one was afflicted with the shaking ague, and he was not very favorably impressed with the country. In the winter of 1835–6 he made sufficient rails to pay for the horse which he had ridden to Illinois, and which he had bought on credit from his uncle. The next fall he sold the horse, and with part of the proceeds (sixty dollars) bought part of the pre-emption right of his cousin, Marion Taylor, and thus became the owner of twenty acres of timber land. This land, the first he ever owned, is still in his possession.

His home was with his uncle, Arter Taylor, till his marriage, which took place February 14th, 1839. Mrs. Clark was formerly Miss Lucy Gray. She was born in Cabell county, Virginia, and was the daughter of James P. Gray. Her father moved from Virginia and settled on Lick creek in Sangamon county, about sixteen miles south-west from Springfield, at a very early date, about the year 1823. He moved from Sangamon county to Hilyard township in 1831. Soon after Mr. Clark was married, he built a cabin on the same spot, in section twenty, where his present residence now stands, and moved in and began housekeeping. He has lived at the same place from that time to the present, and has carried on farming, at which he has been highly successful. He is one of the men of the largest means in the township. He is the owner of 755 acres of land lying in Gillespie township, besides 320 acres in Summer county, Kansas, and 240 in St. Clair county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had thirteen children. The oldest daughter, Mourning, is the wife of William Whitfield, of Gillespie township; Mary, now deceased, was Mr. Whitfield's first wife; Manoah, the oldest son, is farming for himself in Gillespie township, as is also the next son, James P. Clark. Elizabeth married James Culbertson, moved to Bates county, Missouri, and died there. Josephus Clark is living in St. Clair county, Missouri; Elijah and Vespasian are living in Gillespie township, Randal and Edward are deceased. Ann is the wife of Newton Gwin, of Gillespie township, and Lincoln and Isabella are still living at home.

Mr. Clark in his early life, was a member of the democratic party, and cast his first vote for President, for Gen. Jackson in 1836. He had always, however, been opposed to the system of slavery, from what he saw of the workings of the institution in South Carolina. He voted in 1856 for Fremont, the first republican presidential candidate, and has been a republican ever since. He is now one of the oldest settlers of Gillespie township, and has witnessed many improvements and changes since he came to the county. In these improvements he has borne his full share, for he is a man of enterprise and public spirit. He began life with nothing on which to rely except his own energy, and has fought his way up by his own exertions. He has succeeded by the exercise of industry, prudence, enterprise and superior business management. He was the first member of the Board of Supervisors from Gillespie township after the adoption of township organization.

## FRANCIS M. ADAMS.

THE Adams family was one of the first to make a permanent settlement in Gillespie township, and the name of Mr. Adams' father, GILES M. ADAMS, was familiar to the early pioneers of the county. Daniel Adams, the grandfather of Francis M. Adams, was a Virginian. He purchased 700 acres of land at Poplar Cove, in Kentucky, but lost his land through an old claim which had been located prior. He then moved from Kentucky to Tennessee. Giles M. Adams had been born in Virginia on the 10th of September, 1801, and was a boy when he moved with his father to Kentucky. He was married in Tennessee to Elizabeth Taylor, who was born April 19, 1809, in the Greenville district, in South Carolina, and was connected with the same Taylor family of which Gen. Zachary Taylor, president of the United States, was a member. In the year 1828, Giles M. Adams moved from Tennessee to Illinois, and settled on the Flagg farm, about five miles north from Edwardsville, in Madison county, where he farmed one season.

He came to Gillespie township in the fall of 1829, and settled on the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty. This is on the same farm where his son, Francis M. Adams, now resides. In those days there were few people living in what is now Gillespie township. When he built his cabin in the edge of Dry Fork timber, it took a hard day's ride to get six men to assist in raising the structure. The winter of the deep snow was long to be remembered for the many trials and hardships which it brought the early pioneers. The ground was covered with snow several feet in depth, confining the settlers to their houses and preventing travel and communication with the rest of the world. To get water for household purposes, Mr. Adams was obliged to go to the neighboring sloughs, cut chunks of ice, and suspending these before the fire, catch the water melting from the ice in buckets. The conveniences of life were few, and for some time after coming to the county he was obliged to go to Alton and Edwardsville to mill, and found it necessary to travel to Carlinville to get his axe ground, that being the nearest place in the county where he could find a grindstone. He had settled in this locality without entering land, but afterward entered forty acres, embracing the spot where stood his cabin, and subsequently a larger quantity. He had come to Illinois without any capital. When he reached Edwardsville he had a light team and wagon, and a dollar and a half in money, which amount he found diminished by one-half the next morning, after paying for his night's lodging. He was a man accustomed to hard work, and was ambitious to get along in the world and become possessed of considerable means. He had abundant energy and good business qualifications. As he had opportunity he entered land and bought other tracts which had been improved. At the time of his death he owned about 1000 acres, 430 of which were situated in Montgomery county, 100 in Bond county, and the balance in Macoupin. He died in the fall of 1870, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He had accomplished a great deal of hard work through life, and had undergone considerable exposure. He had also once been thrown from his horse while on the road to Carlinville, and sustained injuries from which he was insensible for a week, and all these causes combined to break down his constitution and cause his death. In politics he had always been a democrat, and supported the principles of the democratic party from youth to old age. He was elected justice of the peace and held that office several years, till he resigned it. His widow is now living in Montgomery county, near Harvel. Giles M., and Elizabeth Adams were the parents of five children, as follows: Daniel, now deceased; Nancy, wife of Luke Dilliard, of Gillespie township; Francis Marion Adams; William W., living in Montgomery county, and James I., who is deceased. He lived on the old stage road between Carlinville and Bunker Hill, which, in the early history of the county, was a popular thoroughfare of travel. For some years his house was one of the principal stands on this route. In 1842 he erected the substantial frame building which is now used by his son, Francis M. Adams, as a residence.

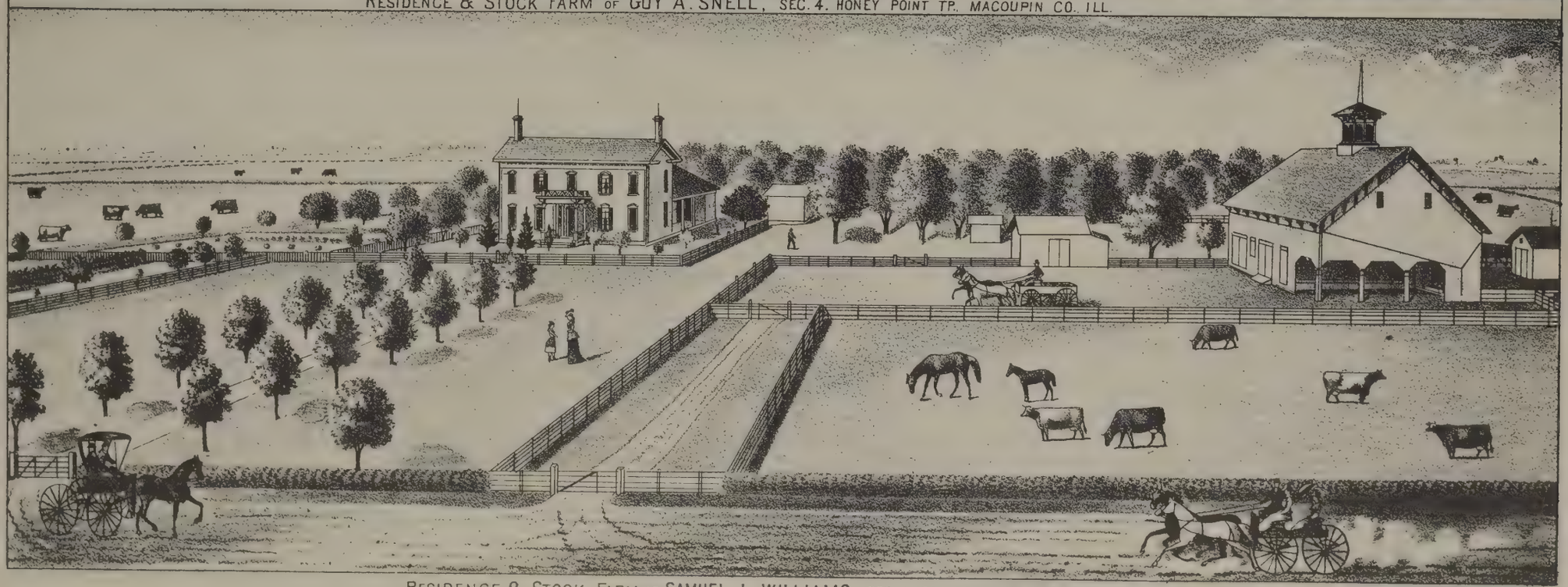
Francis M. Adams, now living on the old homestead farm, was born in Gillespie township, July 1st, 1833, and has been living in the township ever since. He was married February 2d, 1864, to Elizabeth K. Grimes, who was born at Carlinville, February 27th, 1841. Her father, William Grimes, was a native of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and was one of the early settlers of Macoupin county. When a young man he came to the county and married Nancy Wagner, whose father lived two miles north-west of Plainview, in Hilyard township. William Grimes resided in Hilyard township and Carlinville, and his home is now mostly in Christian county. He owns large tracts of land in Montgomery, Christian and Macoupin counties, Illinois, and in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had five children, whose names are as follows: William Martin Adams, born November 24th, 1866, died February 1st, 1870; Mary S., born June 25th, 1868, and now living; James Lawrence, born December 14th, 1872, died December 27th, 1874; Stephen N., born October 26th, 1875, died September 18th, 1878; Oscar Eugene, born November 15th, 1877, died March 18th, 1878. Like his ancestors Mr. Adams has been a democrat. While in county and township contests, and on local issues, he has always felt himself free to support the best man for the office, without regard to politics; still, on general elections he has adhered to the support of the democratic party. He was the second member of the Board of Supervisors from Gillespie township, and was elected to that office in 1872. He is well known throughout the county, and although still a comparatively young man, may be regarded as one of the old settlers; few persons having lived in the county longer than himself. He can recollect when Edwardsville was the place where his father went to mill. He is a good farmer and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

## CAPTAIN P. H. PENTZER,

WHO for the last six years has represented Gillespie township in the Board of Supervisors, is a native of Missouri. His grandfather was of German descent, and first settled in the state of Maryland, and from there moved to Pennsylvania where Valentine Pentzer (Capt. Pentzer's father) was born. Valentine Pentzer was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and graduated at Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania. He came to Missouri, and was first employed as a teacher in Marion College. He married Ann M. Owen, who was born and raised in Powhatan county, Virginia, moved to Missouri with her father, and before her marriage lived in Marion and Boone counties. Captain Pentzer's father moved to south-east Missouri, and was principal of an academy at Greenfield, in Dade county, which school was under the care of the Presbyterian Church. At the same time he preached in Greene, Lawrence and other counties in that part of the state. Captain Pentzer was born in Marion county, Missouri, September 24th, 1838. He was five or six years old when his father moved to South-west Missouri, locating first in what is now Jasper county, and afterward at Greenfield. The first school he attended was the academy at Greenfield, of which his father was principal. In 1847, when he was about nine years of age, the family removed to Illinois, and settled in Jersey county, a short distance south-west of Brighton, and the next year changed their residence to Madison county, five miles south of Brighton. In 1849 the family settled at Dry Point, in Gillespie township, Macoupin county, but in three weeks after their removal to this place his father died. The death of his father left the family without any means of support. Captain Pentzer was the oldest of six children, and he was obliged to devote his time to the assistance of his mother and the support of the family. This condition of affairs made it possible for him to have the advantage of only a moderate amount of schooling. He attended the district schools at rare intervals after coming to Macoupin county, and for three months during the winter of 1857–58 was a student at the "Old Seminary" at Carlinville.

He was still living at home with his mother in Gillespie township, at the time of the commencement of the war of the rebellion. He was then in his twenty-third year. Promptly on the first call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted, and was mustered in Co. H of the 9th Illinois regiment. During the summer of 1861 the regiment was stationed at Cairo, and while laying there he was taken sick, sent to the hospital, and in the fall discharged from the service by reason of disability. He came home almost a complete physical wreck, the change in his appearance being so great that he was recognized with difficulty by some of his most intimate acquaintances. His recovery was rapid during the succeeding winter, and on the 15th of July, 1862, he re-enlisted in the army for three years. He was mustered in as sergeant-major of the 97th Illinois regiment, and was detailed to drill recruits at Springfield, where he remained till November, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Kentucky and attached to the Division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. In December the 97th moved to Memphis, and was made a part of the 13th Army Corps. The regiment took part in the campaign against Vicksburg, forming a part of the right wing of the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Sherman, which attacked Vicksburg by way of Yazoo City. During this attack he was placed in command of Co. C, which had become destitute of officers. The regiment

RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF GUY A. SNELL, SEC. 4. HONEY POINT TP. MACOUPIN CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS, SEC. 1. GILLESPIE TP., MACOUPIN Co. ILL

next proceeded to Post Arkansas, on the Arkansas river, where Gen. McClenard succeeded to the command of the 13th Corps. At the fight at Post Arkansas, on the 11th of January, 1863, Capt. Pentzer commanded Co. C, and was recommended for promotion on the battle-field for bravery displayed during the engagement. The 97th Illinois was next stationed at Young's Point, Louisiana, where the men were engaged in digging the canal intended by Gen. Grant to change the course of the Mississippi, and cut off Vicksburg from river communication. Capt. Pentzer, in charge of a corps of men, was employed for some time in assisting to lay out the canal. The regiment subsequently crossed to the east side of the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, and took part in the battle of Port Gibson, the first engagement on the east side of the Mississippi below Vicksburg. Gen. Grant then took personal command of the forces against Vicksburg, and Capt. Pentzer took part in all the important movements of the campaign which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, including the battle of Champion Hill and other important engagements. In June, 1863, he received his commission as captain, which dated back to his promotion the preceding February.

After the surrender of Vicksburg his regiment formed part of the force with which Sherman drove back the Confederate Gen. Joe Johnson, and then returned to Vicksburg. After a short furlough he rejoined his company at Carrollton, Louisiana, the regiment having been placed under Gen. Banks' command. He took part in the Bayou Teche expedition, and was then ordered to New Orleans. While en route from New Iberia to New Orleans the train bearing the regiment collided with another train coming around a curve. This accident occurred at night, and was unusually fatal in its consequences, occasioning the death or permanent disability of about a hundred men belonging to the regiment. The 97th Illinois was assigned to post duty at New Orleans, and for seven months Capt. Pentzer had charge of rebel prisoners at the Custom House. From eight hundred and eighty-four active men the regiment had dwindled down to two hundred and eighty, and while in New Orleans the ranks were filled up by recruits. From July to November, 1864, the regiment was engaged in river patrol duty at Morganza Bend, two hundred miles above New Orleans, and was kept constantly alert scouring the country for the guerrillas who infested the river banks. While there Capt. Pentzer saw the hardest service he experienced while in the army. His command was subsequently sent to Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay, and thence to the mouth of Pascagoula river. In January, 1865, they reached Barancas, twelve miles below Pensacola, on the coast of Florida; the following March went into camp at Pensacola; and subsequently marched across Florida, cutting their way through timber and swamps, and constructing corduroy roads, miles in length, to Mobile Bay. He took part in the capture of Fort Blakely, on the 9th of April, 1865, the last battle of any prominence which occurred during the war. He had the honor of receiving in person the surrender of Gen. F. M. Cockrell (now United States Senator from Missouri), in command of the Confederate forces. His command then proceeded up the Alabama river to Selma, and returned to Mobile, and took part in the capture of a small railroad station. This was two or three weeks after the fall of Richmond, but news of the end of the war had not yet reached that part of the army. June, 1865, he was detailed for service on a general court martial, which sat for a month in the Custom House at Mobile, and afterward during the month of July at Galveston, Texas, to which point his regiment had been ordered. In the early part of August he was mustered out at Galveston and discharged at Springfield, in this state.

Returning to Macoupin county he engaged in farming. June, 1870, he married Miss Mary F. Adams, born in Ohio, daughter of John Adams, who settled in Gillespie township in 1847. The anti-slavery sentiments of Capt. Pentzer's father had been one reason of the removal of the family from Missouri to Illinois. Naturally, therefore, on growing up he became a republican, and voted for Lincoln for President in 1860. His service in the army is sufficient indication of his patriotism during the war of the Rebellion. Two younger brothers also served in the Union army. In 1868 his views differed from the policy of the republican party as represented by the Grant administration, and believing that the best intervals of the country demanded a change he became a democrat. In 1873 he was elected assessor of Gillespie township. In 1874 he was chosen supervisor, and has since been re-elected each year to that position. He has been known as one of the most active members of the Board, for six years has been chairman of the Finance Committee, and has served on other important committees. His course regarding the Court House and other difficult questions with which the Board has had to deal, seems to have met with the cordial approval of the people of the county. He opposed the payment or recognition of the old Court House debt, but advocated a settlement of the claims against the county on a just and equitable basis and then their prompt payment. He was appointed a committee to visit eastern cities and confer with the bondholders as to the basis of a proposed settlement, and was influential in securing the passage of the act through the legislature of 1877 by which the county was enabled to fund the bonds on such a basis as the county and its creditors could agree upon. His efforts have been successful, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the exertions of the Board have left matters in a better shape for an equitable settlement than has been the case in all the history of these transactions. He has two children, Chatty F. and Henry Earl Pentzer. For four years he has been a member of the democratic central committee.

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## DAVID CAVENDER

Was born in the town of Hancock, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, April 19, 1821. His grandfather, Charles Cavender, belonged to an Irish family in independent circumstances, and came over to this country, landing at Boston during the Revolutionary war. He volunteered his services on the side of the colonies and served in the American army during the several years of the war. He was in several engagements, among which was the battle of Bennington, and the next day captured with his own hand seven Hessians and marched them into camp as prisoners, an incident which is narrated in some of the histories of the Revolution. After the war was over, he purchased, with the continental money, many large quantities of land, at ten cents an acre, in the town of Greenfield, New Hampshire, and in company with a man named James Ramsey, made the first settlement in that part of the state. Charles Cavender, father of David N. Cavender, was born at Greenfield in 1794. About the year 1818 he married Mary Nahor, who was descended from a Scotch family. Her father was born and raised at Litchfield, New Hampshire, and at an early date settled at Hancock. Charles Cavender, in 1828, removed from Hancock to Antrim, and in 1835 to Northfield, New Hampshire. In 1838 he came to Illinois and settled at Bunker Hill. His brother, John Cavender, a merchant at St. Louis, was one of the parties who laid out the town of Bunker Hill. He bought land at Bunker Hill, and was farming there till 1851, and then moved to Cahokia township. He died at the house of his son in Gillespie township, October 30, 1877.

David N. Cavender was seventeen years of age when he came to Macoupin county. His first marriage occurred in March, 1845, to Celestia Hovey, who died the next January. He was married the second time on the 12th of November, 1849, to Eliza J. Stockton. Mrs. Cavender was born in Stockton's Valley, in what was then Cumberland (now Clinton) county, Kentucky, July 12, 1828. Stockton's Valley received its name from her grandfather, who settled there when that part of Kentucky was full of Indians, and the nearest neighbor was twenty miles distant. It was necessary to establish forts in which the settlers could take refuge in case of an attack by the Indians; and when plowing or cultivating their fields, a constant guard had to be maintained against the approach of the savages. Her father, David Stockton, was born in Kentucky, and married Elizabeth Bertram. The Bertram family were from the Carolinas, and during the Revolutionary war lived within a short distance of where the battle of Cowpens was fought, so that the firing could easily be heard while the battle was in progress. Mrs. Cavender's grandfather, Andrew Bertram, took part in the Revolutionary war. Davis Stockton came to Illinois in 1831, and settled twelve miles north of Jacksonville, where is now the town of Jordanville, in Morgan county. The next winter after settling there, was "the winter of the deep snow," and he came to the conclusion that the country, though a fine one, would never be settled, and in 1832, moved back to Kentucky. In 1834 he moved to Missouri, and in 1835 back to his original location in Morgan county. There were still only a few settlements in that vicinity, and Mrs. Cavender, then a little girl, seven years old, was obliged to go six miles to school. Her father moved to Bunker Hill township in this county in 1840, and to Gillespie township in 1855; his death occurred in October of the same year. Her mother died in 1857.

Mr. Cavender moved on his present farm in Gillespie township, in 1855. He is a democrat in politics, and is known as one of the prosperous and

substantial farmers of this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Cavender have had eight children—John R. Cavender; Frank W., who died at the age of two years and seven months; Lucy E., wife of Stephen Grimes, of Christian county; Celestia Jane, who married Robert A. Huddleston, of Gillespie township; Cornelia, deceased at the age of seven months; Ella M.; Mary E., and Maggie J., who was three years old when she died.

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### CAPT. JAMES P. PEARSON

WAS born in Yorkshire, England, March 29th, 1816. His father, John Pearson, kept a toll gate and shoe shop, and died when the subject of this sketch was about five years old. His mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Blankin; she married as her second husband Matthew Inman, and in 1825 came to Clark county, O., where Capt. Pearson was principally raised. While his step-father was living he was obliged to work, and had little opportunity for attending school; most of his education he obtained after he was married. After his step-father died his mother was left in comfortable circumstances and in 1834 came to Illinois. In November of that year they rented a farm at Dry Point, and settled on it the next February. For about a year and a half his mother kept a public house for the entertainment of travelers at Dry Point. In 1837 Capt. Pearson was employed in carrying the mail between Alton and St. Louis, first on a coach running between the two places, and afterward on a packet on the Mississippi river. He was married October 27th, 1837, to Tabitha Gwin, a native of Alabama, and then went to farming for himself in the western part of Gillespie township; in March, 1854, he moved to his present farm in sections three and ten in Gillespie township.

Capt. Pearson was one of the soldiers of the Mexican War; he was mustered in Co. "A," First Illinois regiment, of which his uncle, William Weatherford, was lieutenant-colonel, at Alton, July 4th, 1846. From Alton his regiment went to New Orleans; thence to Matagorda bay in Texas; was stationed a month at San Antonia de Bexar, and in the fall of 1846 moved into Mexico at Presidio. They were afterward stationed at several points in Northern Mexico for some months, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista in February, 1847. In that fight he was wounded, a ball carrying away a piece of bone from his ankle. They remained at Buena Vista till June, 1847, by which time the war had closed; he was mustered out at Camargo, on the Rio Grande, and reached home July 7th, 1847. This was not Capt. Pearson's first experience at soldiering; he had enlisted when only a boy, in a company of volunteers which left Ohio to take part in the Black Hawk War; on reaching Vincennes, Indiana, news reached them of the closing of the war, and they returned home; he also took part in the Mormon war at Nauvoo in Hancock county. His first wife died in February, 1848. He was married in the spring of 1849 to Mrs. William Little, formerly Miss Rebecca Gwin, sister to his first wife. Capt. Pearson has had six children: Elizabeth, who married Frank Johnson, and died in Missouri in February, 1879; Elias, who died in 1855 at the age of eighteen; Rebecca, now the wife of Edward Huddleston of Gillespie township; Martha Ann, who married Nelson Pope of Dorchester township; Mary, now Mrs. Robert Drury, of Brushy Mound township; and James M. Pearson, the youngest son, who is farming in Brushy Mound township. In politics Capt. Pearson is a democrat, and voted first for Van Buren in 1836. He was first lieutenant of the company of volunteers raised in Ohio for service in the Black Hawk war; he was first elected drum-major, and then promoted to wagon-master in the Mexican war, and everybody familiarly know him as Captain. He had no capital with which to begin life, and now has a farm of 200 acres in Gillespie township, and owns 640 acres in Missouri, of which 400 are under cultivation. He is now one of the oldest citizens of Gillespie township.

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### DANIEL HUDDLESTON, (DECEASED).

DANIEL HUDDLESTON was one of the leading citizens of Gillespie township, and his name fitly deserves a place in this work. His ancestors were from Virginia. His father, Abraham Huddleston, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, where Daniel Huddleston was born, on the 25th of October, 1816. When he was a small boy his father removed to the State of Indiana and lived there till the year 1832, and then emigrated to Illinois, settling in the edge of Dry Fork timber on section four of Gillespie township. The country was then wild and unsettled, and few improvements had been made in this part of the county. The subject of this biography was about sixteen years old when he came to the state. He was married on the 9th of December, 1838, to Rachel Huddleston. She was born near Russellville, Putnam county, Indiana, February 21st, 1824. Her father was William Huddleston, a cousin to Abraham Huddleston. Her father moved from the neighborhood of Russellville, Indiana, to Gillespie township in the fall of 1830, and settled the place where James Pearson now lives. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. Before moving to Indiana he had lived in Shelby county, Kentucky.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston lived on section four till 1856, and then moved to the farm, where the family have since lived on sections eleven and twelve, Gillespie township. Only fifty acres of this farm were at that time improved, and Mr. Huddleston went to work with considerable energy and industry, and succeeded in getting a fine farm under cultivation, and in 1860 erected a substantial and convenient dwelling. He was the owner of 525 acres of land, all lying in Gillespie township. His death occurred on the 22d of December, 1869, from congestion of the brain. He had been an active and enterprising man through life; as a citizen and a neighbor stood well in the community in which he lived; and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In his political sympathies he had always been a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston were the parents of thirteen children, of whom only five are now living. The names of those living are John Wesley Huddleston, who is carrying on the farm; Samuel Jasper, living in Gillespie township; Carrie, who married Adelbert James, and resides in Montgomery county; Emma J., now the wife of Daniel W. Dugger, a farmer of Madison county; and Florence V., who is still living at home. Of the eight children who are dead, four (Henry, Maria, Susan and Nina) departed this life in infancy. Luther died November 2d, 1873, when seven years old. Mary Jane died April 6th, 1872, having reached the age of twenty years the preceding February. Preston was born July 1st, 1840, and died November 4th, 1869. Julia A. was born November 10th, 1845, and died September 3d, 1875. Three of these children were remarkable instances of rapid growth and development, and acquired physical proportions which made them somewhat celebrated. At the time of Luther's death, at the age of seven years, he weighed 184 pounds. Preston and Julia weighed on an average, after having grown up, 340 pounds each. Neither of their parents were persons of unusual size. For nine years before his death Preston was severely afflicted with the rheumatism. He had a good education, and while lying at home confined to his bed was a frequent and well-known contributor to several papers. These articles were written principally during the war on political subjects, he being an earnest republican.

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### ABRAM K. NETHERTON

WAS born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, May 10th, 1818. His grandfather, John Netherton, was a Virginian, who fought as a soldier through the whole of the Revolutionary war. He moved to Kentucky in 1790, when the Indians were still plentiful, and it was necessary to keep guards to protect the white settlers while cultivating their little patches of ground about the forts. His father, Abram Netherton, was born in Virginia, and was fifteen when he went with his father to Kentucky. He married as his second wife Amy Ashbaugh. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was in the battle of New Orleans. A. K. Netherton was raised in Kentucky. One of his neighbors, Henry Fishback, had improved a farm in Cahokia township, and then returned to Kentucky. Mr. Netherton came back with him to Illinois in 1840. In 1841 he came to Gillespie township. April 16th, 1844, he married Julia Ann Huddleston, daughter of William Huddleston. After his marriage he farmed Brushy Mound and Cahokia townships till 1853, and then settled on his present farm. He was originally a whig in politics, but has belonged to the republican party since its formation.

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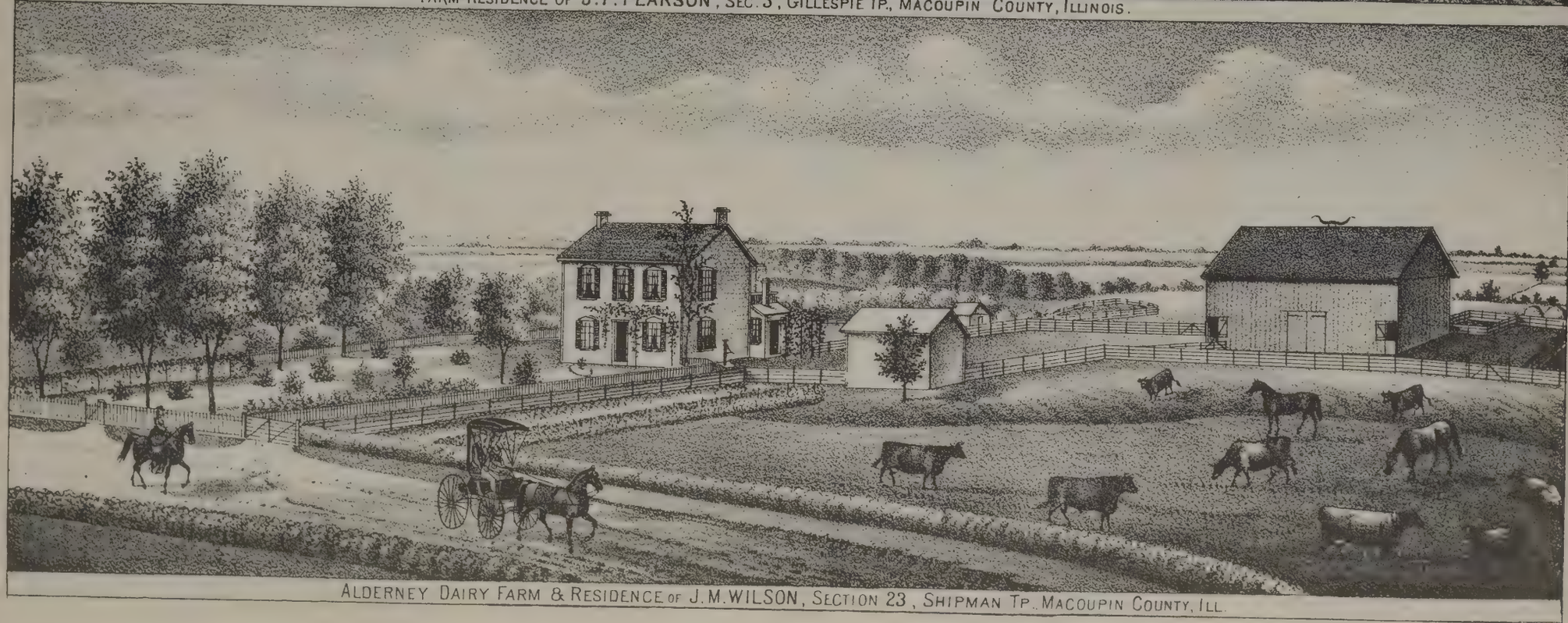
### ARTER TAYLOR

WAS one of the oldest settlers of Gillespie township. He was born in the Greenville district of South Carolina, February 13th, 1813. His grandfather came to South Carolina from the north of Ireland, and died three years after reaching America. He had two sons, William and Richard, both of whom served seven years in the Revolutionary war. Richard was

FARM-RESIDENCE OF J.P. PEARSON, SEC. 3, GILLESPIE TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



ALDERNEY DAIRY FARM & RESIDENCE OF J.M. WILSON, SECTION 23, SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

the father of General Zachary Taylor, elected in 1848 President of the United States. William was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Ireland, and was three years old when he came to South Carolina. In the war of the Revolution he was in several battles, among which was King's Mountain, and afterward served in a volunteer rifle company against the Chickasaw, Creek and Choctaw Indians, who made considerable trouble on the South Carolina border. He moved to the Cherokee country, in Georgia, and died there when nearly a hundred years old.

Arter Taylor was the youngest of sixteen children, and was raised in South Carolina. In the fall of 1831, he visited some relatives, on Duck river, in Tennessee, and from that place, in company with his brother, Dick Taylor, came on to Illinois, reaching Madison county in October, 1831. In the spring of 1832, he volunteered in the Black Hawk war, took part in the campaign of that summer, and returned to Madison county in the fall, and thence went back to South Carolina. In the spring of 1835, he returned to Illinois, in company with his nephew, Randall Clark. He staid at Bloomington from April to August, and then came to Gillespie township, where his sister, Nancy, mother of the wife of Giles M. Adams, was then living. He was farming in section twenty till 1837, and then moved to the place where he now lives. He was married February 13, 1836, to Sarah Ann Rose, who was born in the year 1814, near Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He went to California in 1849 among the first emigrants to the Pacific Coast; was mining gold, and returned to Illinois in January, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have seven children living, five boys and two girls. He has always been a democrat in politics. He is now one of the old settlers of the county, and has seen many changes take place during the forty-four years he has lived in it.

### T. WARREN FLOYD, (DECEASED).

DR. FLOYD, whose death occurred in 1876, began the practice of medicine at Gillespie in 1859. He was born in Todd county, Kentucky, June 5, 1833. He was the youngest of ten children of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Floyd. In the beginning of the year 1834, his father moved with the family to Bond county, Illinois, and settled on a farm midway between Greenville and Carlyle. When Dr. Floyd was about twelve years old, his father died. Obtaining his early education in ,the common schools he afterward attended McKendree college, at Lebanon. He pursued his preparatory medical studies in the office of Dr. Drake, of Greenville, and subsequently graduated from the medical college at Chicago. In 1855, he began practice at Greenville, and in 1859 removed to Gillespie. September 20th, 1860, he married Anna E. Caudry, who was born at Lexington, Kentucky, September 17th, 1843, and who came to Cahokia township with her father, John L. Caudry, in 1859. Her father was born in Maryland, and her mother (Sarah Prather) in Louisiana.

Dr. Floyd secured a well merited reputation as a physician, and was highly esteemed, both for his professional skill and his many good qualities as a gentleman and a citizen. From the age of twenty-one he was an Odd Fellow, and filled several honorable positions in that order. At the time of his death, he was grand representative of the state. He was also a Mason, and served as master of the lodge at Gillespie. The order of Odd Fellows especially enlisted his interest and attachment, and he was active in advancing its welfare. He was a republican in politics. At an early period in his life he had experienced religion, and was a member of the Methodist Church. He was also interested in the temperance cause, and endeavored to lend his influence to the promotion of every means calculated to advance the best interests of his fellow-men. For eight years previous to his death, he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at Gillespie, and was also leader of the choir. His death was occasioned by heart disease, January 25th, 1876.

For a number of years previous to his death, he had been post-master at Gillespie, which position has since been held by his widow. He was also the proprietor of a drug store at Gillespie. He had six children, three sons and three daughters; four are now living, of whom the oldest is a son, and the others daughters.

# HONEY POINT TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is geographically known as town 9 N., R. 6 W. of 3d P. M. It is bounded on the north by Shaw's Point, east by Montgomery county, south by Cahokia, west by Brushy Mound township. The first land entries were made by Aaron Hammer August 19th, 1819, it being an eighty tract, in section 32. The second entry was made May 24th, 1831, by Hardin Hall, of eighty acres, in section 17. The third entry was May 26th, 1831, by Thomas Carr, who entered a quarter section in section 18.

As is the case in all places, the first settlers chose the timber, and as the population increased they gradually and slowly worked out into the prairie. Elijah Mitchell settled in the edge of the timber as early as 1832; Thomas D. Moore, Robert Scott and father Rucker came about 1833. Judge Olds, John Perkins, James Sinclair, M. J. W. Hart, James Mounce, and Thomas I. Williams were all early settlers.

Among the old settlers of the county now living in Honey Point township are J. W. York, who came in 1828; Peter Keplinger, who came with his parents from Tennessee in 1829, and subsequently moved to this township; T. D. Moore came in 1834, and now lives on section 6; John McReynolds, who lives on section 36, was born in Brushy Mound township in 1836; W. N. Culp, another resident of the township, was born in the county in 1839; J. D. Sanders came in 1841, and James Hunt in 1849.

Among the leading farmers of the township may be mentioned the following: James Wilson, Guy A. Snell, Peter Keplinger, J. W. York, Abraham Deck, John McReynolds, John Wilson, N. Carrico, and I. Chappell.

Near the centre of this township, on the banks of Honey creek, commences a grove about three-fourths of a mile wide, extending nearly three miles to the west, and surrounded on all sides by the prairie. It is said that during the Black Hawk war a company of soldiers, under Col. Whiteside, in marching from St. Louis to Springfield camped in the east end of the timber for the night. In the morning they had their attention attracted by a large number of bees, and following them they found a number of bee-trees filled with delicious honey, and from that circumstance it received the name of Honey Point, from which the township also was named.

At an early day, we are told, that the Point was a pretty hard place, not made so by those early settlers who came there to find a home, but by roughs, who would do anything rather than work for a living. For many years Honey Point has enjoyed the presence of good citizens, who are now amongst the most intelligent and enterprising in the county.

The first resident ministers were Elders Mitchell and Brown; but others occasionally came through to preach, among whom were Isaac Haycraft, J. B. Rhoads, old fathers Carr and Williams.

The first school was held in a building near what is at present known as the Honey Point timber, near the center of the township.

This township contains no villages nor post-offices. The village of Clyde

is near its southern borders. Its business houses afford many conveniences for the neighborhood north of it.

To give the present valuation of the property, we copy the following from the assessor's book of 1879: Acres improved lands, 20,340; value, $182,769; acres unimproved lands, 2,349; value, $6,289; total value of lands, $189,058. Horses, 583; value, $7,542; cattle, 1,100; value, $7,509; mules, 102; value, $1,623; sheep, 383; value, $413; hogs, 1,634; value, $1,556; carriages and wagons, 173; value, $1,233; 112 watches and clocks, 70 sewing machines, 3 pianos, 8 organs. Total value of personal property, $29,113.

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

*Supervisors.*—James W. York, elected in 1871; John Cromwell, elected in 1872; John Brown, elected in 1873; not represented in 1874; J. B. Masters, elected in 1875; Isaac G. Colton, elected in 1876; J. B. Masters, elected in 1877; John F. Sunderland, elected in 1878; W. N. Culp, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—W. N. Culp, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873; J. T. Sunderland, elected in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877; W. Whittaker, elected in 1878; S. Potter, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—Guy A. Snell, elected in 1871; W. Fuller, elected in 1872 and re-elected in 1873; T. J. Whaley, elected in 1874; S. Potter, elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1876; H. Masters, elected in 1877; G. A. Snell, elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. Cromwell, elected in 1871; W. C. York, elected in 1872; N. E. Barnes, elected in 1873 and re-elected in 1874; E. P. York, elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1876; W. H. Dickerson, elected in 1877; J. W. Barnes, elected in 1878; re-elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace.*—A. Deck and T. D. Moore, elected in 1871; J. T. Colton and W. N. Culp, elected in 1873; D. Barnes and W. N. Culp, elected in 1877.

*Constables.*—John Deck and Wm. Fuller, elected in 1871; J. W. Hall and N. Hemphill, elected in 1873; J. Barnes, elected in 1874; A. J. McBride and J. Barnes, elected in 1877; E. P. York, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, Robert Brown, Elisha Mitchell, Wm. Hart; 1872, Daniel Burnes, John Sunderland, T. Y. Williams; 1873, John Deck; 1874, Israel Chappell; 1875, Wm. Mitchell; 1876, John Sanders; 1877, E. P. York and J. Fuller; 1878, Wm. H. Dickerson; 1879, Charles Golton.

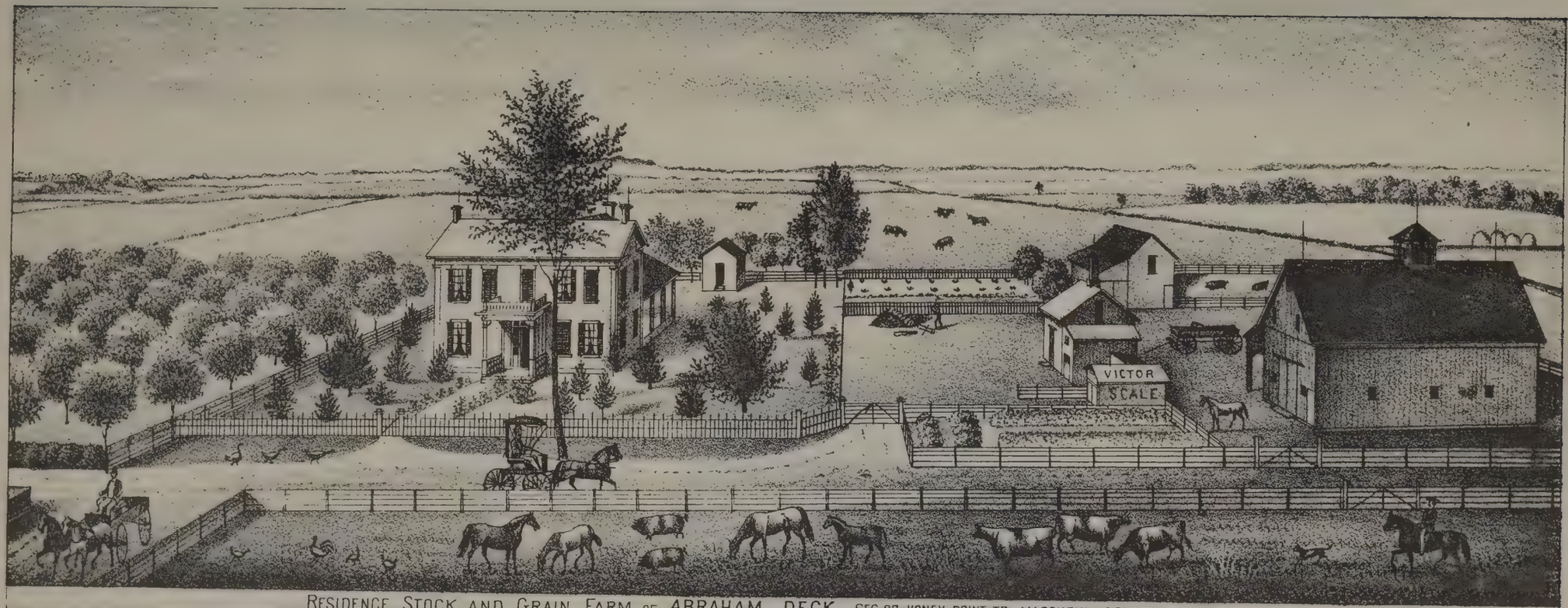
# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## ABRAHAM DECK.

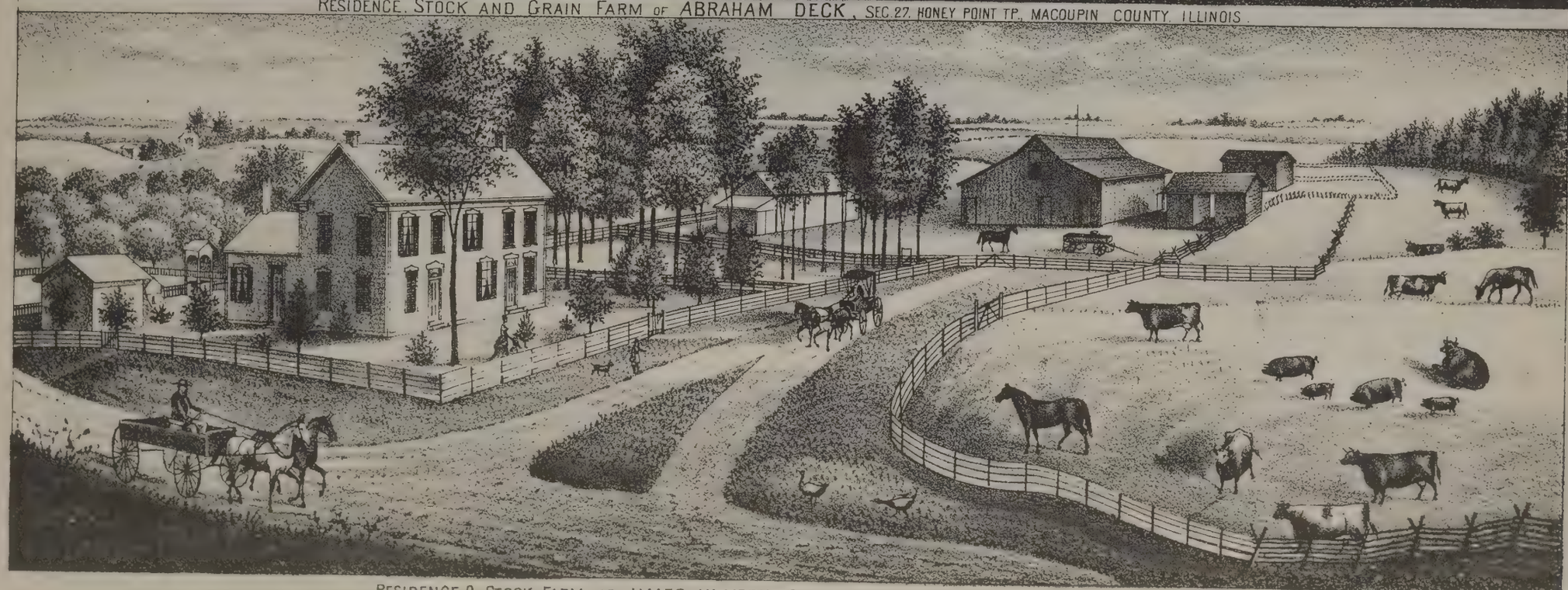
This gentleman, one of the representative citizens of Honey Point township, is a native of Madison county in this state, and was born near Alton, May 31, 1823. He is descended from a family of German origin. His grandfather, Jacob Deck, was a resident of Pennsylvania, served in the Revolutionary war, and after the independence of the colonies was achieved emigrated to East Tennessee, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that state. Mr. Deck's father, Isaac Deck, was born in East Tennessee on the 1st day of January, 1800. His birthplace was Sullivan, one of the northeast counties of the state lying next to the Virginia line. He married Hannah Isley, whose father had also at an early date come from Pennsylvania and settled in Sullivan county. His marriage took place in 1819. His first wife (Mr. Deck's mother) died, and he was afterwards married three times, and had in all fourteen children. Isaac Deck left Tennessee in the fall of 1821, and after stopping one season on a farm not far from Lexington, Kentucky, came on to Illinois the close of the year 1822, and settled on Wood river, three miles east from Upper Alton. He bought a farm there, on which he lived till 1853, when he moved to Gillespie township in this county, where he continued to reside till his death on the 3d of March, 1873. He was an industrious and energetic man, attended closely to his own business affairs, and led the quiet and respected life of a farmer without any wish to engage in public affairs.

Abraham Deck was born while the family resided on Wood river. At the time his father located there the Wood river settlements marked the frontier, all the region to the north being uninhabited except by the Indians, with perhaps now and then in this wild waste a solitary pioneer, who had ventured to establish himself remote from civilization. His father gave him every opportunity in his power of going to school, but the schools were of so inferior a character, and compared so poorly with the facilities of the present day, that he had but little chance to obtain a thorough education. He mastered the branches commonly taught, and for his general knowledge on other subjects, he has been compelled to rely on his own reading and observation. When twenty years of age he began farming for himself, but his father's house was his home till 1845. In the spring of that year he set out for the lead regions about Galena—a favorite mode adopted by the young men of that day to get command of a little money, a commodity which was scarce among the agricultural classes. He was, however, unsuccessful. He struck no lead that would pay, and returned to Madison county in the fall, and on the 27th of November, (1845), married Mary Williams, daughter of Samuel Williams, who emigrated to Illinois from Knox county, Tennessee, in 1835, and settled near Dorsey Station in Madison county, where he resided till his death.

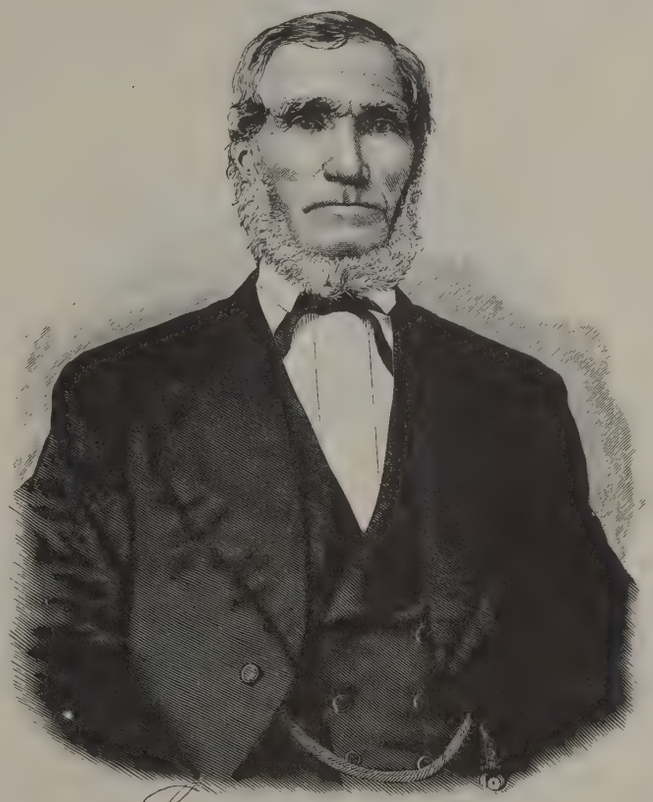
After his marriage he was farming in Madison county till 1850. He then lived one year on a farm in Honey Point township, Macoupin county, and then returned to Madison county, where he lived till the death of his wife's father, when he moved to a farm in Hilyard township, six miles north of Bunker Hill. Since the spring of 1857 he has lived on his present farm in section 27, Honey Point township. He is the owner of 380 acres of land. An illustration of his farm and residence is furnished on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Deck have had thirteen children, of whom six are living, whose names are as follows: George M., Elizabeth Ann, now the wife of Robert A. Stone; Thomas J., Isaac N., John C., and Benjamin F. His political sympathies have always led him to support the doctrines of the democratic party. His first vote in a presidential election was cast for James K. Polk in 1844. While he has been a staunch and earnest democrat in principle, he has lent his influence to every measure which in his estimation would benefit the masses of the people. When the Grange or Farmer's movement was set on foot, he was one of those who believed in its importance as a means of bettering the condition of the agricultural classes, and protecting them from the burdens imposed by corporations and monopolies. He engaged actively in the movement with this idea in view, and in 1876 when the Independents of the county nominated a separate ticket for county officers his name was put on as candidate for sheriff. The election with three distinct tickets in the field, would in all probality have resulted in the choice of the republican candidate, and in obedience to what he believed to be his duty to the democratic party, he withdrew his name, and thus prevented the defeat of the regular democratic nominee. In 1878 he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for sheriff, but withdrew his name from before the convention in consequenceof there being another candidate for the same position from his township. From 1871 to 1875 he served as justice of the peace. He is a man whose character has commanded respect in every community in which he has resided. He has superior business qualifications, and enlightened ideas and intelligent views on all subjects. He has been connected with the Christian church since 1851, of which his wife is also a member. His father and mother were members of the same denomination, from about the year 1833 till their death.




RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF ABRAHAM DECK, SEC. 27, HONEY POINT TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



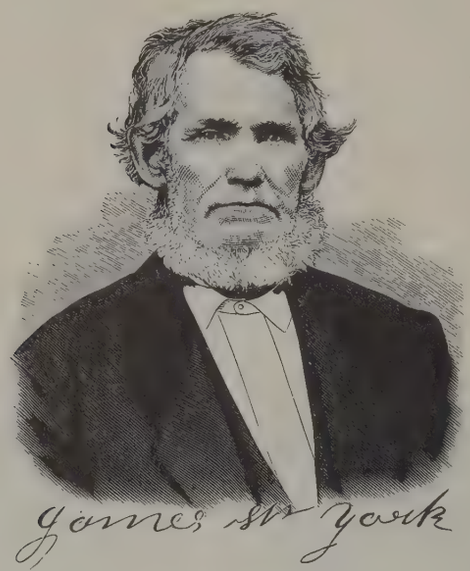
RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JAMES W. YORK, SEC. 29, HONEY POINT TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.



James Wilson

Among the representative self-made men of Honey Point township none stand forth more conspicuously than does James Wilson. Although not one of the first settlers in the township, yet by industry, coupled with sound practical economy and excellent judgment, he has rightfully assumed a place with the largest farmers and most substantial business men of the county. As exhibiting an example worthy the emulation of all, especially the young, we herewith present a brief sketch of Mr. Wilson's life and character, feeling as though the history of Honey Point township would be incomplete without a notice of that gentleman.

James Wilson, whose portrait appears above, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, December 16th, 1833. He grew up to manhood in his native state, and emigrated to Lee county, Iowa, in 1849. He married in the city of New York Rebecca Barr, whose death occurred March 2d, 1879. In 1862 he became a resident of Macoupin county, and has since been engaged in farming in this township. He has five sons and two daughters living in this county, and is the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land within the county limits.

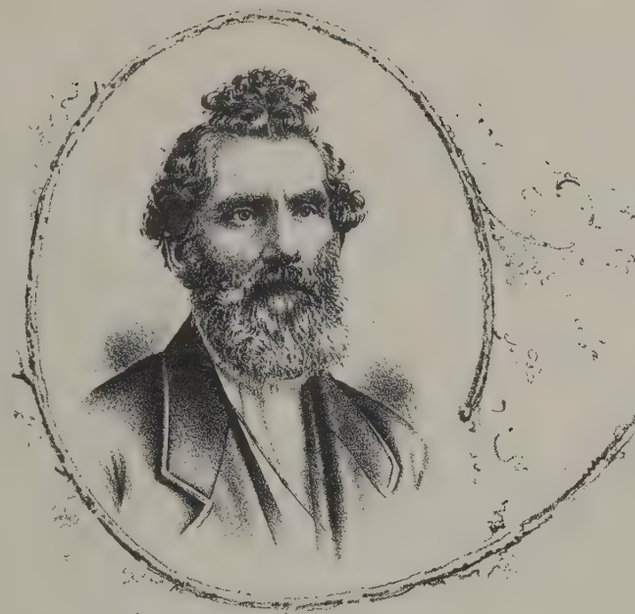



One of the oldest settlers of Honey Point township, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Williamson county of that state, October 28th, 1813. His ancestors were of English and Irish origin. His grandfather, James York, was an Englishman who emigrated to North Carolina, and married a young lady named Whittaker. Joel York, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, in the year 1784: he was raised in that part of North Carolina, and when a young man moved to the state of Tennessee, where he married Talitha Jackson, who was of Irish descent, and whose family before coming to Tennessee, had lived in North Carolina. Mr. York's grandmother, on his mother's side, was Charity Boyd, who was born in North Carolina, and was living there during the Revolutionary war; at the time of the battle of Cowpens she plainly heard the guns used during the engagement, the battle-field not being many miles distant from her father's house. Mr. York was the second of a family of ten children, of whom all came to Illinois; all are now dead, with the exception of four. When he was quite a small child, his father moved from Williamson to Bedford county, Tennessee, where the family lived till 1828. That year his father moved with the family to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, four miles south-east of Jacksonville.

He was about fifteen years old when he came to this state. At that early period Morgan county was thinly settled, and as Mr. York remembers Jacksonville, it was then such a place in size as the present town of Gillespie. The farmers had no market for their produce. The emigrants from the older states brought in the only money used throughout the country. Everybody lived in a rough and primitive manner, but all were sociable, good-hearted and neighborly, and were accustomed to have a good time when they gathered together in Jacksonville. About 1835 or 1836, his father moved with the younger children to Macoupin county, on a place about two miles and a half east of Carlinville, on the farm now owned by James McClure. He afterward moved to a farm about a mile further east of that location, where he died in 1847. All the schooling Mr. York received was mostly in Tennessee, where the country was old-settled, and good private schools had been established. After coming to Illinois he went to school only about six weeks, and what education he has acquired, has been the fruit of his own efforts in that direction. He was the oldest son, and was obliged to remain at home and help earn a living for the family. After his father moved to Macoupin county, he stayed in Morgan county a couple of years, and worked on a farm for a man named Dr. Moore, getting fifteen dollars per month. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient money he entered eighty acres of land in section 29, township 9, range 6, Macoupin county. This land has been in his possession ever since, and on it now stands his present residence.

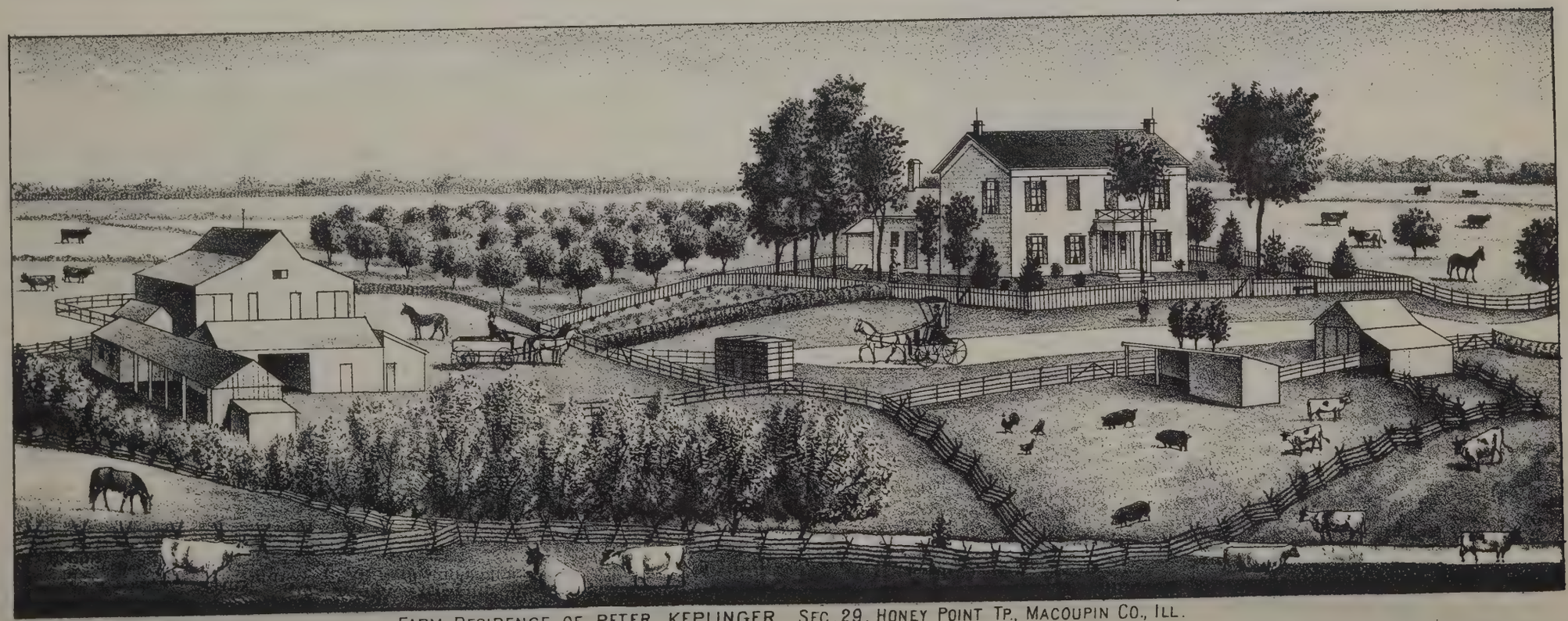
He came to Macoupin county in the spring of 1838, bought an ox team, and began breaking prairie. He was married in Morgan county in February, 1838, to Mary Keplinger. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Keplinger, and a sister to Peter Keplinger, a sketch of whose history may be found elsewhere. She was born in Washington county, East Tennessee, and came to Morgan county in 1830. The fall after his marriage he built a log cabin on his tract of eighty acres. At first he found it slow work to get along. He hauled his wheat to Alton and St. Louis, which were the only markets for pork and produce. He was obliged to go to mill to Alton and Edwardsville until later, when a mill was built at Woodburn, and also one three miles this side of Hillsboro', in Montgomery county. In those early times the life of a man who was anxious to better his circumstances, was by no means an easy one, and it was only by continued hard labor and untiring industry that money could be accumulated. As soon as he had opportunity he purchased additional land, and finally gained a position where he was in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. At one time he was the owner of 620 acres of land lying in one body in Honey Point township; he has since given three hundred acres of this tract to his three oldest children. This land he bought at prices ranging from five to twenty dollars an acre. Part of his present residence is the old original log house built in the fall of 1838, which has been remodelled and improved, and in 1875 was finally changed into the neat and attractive dwelling which is shown among the illustrations on another page. The death of his first wife occurred on the 24th of November, 1875. His second marriage took place in January, 1876, to Hester Hamilton, of Montgomery county. By his first marriage he had ten children, all of whom died when quite small, except three; Maria, the oldest daughter, is the wife of John H. Shears; Sophronia E. married John Saunders; Elbert P. York, his son, is farming in Honey Point township, where the other children also reside. He has two children by his second marriage.

When we come to speak of the personal characteristics of Mr. York, we deal with a man who throughout his life has commanded the warm respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has been a man of decided convictions and opinions on most subjects, but has been willing to concede the



Peter Keplinger

Sarah E Keplinger



FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER KEPLINGER, SEC. 29, HONEY POINT TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

same freedom of opinion to other men that he has claimed for himself. His political inclinations have connected him with the democratic party. In 1836 he voted for Martin Van Buren for President, and from that time has continued to support the principles of the old and time-honored party of Jefferson and Jackson. Although a sincere and earnest democrat, he has not been so closely attached to party that he has not been able to see merit in opposing candidates, and in county and township elections he has always claimed the privilege of supporting whosoever he considered the best man for the office. He has had opportunities to occupy public position, but has been satisfied to occupy the place of the peaceful and unpretentious farmer. In the days of the old militia organization he was second lieutenant, and afterward first lieutenant of his company, and was always on hand at the annual musters. On the adoption of township organization he was elected a member of the first Board of Supervisors from Honey Point township; the duties of this position he discharged in a wholly satisfactory manner, and was twice re-elected, but declined to serve. In January, 1857, he became connected with the United Baptist Church, and has remained a member of that denomination ever since. Since 1859 he has filled the office of deacon. He is now a member of the Honey Creek Baptist Church.

Like most men in Illinois who have reached a position of influence or competence, he began life almost entirely without means, and what he has accomplished, has been the result of his own industry and energy. He is known as a man of liberal and generous disposition, and he has not cared to accumulate money for its own sake. His children, on reaching years of manhood and womanhood, have been comfortably provided for, and given an opportunity to start well in life. His generosity has been imposed upon more than once in the payment of security-debts, but nevertheless he has been as ready as most men to do all he safely could to assist others. He belongs to the class of citizens who develop the resources of a country, and he has done his full share in the work of bringing Macoupin county from a wilderness of uninhabited prairie and timber, to a prosperous, thriving and populous community. He has lived a life of usefulness and integrity, and now at the close of a long and industrious career, he can look back over a life which perhaps has been as free from faults and vices as that of most persons, and which has been of some benefit to himself, his family, and his fellow-men.

## PETER KEPLINGER.

Among the old residents and worthy citizens of Honey Point township is Peter Keplinger, whose portrait with that of his wife appear on another page. He was born in Washington county, Tennessee, August 7th, 1815. His ancestors were of German descent, and were early settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Jacob Keplinger. His father's name was John Keplinger, who was born in Pennsylvania, and when he was about grown the family removed to East Tennessee, and settled in Washington county. John Keplinger was married in East Tennessee to Elizabeth Rubel. This marriage took place December 18, 1806. The Rubel family came from Germany about the year 1760. There were two brothers, Mathias and Peter; Mathias settled on a farm near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Peter Rubel settled near Hagerstown, Frederick county, Maryland, and was married March 19, 1770, to Catherine Wirt. His daughter Elizabeth, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was born December 22, 1787. In 1798 the family moved to East Tennessee, locating in Washington county. The Rubel family became a very large one in Tennessee, and several branches moved to Illinois at an early date and settled in Morgan and Cass counties. Among the descendants several became physicians, and also engaged in the work of the ministry. Mrs. Keplinger's uncle, Jacob Rubel, was in the war of 1812, and was killed in an engagement on Lake Erie.

John and Elizabeth Keplinger were the parents of ten children, of whom Peter Keplinger was the fifth in the order of his birth. He lived in East Tennessee until he was fifteen years of age. His father owned a farm there in a rough and mountainous district. The schools of that section afforded poor advantages for getting an education. They were subscription schools held in log school-houses, and the nearest was three miles from his father's residence. After coming to Illinois he settled in a thinly inhabited district of country, where the school advantages were poorer still. In 1830 his father moved with his family to Morgan county, Illinois, and lived for a few months on Indian Creek, and in the summer of 1831 removed to and settled six miles east of Jacksonville. The country immediately around Jacksonville contained quite a number of settlers, but the prairies still existed in their native wildness. Wolves and deer could be found in great numbers. The settlements were in the edge of the timber. At that time no one thought of settling out on the open prairie, which was considered good for grazing cattle but not for farming. A few years later however demonstrated the fact that it is the prairie and not the timber that contributes to the wealth of this state. There was no market for any produce, and the little money in the country was brought in by emigrants from the older states. But the people were sociable and neighborly, and when they met in Jacksonville were accustomed to enjoy themselves in an old-fashioned and hearty manner.

Mr. Keplinger remained at home and worked for his father until he was twenty-one, and then began life on his own account. He received of his father one hundred dollars in money, a horse, saddle, and bridle. He rented land during his stay in Morgan county. He was married, February 28, 1839, to Miss Sarah E. Harris. She was also a native of east Tennessee, and was born in Elizabethtown, Carter county, May 10, 1820. Her father, Benjamin Harris, was a hatter by trade; he was born in Maryland, but moved to Tennessee, at an early date. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Mary Ragan, whose father, Jeremiah Ragan, was a native of Virginia, and had been a soldier in the revolutionary war. Benjamin Harris moved to Morgan county, Illinois, in the fall of 1831. Mrs. Keplinger's brother, Thomas Jefferson Harris, served in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Keplinger had a brother, Isaac, in the same war.

Mr. and Mrs. Keplinger commenced housekeeping after their marriage in a primitive style. They had no money with which to buy furniture, and were obliged to get along with household articles, mostly of their own manufacture. He was industrious and economical, and finally earned money enough to purchase, in 1842, eighty acres of land in section 29, town 9, range 6, but was obliged to go partly in debt for it. This land has remained in his possession since, and is the eighty acres on which stands his present residence. He moved on this tract in the fall of 1843, and put up a little log house, and began improving the land. Mr. Keplinger has been living here since, and has been engaged wholly in farming. He naturally is the possessor of strong traits of character and practical common sense, and has attended to business in such a way as would reflect credit on any man. The disadvantages were great under which he labored.

There was no market nearer than Alton for farm products. To this place Mr. Keplinger hauled his wheat, selling it for forty cents, and oats for ten cents a bushel. Flour mills were scarce, the nearest being at Edwardsville, in Madison county. There were horse mills much nearer, but they turned out a black-looking substance which no housewife now-a-days would think of making into bread. He has lived and braved the hardships of a pioneer life until he has seen the country dotted over with farm-houses of modern style, which would be creditable to the richest of the older states. First class flour mills exist in every town in the county, and a good home market is found for every kind of farm produce. As Mr. Keplinger prospered and made money he invested it in lands from time to time, until he was the owner of altogether seven hundred and twenty acres, all of which lay in Honey Point township. He has given to his children three hundred and twenty acres; the balance he still owns, and it is under a state of superior cultivation. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres in the state of Minnesota.

His oldest son, James T. Keplinger, is farming on land adjoining the homestead. James T. took an active part as a soldier in the great rebellion. He enlisted in the 30th Illinois regiment. He served about one year, and was with Sherman on his celebrated march "from Atlanta to the sea," and was discharged in Kansas at the close of the war. Mr. Keplinger's oldest daughter, Ann M., was married to Thomas Wilhite, and settled on a farm adjoining her father. She died September 17, 1869. John B. Keplinger, the next child, served in the first marine brigade of Illinois volunteers. He left the farm in full health, with all the prospects of a bright manhood before him, to engage in the service with his regiment on the Mississippi river. He served about one year, when he was taken down with the consumption. His father brought him home from the hospital at Vicksburg, and by the advice of physicians, sent him to Minnesota, hoping that the uniform, dry, cold atmosphere of that northern region would accomplish his restoration to health. His hope, however, was not realized. His health continued to decline in spite of the efforts of friends and physicians, and he died at Northfield, Minnesota, August 10, 1866. Lucien C., another child, died when an infant. Sarah Ellen, the youngest daughter, married Luther J. Wylder, a farmer of Honey Point township.

Mr. Keplinger's father was an old Jackson democrat, and he himself was raised to a great respect for that party, but when he became old enough to act

and participate in politics he became a whig, and voted for Harrison in 1840; he afterward became a republican. He has not been a strong party man or a politician, but has preferred to quietly attend to his farm. Through the war he warmly supported the administration in its efforts to conquer the rebellion, and cheerfully permitted two sons to go into the army, one of whom did so, as it afterward proved, at the sacrifice of his life.

While Mr. and Mrs. Keplinger were yet living in Morgan county, they became connected with the Methodist church, of which they have since been members; they now belong to the Mount Pleasant church, on Spanishneedle prairie.

Mr. Keplinger is a man who began life with nothing on which to rely except his own energy and perseverance, and he has fought his way up in the world by his own efforts. He had neither family influence nor money to help him in carving out his fortune. The main element that has entered into his success has been his untiring energy and industry. The prosperity which Mr. and Mrs. Keplinger now enjoy has been well earned by a life of labor, and now that they have reached a hale and hearty old age they have the satisfaction of being surrounded with plenty on every side, with a competence at their command, and of seeing their children well and comfortably situated in life. While too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Keplinger's energy and business sagacity, equal praise should be bestowed on the good qualities of his amiable wife, who has assisted him with her hearty sympathy and cooperation, and to whose strong common sense and intelligence much of their prosperity is owing. Over forty years of married life have been spent in peace and harmony, and their history appropriately appears together in these pages. Mr. Keplinger's character has never been tarnished by any acts of dishonesty, and he bears the reputation of a man of strict integrity. Among the illustrations published in this work is a view of his farm and residence. He belongs to that class of men who contribute to the development and growth of the country and the building up of its material resources, and as such we give a place to a sketch of his life.

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### JOHN CROMWELL

Was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 11th, 1836. His father, Richard Cromwell, was born and raised in Maryland, as was also his mother, Caroline Eichelberger. They were married in Ohio, and John Cromwell was the oldest of their nine children. In 1842 the family came to Illinois, and settled in the southern part of Hilyard township. He lived at home till twenty-one, and then rented land and went to farming for himself. In 1865 he bought and moved on the farm he now owns in section fifteen of Honey Point township. He was married May 3d, 1868, to Mary C. Hutton, daughter of Daniel Hutton. She was born at Alton, and was living in Cahokia township at the time of her marriage. Mr. Cromwell has a farm of 240 acres. He has always been a democrat in politics. In 1866 he was elected county coroner, and held that office two years. He was the first collector of Honey Point township after the adoption of township organization, being elected in 1871. In 1872 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, and also served in the same capacity in 1878. He has lived in the county from early boyhood, and is well-known throughout the county. His father is still living, and resides at Bunker Hill.

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### JOHN McREYNOLDS,

One of the substantial farmers of Honey Point township, was born on Ridge Prairie, in Madison county, April 1st, 1835.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early date, first settling in Massachusetts, and afterward residing in Canada, Pennsylvania and Virginia. His grandfather, Benjamin McReynolds, was a Methodist preacher, who settled in Butler county, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Jefferson McReynolds, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1803, and first came to Illinois in the year 1823, and remained for a few months on the Mole Star in the present counties of Scott and Cass. From Illinois he went to New Orleans, and from there to Mexico and South America. He returned to Kentucky, and in 1826 married Sarah J. Dixon, daughter of William Dixon, who had lived in Campbell county, Virginia, before settling in Kentucky. Mr. McReynolds' mother was born in 1809. His marriage took place in Butler county, Kentucky, to which part of the state the Dixons and McReynolds had moved so that they might pasture their cattle on the cane-brakes which there abounded. After his marriage Mr. McReynolds' father went into the saw-mill business in Kentucky, in partnership with his father-in-law, William Dixon. About 1833 he moved to Madison county, Illinois, where he lived till 1836, and then came to Macoupin county, where he entered the south half of section 31 of Honey Point township, and also a large tract in Brushy Mound township. He lived on section 24 of Brushy Mound township till his death in October, 1869. He was a man of energy, and had many striking traits of character. His family connections in Kentucky were quite wealthy, and he came into the possession of a number of slaves, but was opposed to slavery, and so set the negroes free. When he came to Illinois he only had a horse and fifteen dollars in money, but with his industry and energy he was successful in life and managed to secure a competence. He was a decided anti-slavery man before the slavery question assumed the national importance it attained at the birth of the republican party, and on the formation of the republican party was a republican. He had six children, of whom only two, John McReynolds and D. McReynolds, of Montgomery county, are now living. John McReynolds was a little over a year old when his father moved to Macoupin county. He was raised in Brushy Mound township. January, 1864, he married Lydia J. Davis, daughter of Stephen Davis, an old resident of Madison county, and moved on his present farm, which he had improved four or five years previously. He owns 969 acres of land.

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### GUY A. SNELL

Is one of the leading farmers of Macoupin county. He was born in Jersey county, March 14th, 1839. He is the eldest child of Dr. Asa Snell and Percilla E. Landon, his wife. Dr. Snell and wife were both natives of Addison county, Vermont. He came to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Jersey county, engaging in the practice of medicine. He was a man of more than ordinary ability. His death occurred January 21st, 1875, aged 78 years. His widow still survives.

The subject of our sketch received his early education at the district schools, but subsequently attended the university at Galesburg, Illinois. He was married May 27th, 1863, to Miss Abbie Voorhees, the daughter of Peter P. Voorhees, of Jersey county, Illinois. At about the age of 23 Mr. Snell set out to do for himself, and by dint of energy, industry and economy he has made a success in life. He moved to Macoupin county in the spring of 1864, and engaged in farming in Polk township, and continued there for five years, and then moved to his present home in Honey Point township, in March, 1869. He had bought the farm two years before. He now owns 510 acres of land in this county. Few men have been more successful than Mr. Snell. In his political views he has always used his judgment. He voted for Lincoln in 1860. In 1868 he became a democrat. In January, 1879, he became identified with the greenback party.

In taking a retrospective view of Mr. Snell's life, we find a man who has always acted on his own judgment in all matters, whether social, religious, or political. No man is more respected in Macoupin county than the subject of our sketch. It is said of Guy A. Snell, by those who know him, that his word is as good as his bond. And it is with pleasure that we present this brief record of his life to our numerous readers.

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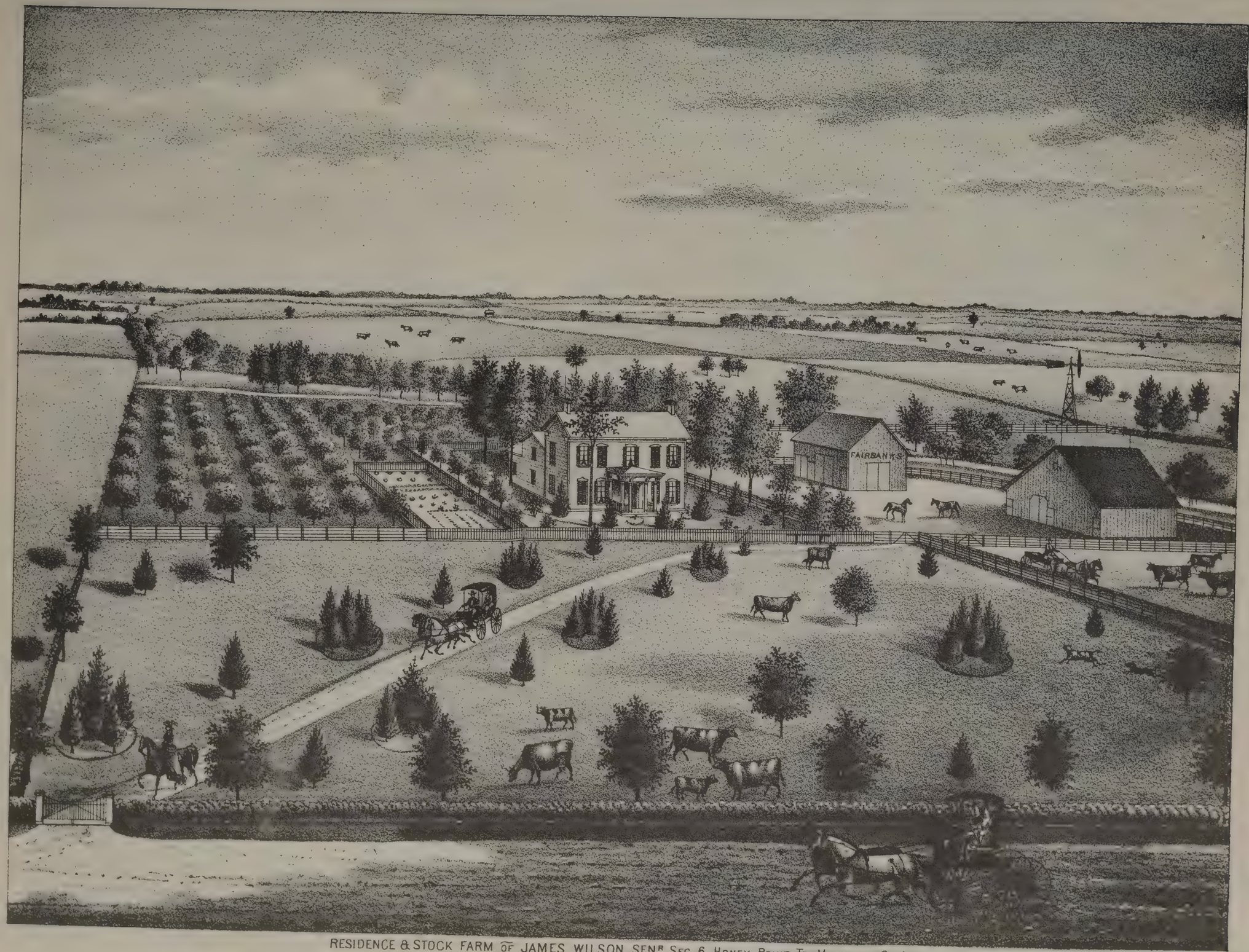
### JOHN B. MASTERS,

One of the prominent farmers of Macoupin county, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 8th day of January, 1826. His father, Irvin Masters, was a native of South Carolina; he left that state in company with his uncle, whose name was Irvin, and came direct to Illinois, when he was about eighteen years of age. After a time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Nancy Jones, whom he afterward married. She was the daughter of Claiborne Jones, who was a native of Kentucky, but emigrated to this state as early as 1802. He was a resident of Sangamon county at the time of his daughter's marriage. There were several children born to them, four of whom have survived the parents, The mother died in 1833. The father survived her nine years, and died in 1842. John B. Masters, the subject of our sketch, is the third in the family. The father married Mellie Parrott, by whom he had four children, two of whom are now living; one resides in the north part of this county, and the other in Morgan county of this state; they are both farmers. In the early days of the history of this state schools were very imperfect, and the result was that Mr. Masters received but a




RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JAMES WILSON, SENR. SEC. 6, HONEY POINT TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

limited education. He has, however, been a close observer, and favored with a good memory he has kept himself quite well posted in the events of the day. In the days of his youth churches and Sunday-schools were not known in his neighborhood. Sundays were spent in visiting and hunting.

In 1828 his father settled in North Palmyra township; his house was really in Morgan county, while his land was in Macoupin, where he remained until his death, which took place as above-mentioned. After the death of his father he went back to Sangamon county, where he remained until 1846. In 1847 he spent one year in the Cherokee reservation in the Indian territory. The same year he was married to Miss Nancy Sims, who was a native of Morgan county, but at that time a resident of Jasper county, Missouri. After his marriage, in the fall of 1847, he returned to Macoupin county and stopped south of Carlinville, and remained there until December, 1848, when he removed to the place where he now resides, on section 2, township 9, range 6.

In 1857 he purchased 80 acres of land, and has added to it since from time to time, until he now has a fine farm of 226 acres, well improved. He had over 400 acres, but he has given away over 200 acres to his children. He has had in all ten children, seven of whom are now living.—James Masters, married to Annie Lackens, and now a resident of Cowley county, Kansas, is engaged in farming; Jennie, wife of Dr. Buffington, is now living on a small farm, joining the old homestead; Henry married Miss Malzina Mitchell; Annie married Andrew Robinson, and is now a resident of Butler county, Kansas; Charles, Katie, and Murdy are still at home. Mr. Masters and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a democrat, and votes, however, for the best men in local affairs.

When we turn back and reflect over the long years of his life, we find in him many of those requisite qualities of brain and muscle so necessary in the early development of our state. He has witnessed many changes, and amidst them all he has preserved a character for honesty and righteousness, so typical of the early settlers. May he still live to enjoy the blessing of a country, made productive by the toil and privations of those who faced the difficulties of a pioneer life; and now, in his declining years, he has the comforts of a well-spent life, where he and his excellent wife can spend their remaining days in their comfortable home.

### N. CARRICO.

N. CARRICO'S ancestors were of French origin. They emigrated to Maryland, where his grandfather, Dennis Carrico, was born; he was married in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky, where Mr. Carrico's father, Nathaniel Carrico, was born. About 1808 the family moved to St. Charles county, Missouri, settling in the bottom near Portage des Sioux, but moved to Greene county, Illinois, at an early date. In 1826 his father married Mary Brown, daughter of Griffith Brown. She was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1809. Mr. Carrico was born in Greene county, Illinois, September 9th, 1833. His father died in November, 1833. He came to Shaw's Point township, Macoupin county, in 1850, and in 1854 began improving the farm which he now owns in Honey Point township. In 1856 he married Miss M. J. Mitchell, daughter of Elijah Mitchell, an early settler of Brushy Mound township. Eight of his twelve children are now living. He owns 675 acres of land, part of which lies in Montgomery county, and is a successful farmer.

# NILWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NILWOOD comprises township 11 north, range 6 west, and is bounded on the north by Girard, on the west by South Otter, on the south by Shaw's Point, and on the east by Montgomery county. This is a beautiful prairie township, and contains some of the richest farming lands in the county. The soil is peculiarly fertile, and yields immense crops of corn, wheat, oats, grass, potatoes, etc., etc.

The township is well drained by the Macoupin creek and its affluents—Lin Grove Branch, Sherill's Branch, Harris Creek, and Lake Fork.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settler, as a land owner, was Gen. John Harris, who located in the north-east part of the township, near the point of timber known as "Harris' Point," in the year 1829.

Harris was a colonel in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently served as brigadier-general of militia. Gen. Harris also represented his county in the state legislature. He was a brave and intelligent man, and by his courage and energy won hosts of friends among the pioneers. At his death he was buried in the woods a short distance north of the Sulphur Springs. Early in the year 1829, David Steele, John, Samuel, and Edley McVey, brothers of Wm. McVey, settled on what is known as Sherill's Branch, a tributary of the Macoupin creek, which was named in honor of John Sherill. This neighborhood is known as the McVey settlement.

James H. Yowell came here with his father, the late Judge Yowell, in 1829. F. A. Butcher was born in this county in 1836, and lives on a fine farm in section 23. William S. Street, a Kentuckian, settled here in 1831, and is at present engaged in merchandizing in the village of Nilwood. Milton Sharp, a native of this county, born in 1838, resides on section 35. D. B. Boston, a native of Indiana, became a resident of this county in 1833, and now resides on section 11.

In 1833 Edley McVey was awarded a premium for having collected the greatest number of wolf scalps of any one man in the county. At that period wolves were quite numerous in the timbered portions of the county.

The first birth was James Harris, a son of Gen. John Harris, who, at the age of twelve, was accidentally drowned.

The first death was John L. Harris, a nephew of Gen. John Harris. He was accidentally killed while assisting in the raising of a log-house. While a log was being raised to the second story it became unmanageable, and in falling, would have killed two men, who were standing immediately under it, had not young Harris caught it and sacrificed his own life. He was one of a family numbering twenty-six children.

Nathan McVey and Susan Akins were the first couple united in marriage. It occurred early in 1829.

The Methodist and Baptist denominations each organized a church in 1829. The latter was organized by David Gimlin. In 1830 a Christian church was organized by Thomas Chasteen. He also taught the first singing school.

The first church edifice was erected in the year 1830, at Sulphur Springs, by the united denominations, and used as a union church, the Baptists reserving the first week in each month. Sabbath-school was first organized by Enoch Hall, in 1814, and held in this church. The first church built by a separate denomination, was in 1846, by the Methodists. The first school was taught in the Union church building, at Sulphur Springs, by a Mr. Harris.

A log school-house, with oiled paper for windows, was built near the Macoupin creek, in the year 1838. Enoch Hall was among the first teachers.

Lewis Pitman constructed the first mill. It consisted of a large log set up on end, with an attachment to a sweep, by which the grain was pounded. Mr. Pitman subsequently built, in 1838, a grist mill, run by four horses. He also built the first blacksmith shop. A tan-house was built by John McVey in 1837.

The first land entries in the township were—John Harris, January 2d, 1829, 80 acres in section twelve; Robert Palmer, January 20th, 1829, 80 acres in section 2; Samuel M. Harris, October 31st, 1829, 80 acres in section 33. The first land was plowed by Andrew Bigham.

The statistics as taken from the assessors will exhibit the assessed value of property:—Number of acres improved land, 20,284, value, $124,290; acres unimproved land, 2,338, value, $6,526; total value of lands, $130,816; town lots, $15,822. Horses, 665, value, $8,678; cattle, 1,637, value, $11,840; mules, 144, value, $2,732; sheep, 288, value, $278; hogs, 2,313, value, $1,540; carriages and wagons, 300, value, $2,580; 210 watches and clocks, 102 sewing-machines, 8 pianos, 23 organs. Total value of personal property, $38,888.

We mention a few of the finest and best improved farms, views of which may be seen in this work. Z. Thacker, J. N. McElwain, James H. Yowell, T. W. Thacker, David C. Enslow, E. W. Page, and John A. Rogers. Mr. Rogers is the proprietor of Wild Rural Park, at Sulphur Springs. The park is a beautiful rolling lawn of sixty acres. There is also a pretty little lake, called Minnie Bell, which gives additional charm to the surrounding landscape. These springs are quite noted, and well remembered by the settlers of thirty and forty years ago.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

*Supervisors*—J. D. Williamson, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872; A. F. Hamilton, elected 1873; John H. Ballinger, elected in 1874; S. H. Taylor, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876 and 1877; James H. Wolfe, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks*—M. Murphy, elected in 1871; J. J. Rider, elected in 1872; M. Murphy, elected in 1873; J. J. Rider, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876; C. E. Smith, elected in 1877; C. Cooper, elected in 1878; T. Baker, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—T. J. King, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; J. D. Williamson, elected in 1873; J. P. Moore, elected in 1874; T. W. Thacker, elected in 1875; J. D. Williamson, elected in 1876; T. P. Hughes, elected in 1877; T. W. Thacker, elected in 1878; E. W. Page, elected in 1879.

*Collectors*—A. F. Hamilton, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; T. J. King, elected in 1873; T. Thacker, elected in 1874; J. Graham, elected in 1875; J. P. Paden, elected in 1876; B. F. Boston, elected in 1877; C. H. Street, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization:—J. D. Kendall and R. B. Baker, elected in 1871; J. B. Draper and W. H. Richardson, elected in 1873; Mr. Baker and C. E. King, elected in 1877; W. H. Richardson and E. Rogers, elected in 1878.

*Constables since township organization:*—J. P. Snow and W. Armitage, elected in 1871; J. E. Drury and J. L. Harris, elected in 1873; E. B. Carter, elected in 1876; J. L. Harris and C. Rice, elected in 1877; J. L. Harris, elected in 1878.

*Commissioners of Highways*—1871, David Boston, Henry Cooper, William Seaton; 1872, David Boston; 1873, R. J. Fox; 1874, J. W. McVey; 1875, Samuel S. Grant; 1876, Harvey Madison; 1877; J. J. Ballinger; 1878, John H. Bailey; 1879, Frank W. Gates.

### THE VILLAGE OF NILWOOD

Was laid out by Samuel Mayo and Philander Bayly, proprietors, and surveyed by F. H. Chapman in 1855. It is situated on section 18, in Nilwood township, on the line of the C. A. & St. Louis R. R., about eight miles distant from Carlinville.

The first buildings were erected by J. Benneyworth and H. Cooper. H. Cooper occupied the first dwelling as early as July 9th, 1852, which is now almost in the centre of the village.

The first child born in the village was Charles Cooper, son of H. Cooper, October 10th, 1853.

Rev. Bardrick and Jane Benneyworth was the first couple married.

A store was established by a Mr. Bristow in the fall of 1857.

A Mr. McKee taught the first village school.

In 1857 there were erected five dwellings and two stores, and the following year the growth continued rapidly.

The Methodists built the first church in 1862. Rev. McDougal was the first preacher. The Baptists built a church in 1869.

In 1857 J. Benneyworth erected a grist-mill. Mr. Benneyworth now owns and operates a very fine coal mine, which was opened in 1873.

There is at present in the village two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and a school-house. The school is divided into four departments, and is in a flourishing condition. The population is a little over four hundred. A list of its business houses is as follows:—

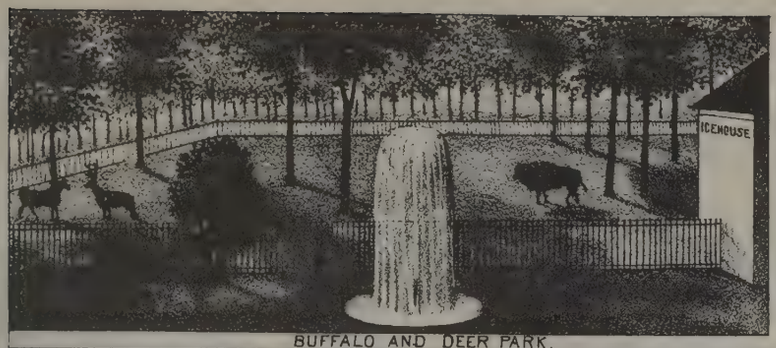
*Dry Goods and Groceries*—Robert Stevenson, (also P. M.), R. B. McMellen, Jos. Ballinger, W. S. Street, Patrick King, John O. Dell, Sidney Hall. *Physicians*—H. T. Jones, A. Miller and J. M. Hunt. *Drug Store*—Alexander Smith. *Grain Dealers*—H. Cooper and J. Reader & Co. *Blacksmith Shops*—T. E. Malone and Wm. Tomlin. *Wheelwright Shops*—Chas. Clyse and John Worley. *Shoe Shop*—A. Schlicht. *R. R. Agent*—Martin Murphy.

Nilwood is one of the thriving and enterprising towns in the county.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## SAMUEL STEAD.

Among the many prominent English farmers of Macoupin county may be mentioned the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Skelmanthorpe, Yorkshire, England, May 17th, 1823; was the son of Benjamin and Martha Stead. The Stead family were quakers, and have lived in Yorkshire for many generations. Mr. Stead's father was a farmer, and owned a small place, but as he carried on farming rather extensively, he also rented land of Lord Lumley Savel. In the spring of 1840, he emigrated to America with his wife and family of seven children; the subject of our sketch remaining in England. Mr. Stead landed at New York in April, and immediately came to St. Louis, where he remained two months; he then came into Macoupin county and settled on section 1, in Nilwood township, this being in the summer of 1840. On the trip from St. Louis he accidentally shot himself and received injuries from which he never entirely recovered; he lingered along until the following Christmas, when he died. His wife survived him many years. The subject of our sketch remained in England for four years after his father's removal. In 1844 he came to Nilwood, Macoupin county, direct from England. For four years he lived with his mother and assisted on the farm. June, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Howard, a native of Kentucky. Her father, Samuel Howard, settled in Macoupin county in the fall of 1830. After Mr. Stead's marriage he began farming for himself, and has so continued up to the present time, and has made a success out of his chosen vocation. Mr. and Mrs Stead started out in life little aided, and what they have acquired in this world has been gained by industry and economy; they have a good home and everything around them to make their declining years comfortable. They have had a family of six children; four living, namely: Helen, now the wife of Frederick Garst, living in Kansas; Robert T., now farming in Nilwood township; Lucinda D., and Jonas K. D., now at home. In politics Mr. Stead is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Stead is a member of the Christian church. Such is a brief sketch of one of the old and much respected citizens of Nilwood township.




BUFFALO AND DEER PARK.

AVENUE TO RESIDENCE.

"ORNAMENTAL WATERS," SCENES AT WILD RURAL PARK., THE PROPERTY OF J. A. ROGERS, SEC. 25, NILWOOD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# WILD RURAL PARK,

at **Sulphur Springs**, on the east border of Macoupin County, twelve miles northeast of Carlinville, and eighteen miles northwest of Hillsboro', Ill., is a beautiful rolling lawn of sixty acres, laid out as follows: five acres,

## ANIMAL PARK,

in which will be kept a variety of wild animals of the West; fifteen acres,

## PEOPLE'S PARK,

in the midst of which is the beautiful lake, **Minnie Bell**, upon whose waters floats the magnificent little steamer, "Maggie, Lady of the Lake," and upon whose shore stands the gigantic

## AMPHITHEATRE,

ever memorable for its Dedicatory Camp-Meeting of 1875; forty acres of wild timber land, for Feed-Ground, Wagon-Yard, etc. From this tract flow the little, bubbling Sulphur Springs, never to be forgotten by the school-boys of forty years ago.

The intention of the proprietor of these grounds is to make them a pleasant place of resort for old and young, calling them away from places of vice and immorality, and planting in their bosoms a love for that which is good and great, and to raise the standard of morality, sociability, and refinement among the rising generation.

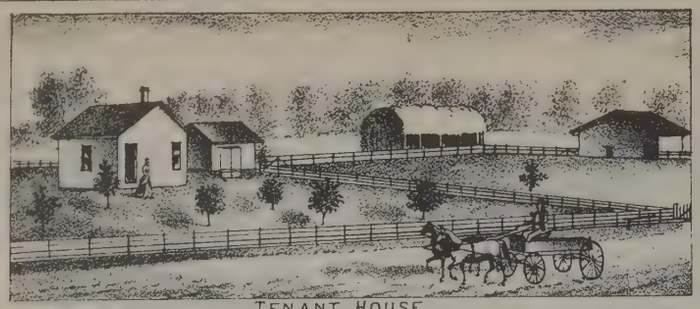
These grounds are offered

## FREE TO ALL CIVIL SOCIETIES,

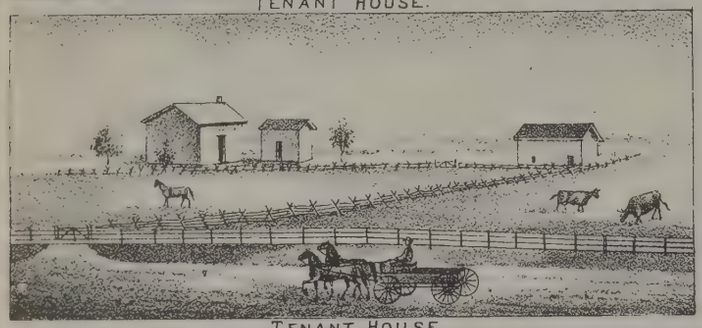
for holding their mass meetings, picnics, celebrations, etc., excepting on the Lord's day, which is reserved especially for religious worship. The proprietor reserves the exclusive right to all sales and traffic upon the premises.

Persons visiting these grounds must be of good character, and observe the rules as posted conspicuously in the Park.

**J. A. ROGERS, Proprietor.**



TENANT HOUSE.



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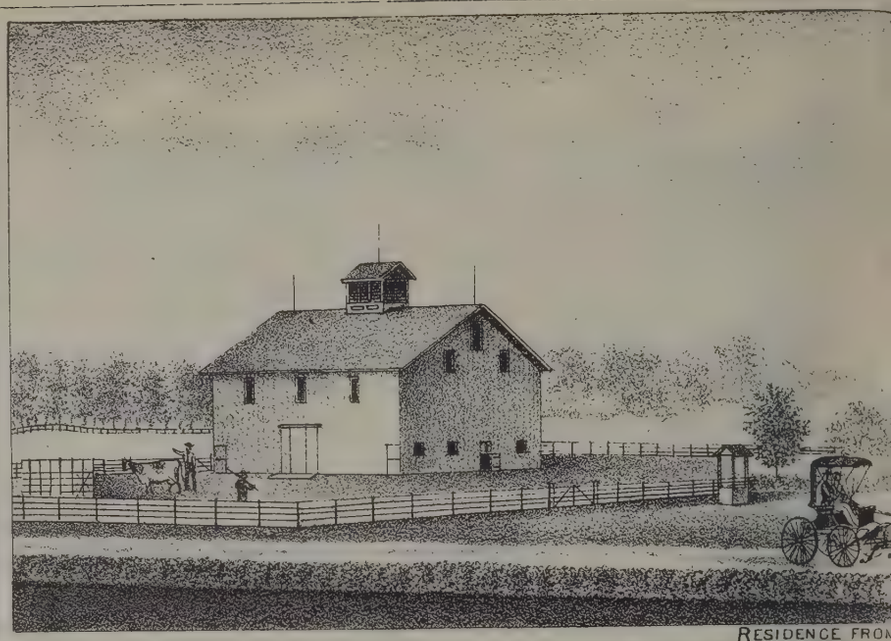
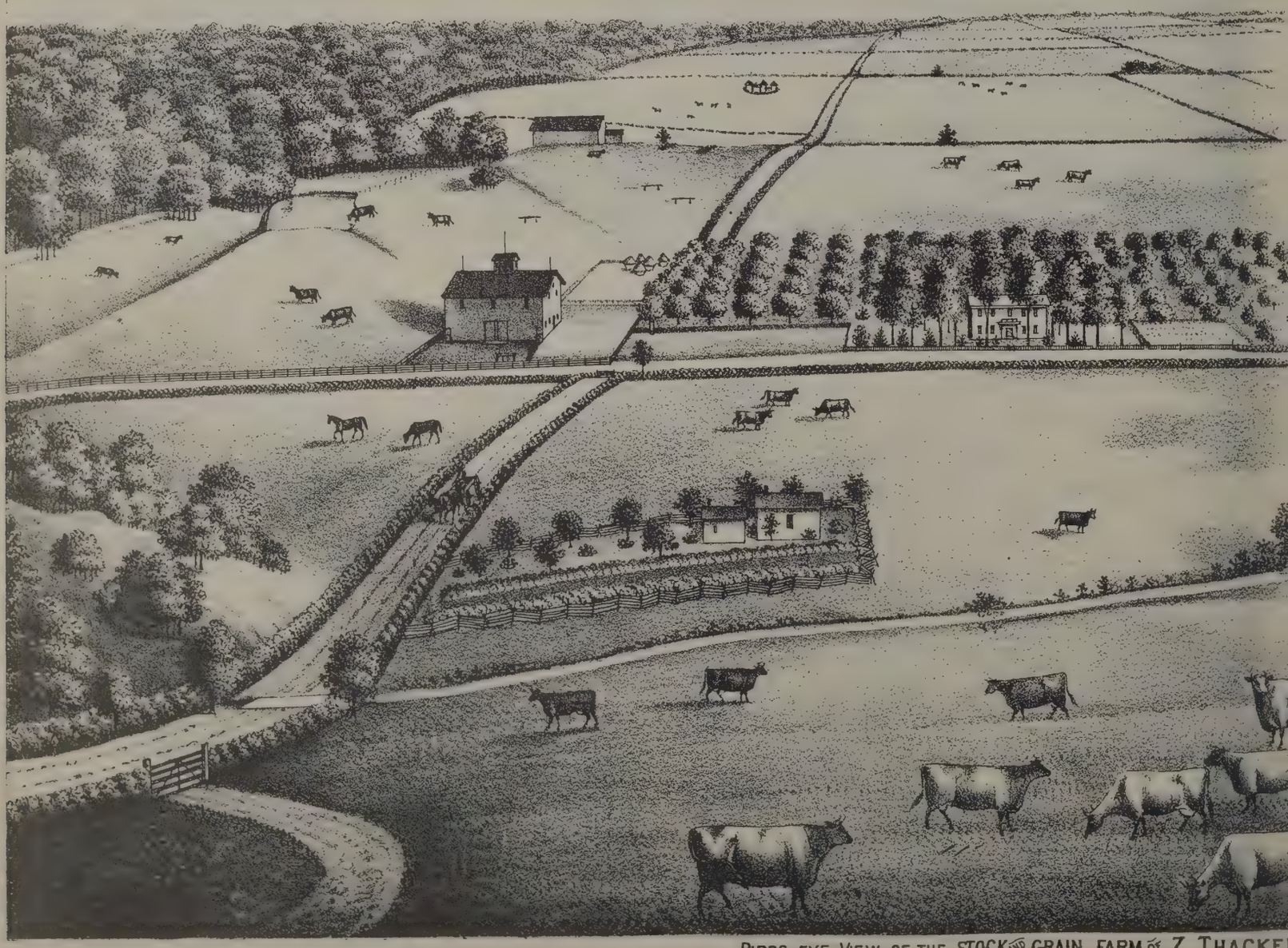


RESIDENCE FRON

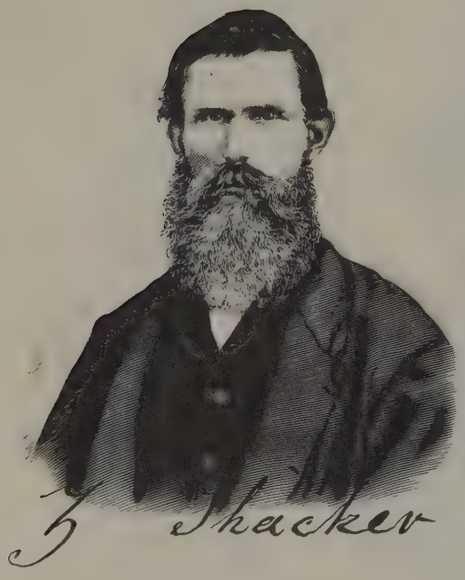


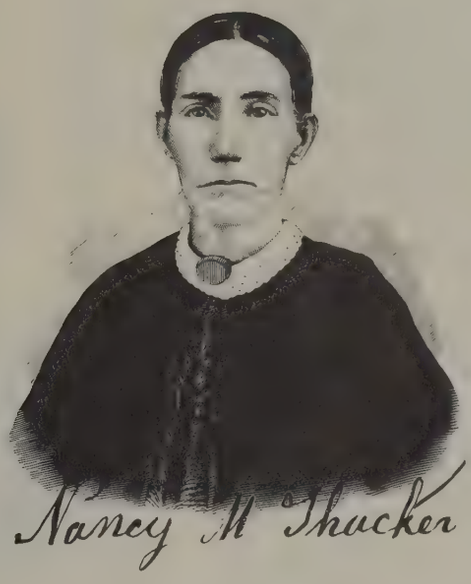
BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF Z. THACKE

OM THE NORTH WEST.

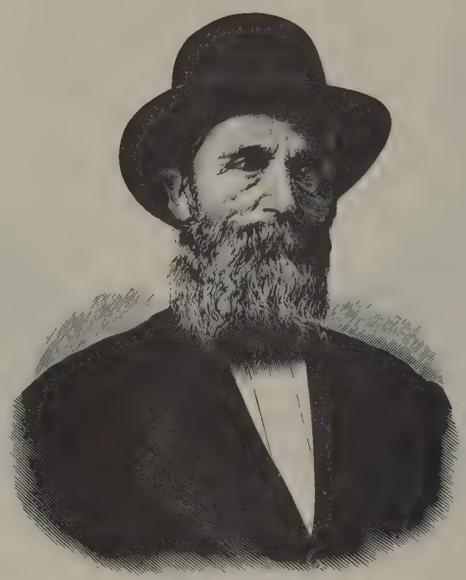
TENANT HOUSE.

R], SECTIONS 16,9 &17. NILWOOD TP. MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.





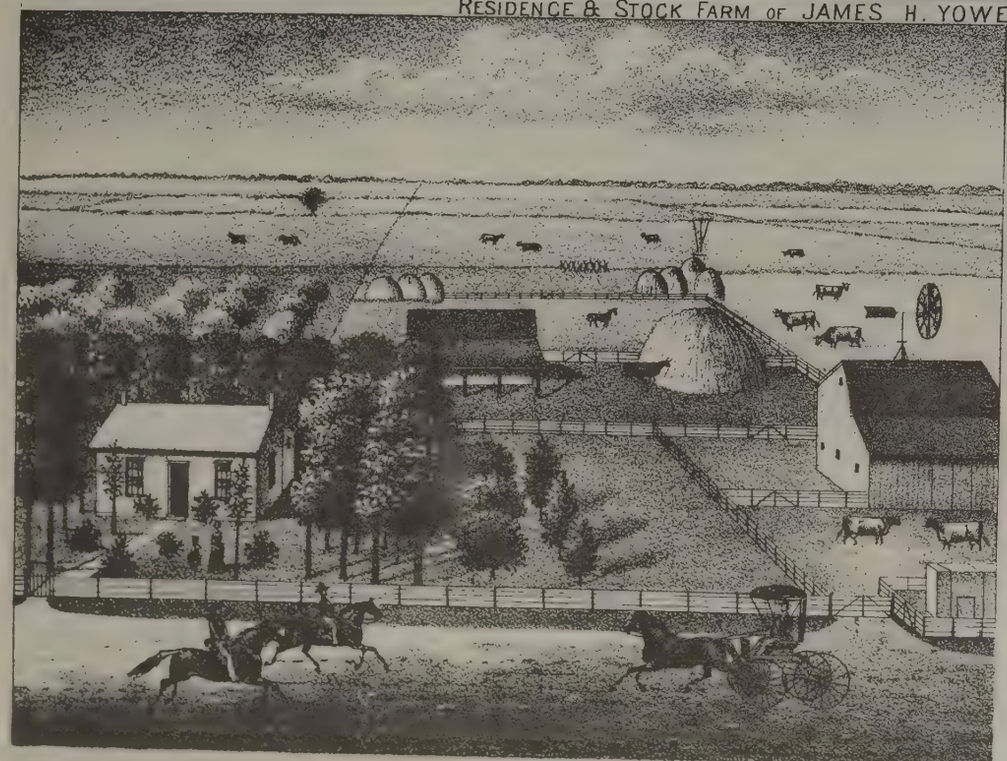
WAS born in Edwards county, Illinois, October 4th, 1820. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Thacker. His paternal ancestors were English and German, and his maternal Scotch-Irish. Thomas Thacker was left an orphan when quite young. He was brought up by an older sister in Kentucky. He was married in Kentucky, and shortly after his marriage, he emigrated to Indiana with his young wife with the view of making a home. He engaged in farming about two years in that state, when he emigrated farther west, and settled permanently in Edwards county, Illinois, as early as 1818, where he remained until his death, Feb. 16th, 1823. The subject of our sketch, was the youngest child in a family of three children, his father dying when he was quite small. Mrs. Thacker, on the death of her husband, returned to her relatives in Kentucky, where she lived five years. She then removed to St. Clair county, Illinois, where she lived two years. At the expiration of this time she went to Morgan county, and remained in Morgan and Greene counties until she died. Mr. Thacker, during his minority, worked for his mother, farming, and made himself generally useful; as her means were limited, he was compelled to work hard during his boyhood days. He attended school a few winter months, and by close attention to his studies he received a fair education, sufficient to transact most any ordinary business, Feb. 16th, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy M. Walker, of Greene county, Illinois, but a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he settled down to business in earnest, with a determination to succeed in the world. He entered from the government eighty acres of land, with a little improvement on it, made by a "squatter;" this he also bought; after putting in one year's time on his eighty, he sold it for three hundred dollars. With this capital he moved into Macoupin county in 1843, and settled in what is now Nilwood township. His first purchase was one hundred and forty acres at three dollars per acre, and by adding tract after tract, until his farm or farms, consisted of over one thousand acres; he has accumulated sufficient land to give each child a quarter section. These farms, by the energy and thrift of their owner, have been brought under a high state of cultivation. The fences consist mainly of hedge, which is the most beautiful of all fences. The condition of the buildings, the state of the fences, the appearance of the stock and the fields, all speak well for the industry and taste of this excellent farmer, and furnish evidence that a love for the beautiful may exist in the mind of the most practical and thorough farmer. His whole life has been spent at farming and stock raising, and he has been eminently successful in his chosen vocation. He started in life with comparatively nothing, but with a strong constitution, abundance of energy and willing hands, he has succeeded in carving out for himself a competency, whereby his declining years should be one of ease and serenity. Mr. Thacker has raised a family of eight living children, viz. Caroline, now the wife of Isaac M. Mulkey, living in Kansas; Thomas W., married, and living near the old homestead; he is the oldest son, and was a soldier in the late civil war. He enlisted at eighteen years of age, on the 5th of August, 1862, in company H. 122d regiment, Illinois volunteers, Col. John I. Rinaker commanding. The regiment rendezvoused at camp Palmer, Carlinville, Illinois, and from there was ordered to Trenton, Tennessee, where the regiment was brigaded, and became part of the 16th army corps. The first battle that Mr. Thacker's regiment engaged in was at Parker's Cross Roads, after which it went on the memorable raid after the rebel Gen. Price, through Missouri; then back to Nashville, Tennessee, and engaged in the battle in which Gen. Hood's forces were annihilated; and then to Mobile, and on to the close of the war. He was honorably discharged, and mustered out of the service July 15th, 1865. He returned home and engaged in farming, at which he remains up to the present. Nancy E., now the wife of Samuel Garst, living near by, also; John married, and living within sight of the old place; Melvina, now the wife of James Solomon, also living in Nilwood township; Edna, now the wife of Harvy Tietsort, living near; Fannie B., the youngest, now living at home. Mr. Thacker has all his children living around him, within a few minutes' ride, with the exception of one daughter in Kansas. In politics he was formerly a democrat, but when Buchanan and Fremont made the race for the presidency, he cast his vote for Fremont, being his first republican vote; he continued to identify himself with the republican party until our last presidential election, when he joined the Greenback ranks, and to-day is a strong advocate of the Greenback principles. Mr. Thacker and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for many years. He is a liberal supporter of relious and educational institutions, and never refuses to assist any laudable enterprise whatever. In character he is honest and upright; in disposition, kind and charitable; in manners genial and courteous. He is an affectionate husband, a loving father and a firm friend, and being such, he holds an exalted place in the estimation of the public, and enjoys the respect of all who know him. Such is a brief sketch of one of the old citizens, and one of the prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers of Macoupin county, Illinois.



JAMES H. YOWELL.

Among the old settlers in Macoupin county, Mr. Yowell is justly accorded a place in this work. He was born in Morgan county, Illinois, November 7th, 1829. His parents, John and Sophia Yowell, moved to this state from Shelby county, Kentucky. His ancestry on the paternal side were of German origin, and on the maternal side Scotch-Irish. John Yowell was a native of Kentucky, and his father, James H. Yowell, was a native of Virginia. John Yowell settled in Macoupin county, ten miles north-east of Carlinville, in November, 1829, where he engaged in farming, and carried on a blacksmith shop, until his death in 1874. He raised a family of six children, James H., being the eldest. John Yowell was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; was commissioned lieutenant of his company. After his return he was elected captain of the company, and held that position as long as the company was an organization. In 1864 he was elected County Associate Justice, and filled that office four years. Mr. Yowell was highly esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by them his loss was sincerely mourned and regretted. James H., assisted on his father's farm during his minority, and as he was the oldest much of the hard labor devolved upon him. He attended the county schools during the winter months, where he received a fair education. August 25th, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Ann Husband: she was a native of this county. There were six children born to this union; one died in infancy; their names are as follows: John Edwin, now married to Miss Fannie McMahon, and living on the old Yowell homestead; George S.; James A. Lincoln; and William S., now living at home. April 17th, 1866, Mrs. Yowell died and left Mr. Yowell five small children to care for. He kept the family together, and on May 16th, 1867, he married Miss Mary C. Brown, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and daughter of Capt. Joseph W. Brown, now of Fort Smith, Arkansas. They have been blessed with three children: Charles E., Edith May, and Ada Maud. Mr. Yowell's life occupation has been that of a farmer; he started in life little aided, and what property he has was gained by perseverance, good management and hard work. In politics he was formerly a whig, but on the formation of the republican party he identified himself with that party, and is still a strong worker for its success. He is honest and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and the word of James H. Yowell in the community where he is best known, is never doubted. He is of a lively and jovial nature, unassuming in his manners, genial in disposition; he dispenses a liberal hospitality with the ease and grace of the olden time. His religious sentiment is embraced in the grand old precept, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He never joined any religious sect, yet he has always transacted his business honorably, and entertains no fears of the eternal hereafter.

RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JAMES H. YOWELL, SEC. 22 NILWOOD TP. MACOUPIN COUNTY. ILLINOIS.



THE FARMS AND RESIDENCE OF E. W. PAGE, SEC'S. 3 & 10, NILWOOD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL

RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF D. C. ENSLOW, SECTION 27, NILWOOD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

## THOMAS W. McBRIDE

Was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, May 27, 1822. John McBride, his father, was a native of the same state. James McBride, his great-grandfather, was one of the first white men that emigrated from Virginia to that state. This was as early as 1754. The ancestry of the McBrides were Scotch on the paternal side. The family emigrated to America at a period long before the revolutionary struggle took place. They come of a patriotic and country-loving stock. They furnished from their family hardy and gallant soldiers for nearly every war that has taken place in this country. Two of the McBrides, brothers of the great-grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, fell at the bloody battle of Braddock's defeat in the old French and Indian war. They also furnished from their family soldiers for the war of Independence and the war of 1812; William McBride was in the battle of New Orleans; Andrew McBride was one of the hardy and gallant pioneer soldiers who fought for the independence of Texas against Mexico. There were five brothers and six sisters of the family that lived in Patrick county, Virginia. John McBride married Mary Handlin. She was of Irish descent, on the paternal side, and on the maternal, Welsh. John McBride removed from Virginia to Tennessee prior to its admission into the Union. The family of McBrides were to some extent the pioneers of three States, namely, Virginia, Tennessee and Illinois. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm in his native state, and attending the schools during the winter months. As is well known, the schools of the country in the days of his youth were not to be compared for excellence and thorough training in the elementary branches of education with the schools of the present day. When he reached his sixteenth year, he concluded to come to Illinois. He came to Greene county in April, 1838. The first work he did was on a farm, for Joel Hubbard. In the fall of 1838 he went to school, and in 1839 he worked for Mr. Rives, with whom he remained until the summer of 1841. During the winter seasons in this time he attended school. In the winter of 1841 and 1842 he attended school at Barr's Store, in Macoupin county, and in the spring of 1842 went to work for Benjamin Sanders, and worked for him five months, after which he went to Mr. Rives', and put in a crop of wheat for himself. In the fall of the same year he commenced teaching school, and taught for two years and two months, in Barr's township. On the 19th of September, 1844, he was united in marriage to Margery Wiggins. She is a native of Kentucky. The Wiggins family are of English ancestry. They came to the state in 1825. In 1845 he rented a piece of land and moved on to it. He worked hard and saved enough money to enter eighty acres of land in the east part of Barr's township. He continued a renter for two years. In the meantime he traded the eighty acres for another eighty that was partially improved. It had a cabin on it, into which he removed his family. He gave one hundred and fifty dollars in money as difference between the land. He remained on that piece of land until 1854, when he removed to Carlinville. He rented his place, with a view of going into the lumber business. He remained in Carlinville until January, 1855, when he removed to Girard, where he bought an interest in the first flouring mill that was erected in that place. He remained in the milling business until June, 1856, when he retired and engaged in the grain business, in which he continued until 1858. It proving unprofitable, he retired from it. He remained in Girard until March, 1860, when he removed to section 1 in Nilwood township, where he had purchased 160 acres of land, and here he has remained ever since. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns twelve hundred acres. His business has been and is yet, farming, stock-raising and buying and selling stock, in all of which he has been successful. Here is another evidence of what a boy of pluck and energy can do. He started out in life when at the tender age of sixteen years, and when he landed in this state had but half-a-dollar. He was without friends here, with no education, and had his way to make in the world. His education was mainly received here. He worked evenings and mornings to pay for his board, and went to school during the day. He struggled along and succeeded in getting a good education. He saved his money, and in time placed himself high and dry upon the rock of financial prosperity. In 1860 the accumulations of previous years of labor and savings were, from speculations and shrinkage in values, swept away from him; but energy, industry and perseverance restored it again. In politics he was a warm and ardent democrat. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, in 1844, and has been a staunch supporter of the party ever since. He is not a partisan in the strict sense of the word, nor does he take an unusually active part in elections, only to help his friends. The names of his children are—James C., eldest son, married to Miss Mattie Wheeler; Aveline, wife of F. L. Starkey, attorney-at-law in Taylorville, Illinois; John, married to Miss Fanny Harrington; Emma Jane, wife of E. S. Terry, now a resident of Evansville, Indiana; Alice, George, Nona, Minnie and Sophronia yet are beneath the parental roof. Mr. McBride is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and has been since 1852. This in brief is an outline of the history of one of Nilwood's most influential citizens. His reputation among his neighbors and friends is that of an honest and upright citizen.

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## ELISHA WIGHTMAN PAGE

Was born in Massachusetts, February 11th, 1841. His ancestors on the paternal side four generations back came from England. Their descendants were soldiers of the revolutionary war, and the grandfather, Walter Page, was a soldier in the war of 1812. They were a patriotic and liberty-loving race of men and women. When the original Page family came to America they settled in Stoughton, Massachusetts, where members of the family have remained up to the present time. The family have furnished men who have been distinguished in the politics and history of that state. Elisha Page, the father, married Elmira Wightman. The Wightman family were also of English ancestry. They emigrated to America in 1799. The grandmother of the present sketch still resides in Massachusetts. Although at the advanced age of ninety-two years, she is still in the possession of her faculties. Her maiden name was Stokes. Her uncle had purchased a part of a grant of land from the crown of England; the land afterwards became a part of the site of the city of Boston. From some irregularity in the title the family lost possession, notwithstanding they spent a large sum of money and employed Daniel Webster, the great lawyer and statesman, to prosecute their claims; but all was of no avail. Joseph M. Wightman, a member of the family on the maternal side, was twice mayor of Boston. The great-grandfather was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by a very few votes. He was ever afterwards known as "Governor" Page. The father of the present sketch died at the age of thirty-five years. The mother is still living in Massachusetts with her mother, on the old homestead, and in the same house she went into when she was first married. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days at work upon a farm and attending the excellent common schools of his native state. When sixteen years of age he entered the grammar school at Dorchester, where he spent some time. He afterwards went to Stoughton, where he engaged in bottoming boots. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age, when he came west to Bond county, Illinois, and stopped with his uncle, Charles J. Wightman, and worked on a farm for ten months, for which he received forty dollars. He then bound himself to Simon Perry to learn the carpenter and joiner trade. He stayed with him until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went into partnership with his former employer, which continued until the breaking out of the war, when he went into the navy department as a boat-joiner. He remained in the department until April, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of sickness. He returned to Bond county, and after he regained his health went to St. Louis and worked at his trade and stair building. He remained there one year, and then returned to Bond county again and engaged in the lumber business. On the 17th of December, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maria Williams; she was born in Greene county. Her parents were among the early settlers of Greene county. Mr. Williams was a native of Virginia and his wife of Ohio. In November, 1867, he came to Macoupin county, Illinois, and settled on a farm in section ten, town eleven, range six, which he received in exchange for one in Greene county, which was the gift of Mr. Williams to Mrs. Page, his daughter. His occupation since that time has been that of a farmer. In 1878, he added eighty acres more to his possessions, and now has two hundred and forty-eight acres of as fine land as there is in the county. There have been five children born to Anna M., and E. W. Page. Their names are Elisha Bartlett, Eben Tolman, John Thomas Williams, Joseph Lewis, Margaret Elmira, all yet beneath the paternal roof. He was formerly a democrat, but of late years has been independent of party organizations, and votes for the best measures and men. In the township where he resides he has held office at different times. He is at present assessor of the township. He is a member of the New School Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is much respected in his locality.

### DAVID B. BOSTON

WAS born in Floyd county, Indiana, on the 25th of March, 1825. The Boston family were among the first settlers of the northern part of Macoupin county. Beverly B. Boston, father of David B., was a native of Orange county, Virginia. The great-grandfather was a Welshman. Beverly B. Boston married Elizabeth Boston. She was born in Kentucky, near Lexington. He left Virginia and removed to Indiana about the year 1812, where he remained until 1832, when he removed to Macoupin county, and settled on section eleven, town eleven, range six. He entered eighty acres of land, on which the house of the subject of this sketch now stands. Here he remained until his death, which occurred September 14th, 1853. His wife, the mother of David B., died September 7th, 1851. Beverly B. was a school teacher, and followed that profession the greater part of his life. There were ten children born to them, four of whom have survived the parents. There were five boys and five girls.

The subject of our sketch is the fourth son, and the eighth in the family. His boyhood days were spent at work upon the farm, and in attending the schools in the winter season. The schools were few in those days, and the methods of instruction crude, as compared with the present. On the 22d of December, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Mitchell. She was born in Polk county, Tennessee. Jefferson Mitchell, her father, came to Illinois in 1850. He removed to Adams county, in this state, where he remained until his death. Six children have been born to David B. and Catherine Boston. Their names are Beverly B., Martha Matilda, William Jefferson, Sarah Ann, Charles Chapman and Melissa Alice. Both Mr. Boston and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Boston takes an active part in that organization. To his liberality is due the erection of the church building that stands on the south-east corner of section two, and known as the "Boston Chapel." In politics he is a democrat, and voted for Lewis Cass for President in 1848.

As before intimated, the Boston family are to some extent the pioneers of their section of the county. When Mr. Boston was a boy, that portion of the county was almost uninhabited. He recalls very well his first visit to Carlinville, made with his father in 1833. The occasion of the visit was to attend the annual election. At that time the entire county voted at Carlinville. In order to get there, they got their bearings, and then struck a bee line across the country for the place. The produce of the farm was hauled to St. Louis and Alton, a distance of fifty miles, and such goods as were needed were received in exchange for the produce and hauled back. This continued until Carlinville became large enough to supply the goods. In his younger days, Mr. Boston was a good rifle shot, and with his trusty gun and dog he roamed over the country, and kept the table well supplied with game, which was plenty in those days. It was rare sport, and highly enjoyed.

### JASON N. McELVAIN

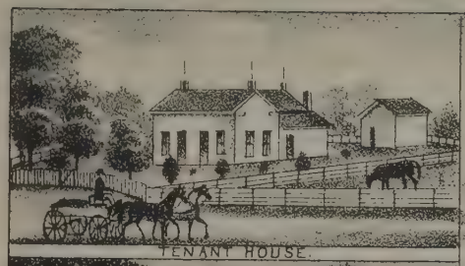
WAS born in Simpson county, Kentucky, on the 19th of March, 1826. William McElvain, his father, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Andrew McElvain was in the war of the Revolution. The father was in the war of 1812, also had a brother in the engagement at New Orleans. William McElvain removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1807 and remained there until 1850, when in the spring of that year he moved to Illinois, and stopped in Sangamon county where he farmed until 1854, when he sold his farm and lived with his son Jason McElvain until his death, which occurred in 1865. He married Jenny Neely, who was a native of Kentucky. Her parents were of Irish ancestry, and emigrated from New York and settled in Kentucky about the year 1790. She was born in 1792, and died February 1st, 1849, on the old homestead in her native place. Fifteen children were born to them, fourteen of whom lived to the age of maturity. One died at the age of fourteen years; seven have survived the parents. There were ten boys and five girls. One of Mr. McElvain's brothers lives in Montgomery, and represented his county in the state legislature. Jason N., received a fair education in the schools of his native state. He remained at home until he reached his twenty-first year, when he started in life for himself. He came to Illinois, and went to work on a farm in Sangamon county, where he remained four years. On the 13th of February, 1851, he married Mary E., daughter of Capt. Fletcher, of Sugar Creek, Illinois. After his marriage he came to Macoupin county and purchased a hundred and twenty-five acres of land in section 29, and commenced its cultivation. Four months later he built a log cabin, near where his dwelling-house now stands, and moved into it and remained there for six years, after which he built a large and commodious farm-house in which he now dwells. He has since added to his original purchase until he has now five hundred and ten acres of as fine land as there is in Nilwood township. Since he first purchased land his principal business has been stock-raising and breeding fine cattle, in which he has been successful. His first wife, Mary E., died August 3d, 1875. On the 19th of June, 1877, he married Miss N. J. Ballinger, daughter of Rev. John H. Ballinger. She is a native of Kentucky, but was raised in Missouri, and was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. Mr. McElvain is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his excellent and amiable wife is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a republican. He was formerly an old line whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor for President in 1848. He remained with the whig party until the formation of the republican party, and in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has been a member of that political organization. Mr. McElvain started in life unaided. When he came to the state he had comparatively nothing but strong hands, industry and abundance of energy. With these he has succeeded in carving out for himself a sufficient competency to support and smooth his pathway down the hill of declining life. In his neighborhood and among the people with whom he has associated and done business for years, he is universally regarded as a man of honesty and fair dealing, and living such a life as commends him to the respect of all.

# POLK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Bird, east by Brushy Mound, south by Hilyard, and west by Chesterfield township, and comprises the congressional township of 9, range 8 west of the 3d P. M. The soil is fertile and productive, yielding large crops of wheat, corn, oats, grass, and vegetables, etc.

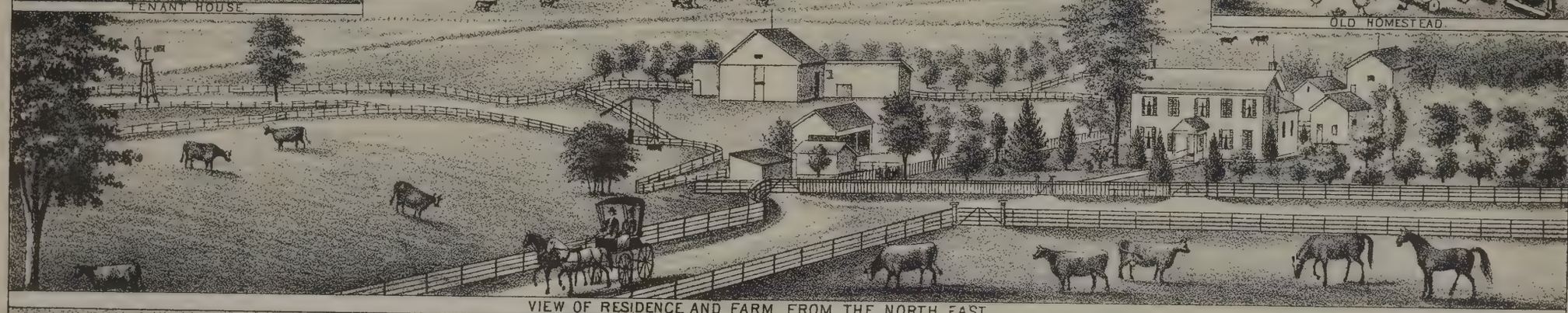
Along the water courses the land is broken and rolling, and in the valley and bottom excellent grazing lands are found; here the soil is particularly rich and alluvial. This township is admirably drained by the Macoupin creek and its tributaries, the principal of which are Silver creek, Lick creek, Dry Fork, May's Branch, and Sugar creek. There are several lakes near the Macoupin creek, which not only add beauty to the landscape, but also furnish an abundance of pure water for stock. There is considerable timber skirting the borders of the streams, comprising principally the several kinds of oak and maple, hickory, white and red elm, black and white walnut, sycamore and cottonwood.

*Pioneers.* The first settlements were made in the year 1825, by Daniel Deadrick, Irvin Smith, Shadrick Redick, and Abraham Smith; they located



TENANT HOUSE.

OLD HOMESTEAD.



VIEW OF RESIDENCE AND FARM FROM THE NORTH EAST.

VIEW FROM THE PASTURE, SOUTH EAST.

"LIND GROVE FARM," (460 ACRES) THE PROPERTY OF J. N. McELVAIN, SEC. 29, NILWOOD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

with their families near where the C. & A. R. R.* crosses the Macoupin creek, where they erected cabins and engaged in tilling the soul. The next fall, being 1826, James Hall and family settled near where the Macoupin station and post-office now is, at a place called Hall's Spring. About the year 1830, Peter Wagoner and William Rhodes, with their families, settled on the north side of the prairie, south of the creek, on section 28.

*The First House*.—The first house built on the prairie was erected by Peter Wagoner; from that settlement originated the name of "Wagoner's Prairie." William Rhodes next built a house near the site of the ancient town of Steubenville, situated in what was then known as North Bend, that being the first and only town ever laid out within the limits of the township.

*Early Preachers*.—The first sermon preached in the township was by William Jones, a Baptist minister, at the house of Daniel Deadrick, in the year 1826.

The first person baptized was Rachael Smith, at a place near where the Dry Fork creek unites with the Macoupin. This took place in the year 1826. P. C. Raffurty was the first resident preacher; he was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He began preaching here about the year 1852.

The first church building erected was by the United Baptists, in the year 1871, on section 35, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

*The First School-house*.—The first school-house was built on section 6, in the year 1839; and the same year the first school was taught by Ebenezer P. Upham. The first female teacher was Miss Virginia Bement, who taught in the year 1842.

*Early Marriages*.—The first parties married were James Holben and Matilda Hall, Henry Miller and Catherine Wagoner, William Grimes and Nancy Wagoner, George C. Keller and Elizabeth Raffurty. The above marriages occurred between the years 1827 and 1836.

*The First Birth* was that of William Deadrick, in the month of May, 1825.

*Habits and Occupations of the Early Settlers*.—The occupation of the pioneers was largely that of hunting; the abundance of game together with their love of the chase, was probably one of the causes of their settling along the streams in the timbered districts. Their habits and customs were plain and simple. The women manufactured the family clothing. The men made the shoes and boots worn by the family, stocked their own and their neighbors' plows, and made their own harness; between hunting, fishing, tilling the soil, and making their farm implements and domestic clothing, they acquired habits of industry, frugality, and economy. Theirs was a simple and plain life.

*Game*.—The deer were very numerous, and during the summer and autumn became very fat from feeding on the luxuriant vegetation, and were killed for their flesh and hides. The crop of deer hides in this township was worth more in early times than the crop of corn. The large black wolf was quite numerous, and very destructive of sheep and all young stock. The streams abounded with fish.

*Indian Hunting Grounds*.—This township seems to have been a post of the hunting grounds of the Indians at the time of the first settlement by the whites, and they continued to visit and hunt in it until the autumn of the commencement of the Black Hawk war and the winter of the deep snow, since which time it is not known that any Indians have visited this locality. There are many graves visible to this day of these people on the bluff, north and west of Long Lake bottom, on section 21, near the Holliday farm. In the bottoms adjacent to this lake the Indians made their camp during their hunting tours. Numerous trinkets and stone implements of warfare have been found in this locality.

*First Mill*.—The first settlers experienced great difficulty in getting their milling done. Those of this township went to John Irvin's mill, south of Carrollton, in Greene county, and afterwards to Tegard's mill, east of Carlinville. The first and only grist mill in Polk was erected by Stephen Marshall, in the year 1850; it was situated on the Macoupin creek, in section 28, and was run by water power.

*Land Entries*.—The following are the names of the parties who made the first three land entries in the town of 9, range 8. James Mason entered 82.40 acres in section 6, November 9th, 1831; Robert Holliday entered 40 acres in section 20, February 28th, 1834; the same day and year Peter Wagoner entered 160 acres in section 33.

*Old Settlers*.—The settlers who had located in the township previous to this time resided on lands owned by the Government. Among the older residents and farmers of Polk may be mentioned:—James Raffurty, who resides on section 6, came to the county with his parents in 1833; Daniel Elliott came in 1831; Elias M. Dorman in 1834; George W. Rhodes in 1833; S. F. Rhodes and Daniel Hayward in 1838; S. A. Pepperdine in 1830; Mathew S. Gillespie in 1834; D. R. Johnston in 1836; and between the years 1842 and 1857 the following farmers located here: Edward G. Duckels, E. B. Eldred, A. H. Eldred, Isaiah Rhoads, Edmund Rhoads, John Hounsley, Cant Candler, and John M. Yowell. After the completion of the C. and A. R. R. in 1852 settlers began to locate in the township quite rapidly. The farm improvements in Polk will compare favorably with other portions of the county. Among the leading fine stock raisers are A. H. and Moses S. Eldred and James Raffurty; they are engaged in breeding short horn and Jersey cattle.

*Railroad Store and Post-office*.—The south-eastern part of Polk is crossed by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad; it enters the township in the north-east corner of section 12, and leaves it at the south-west quarter of section 34. Macoupin station is situated in the northern part of section 23; here is also located a store and post-office.

The following statistics from the the assessors' books of 1879 will be of interest: Acres improved lands, 16,218, value $92,080; acres unimproved lands, 6,826, value $15,266; total value of lands, $107,346. Of horses there are 582, value $9,716; cattle 1,036, value $8,273; mules 53, value $946; sheep 839, value $768; hogs 7,634, value $1,659; carriages and wagons 194, value $1,910; 137 watches and clocks, 62 sewing machines, 1 piano, 10 organs. Total value of personal property, $33,778.

Below we give a list of the township officers since township organization.

*Supervisors*.—Moses S. Eldred elected in 1871; Moses S. Eldred re-elected in 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877; Henry Brayford elected in 1878; John M. Yowell elected in 1879 * * * * not represented in 1875.

*Town Clerks*.—Wm. C. Bullard elected in 1871; E. G. Duckels elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; W. E. Sanders elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875, also in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

*Assessors*.—L. B. Corbin elected in 1871; E. B. Eldred elected in 1872; R. Bohannan elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874 and 1875; E. B. Eldred elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; J. Raffurty elected in 1878; W. A. Towse elected in 1879.

*Collectors*.—J. Tunnell elected in 1871; W. A. Towse elected in 1872; J. Tunnell elected in 1873; W. A. Towse elected in 1874; A. N. Daniel elected in 1875; W. D. Goodell elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; A. N. Daniel elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

The following are the Justices of the Peace since township organization: Wm. C. Brewer and Wm. Haycraft elected in 1871; W. W. Dorman, W. C. Brewer and W. H. Haycraft elected in 1873; J. Raffurty elected in 1874; J. Raffurty, E. Wilson, W. C. Bullard elected in 1877; W. A. Towse elected in 1878.

*Constables*.—Sam'l H. Rhodes and Jerome B. Hardcastle elected in 1871; J. Rhodes elected in 1872; N. E. Barnes and J. Falkerson elected in 1875; W. J. Anderson and J. Armstrong elected in 1877; G. W. Brooks.

*Commissioners of Highways*.—1871, C. Perrings, E. Keel, S. F. Rhodes; 1872, Enoch Keel; 1873, Samuel F. Rhodes; 1874, W. C. Brewer, John Doyle; 1875, E. M. Dorman; 1876, S. W. Snell; 1877, William C. Brewer; 1878, George W. Rhoads; 1879, Silas W. Snell.

* For many facts pertaining to the early settlers we are indebted to the venerable James Raffurty.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## JAMES RAFFURTY.

James Raffurty is a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and is the fifth of a family of eleven children of James Raffurty and his wife, Nancy Booth. He was born on the 24th of December, 1823. Mr. Raffurty's grandfather, James Raffurty, was of Scotch-Irish stock, and was a native of the north of Ireland; while a young man he emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia, at a date some years prior to the Revolutionary war. At the breaking out of the contest between the colonies and Great Britain, he was one of the first to enlist in the patriotic army under Washington, and served with fortitude and bravery in the Continental army until the war was over, peace declared, and the independence of the colonies achieved. He then returned to his farm in the Shenandoah valley, near Harper's Ferry, and engaged in the culture of tobacco. He shipped his tobacco to London, England, to pay for the passage to America of the lady who subsequently became his wife. He married her about the year 1786 or 1787, and raised a large family of children. He subsequently sold his farm in Virginia, and emigrated to Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he resided for a number of years, and then moved to Daviess county, Kentucky, and settled on a farm about seven miles south-west of Owensboro, near a place now called "Buzzard's Roost." He continued to reside there till his death, about the year 1835 or 1836, at a ripe old age. His wife died about the same time.

The name of Mr. Raffurty's father was also James Raffurty. He was a native of the "Old Dominion," and was born in the year 1788 within three miles of Harper's Ferry, one of the most romantic and historic places in Virginia. His early boyhood days were spent in assisting his father to carry on the farm in Virginia, and afterwards in Kentucky. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted for service in Col. James Johnson's regiment, which formed part of the detachment of the army under Gen. Harrison. He took part in the campaign under Harrison and was in the battle of the Thames, in which the celebrated Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, was killed. His marriage to Nancy Booth had occurred prior to the war of 1812. He resided in Kentucky till 1834, and in March of that year moved to Illinois and settled on the farm in Polk township, where his son now resides. He died in the month of June, 1854. His widow survived him about ten years. He and his wife were both members of the Christian church. In politics he was a democrat.

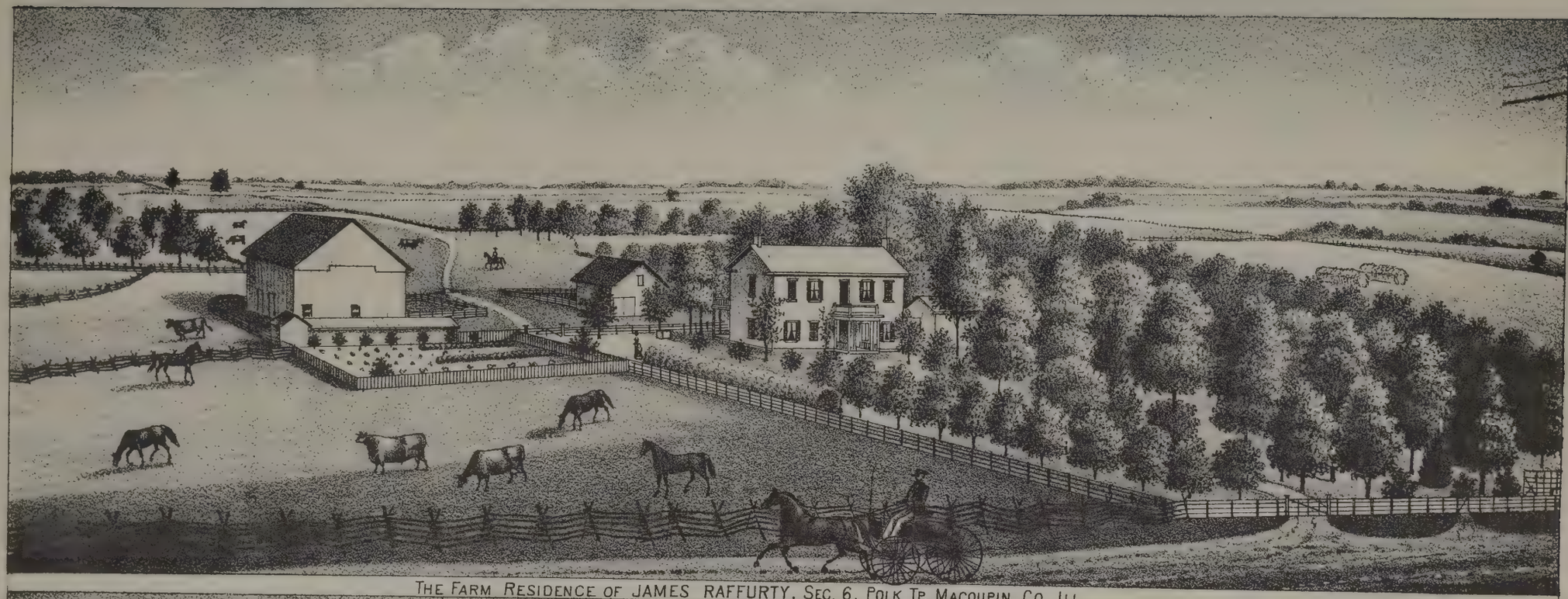
James Raffurty, now one of the leading farmers of Polk township, received his education in the schools of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and after his removal to this state in the district schools of Macoupin county. He was in his eleventh year when the family moved to Illinois. He resided at home with his parents till his marriage, which occurred on the 28th of July, 1842, to Mariah Rusher, daughter of Henry and Catherine Rusher, who were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Raffurty was born in that state July 10th, 1821. By this marriage there have been born four sons and six daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living, all residing in Macoupin county. After his marriage Mr. Raffurty started out to begin life for himself with scarcely any capital. He bought a forty acre tract in section nine Polk township, which he improved, and after living on it for a few years sold it, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in section seven, which he improved and lived upon till his father's death, when he purchased the old homestead, where he has since lived. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in Co. C. 6th regiment Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. Collins. He served until the expiration of the war, when he returned home and was mustered out at Alton, in August, 1847. Fuller particulars of the history of the regiment may be found in the chapter on Patriotism, in the History of the county. He has always been identified with the democratic party, of which he has been an active member, and in whose ranks he has wielded considerable influence. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for more than thirty years. In taking a retrospective view of his life and career we find a man who commenced with but little means. The most he possessed was a strong will, a determination to succeed in life, and excellent natural business qualifications. Assisted by his estimable wife he has been able to carve out for himself a comfortable competence. He is one of the substantial and leading agriculturalists of the county, and a man whose probity of character and purity of conduct have won him many friends.

## L. B. CORBIN,

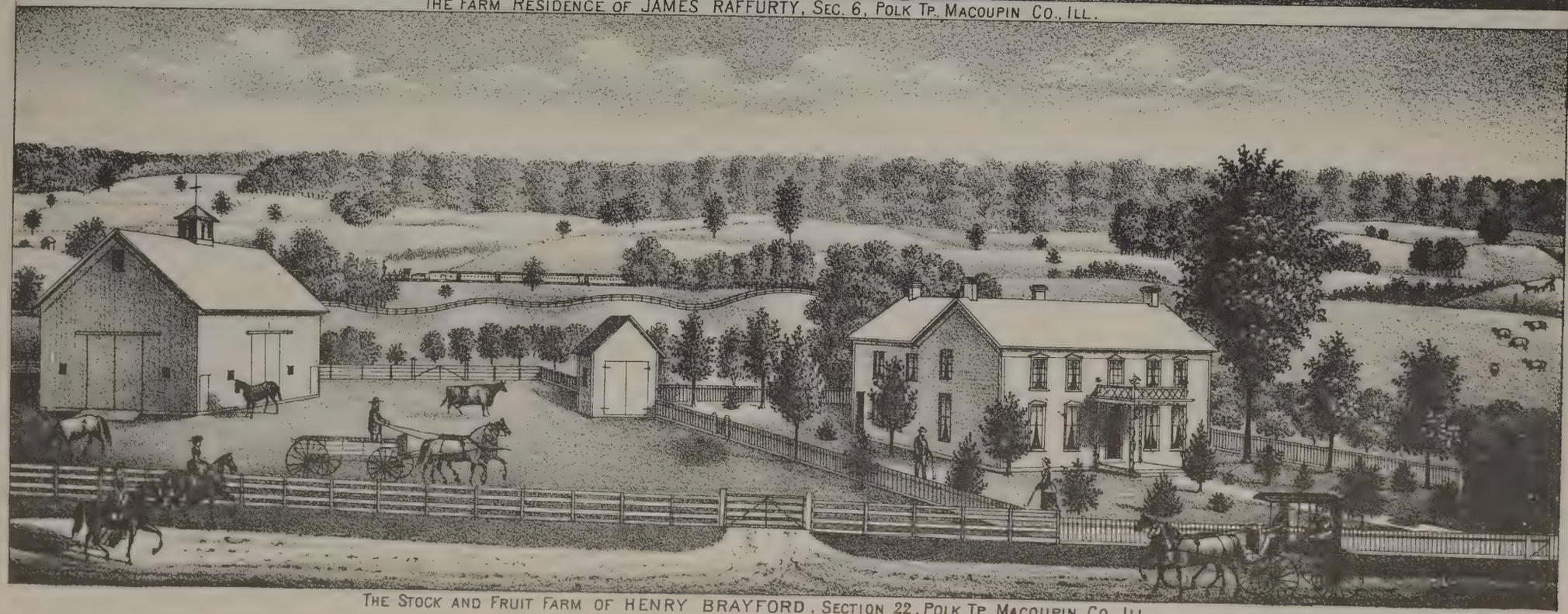
Formerly treasurer of Macoupin county, was born in Greene county, in this state, November 13, 1842. He belongs to a family of English descent. His grandfather, Luther Corbin, was a native of Connecticut, and about the year 1805 removed to Madison county, in Central New York. His father, Calvin L. Corbin, was born and raised in Madison county, New York, and emigrated when a young man to Illinois. This was the year 1839; and he settled near Carrollton, in Greene county, and in 1840 married Mrs. Clarissa Eldred. Her maiden name was Brace; she was born in Herkimer county, New York, and came to Greene county, in this state, in 1827. The only child by this marriage was L. B. Corbin. His father purchased the farm in Polk township, where Mr. Corbin now resides, in the fall of 1850; moved on it in 1851, and resided there till his death, in 1865.

The subject of this biography was in his ninth year when he came to Macoupin county. His education he obtained partly at home (his father was a school teacher, and for thirteen years taught school in New York and Illinois partly at a district school in Polk township, and in a private school, taught by the Rev. W. R. Adams, at Carlinville, which he attended in the winter of 1860–61. During the war of the Rebellion in 1862, then not twenty years of age, he enlisted in the 122d Illinois regiment, commanded by Col. Rinaker. He was with the regiment in its campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi, and in the fall of 1863, was placed on detached duty as quartermaster's sergeant of the pioneer corps of the 4th Division of the 15th Army Corps. He was with Sherman on his celebrated march from "Atlanta to the Sea," and subsequently rejoined his regiment. He returned home in August, 1865, and the following October his father died. He was married December 25th, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Cooley, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1872. His present wife, whom he married in May, 1874, was Annie E. Leaton, daughter, of the Rev. James Leaton, D. D., a Methodist minister, well known in this state. Mrs. Corbin's native place is Quincy.

Mr. Corbin has two children by his second marriage. He is a republican in politics. He has been assessor of the township, and in 1875, without solicitation on his part, was made the republican and independent candidate for county treasurer, and was elected. His farm in Polk township comprises 380 acres.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES RAFFURTY, SEC. 6, POLK TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



THE STOCK AND FRUIT FARM OF HENRY BRAYFORD, SECTION 22, POLK TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# NORTH PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Morgan county, on the east by North Otter, on the south by South Palmyra, and on the west by Scottville township. It is geographically known as township 12, range 8, west, and contains 23,040 acres. It was surveyed about the year 1824. It has belts of timber varying from a quarter to one mile in width on the north-west, south-west, and south-east. The remaining portion of the township is a fertile prairie, under a high state of cultivation. Apple creek drains the township on the north; on the east side it is drained by Massey creek; the centre and southern portions are drained by Solomon's creek, and on the western side by Joe's creek.

The banks of the creeks are covered with timber, and in an early day wolves, deer, panthers, and bears found a home beneath the branches unmolested, except by the Indians; but civilization, with its progress, has caused them to disappear; however, the prairie wolf is occasionally met with.

The first settlement was made by John Cummings and family August, 1824; Jonas Thompson and family in 1824; Mrs. Woodring and family in 1825, and Elijah Wills and family in the fall of 1826. Then came Judge Lewis Solomon, Sr., who settled here on the 27th of March, 1827, with his family, on what was afterward known as Eagle's Point, on section 20, situated at the head of the timber on the north branch of Solomon's creek. That creek was named in honor of Judge Solomon, Sr. Mr. Solomon had previously lived in Morgan county.

The circumstance by which Eagle's Point received its name is about as follows. When Judge Solomon came to this county to select a location, he burned off several patches of prairie, and as the fire neared the timber, a large number of spotted eagles came flying around. No doubt they were attracted by the mice and other small animals that were endeavoring to escape the fire. That species of eagles are only found in new and unsettled countries. Here Judge Solomon erected his cabin, assisted by his sons James and Lewis. It was a very rude dwelling, without windows; the only light was from the door and chimney. Judge Solomon was a native of Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky. He was prominently connected with the earliest official history of this county, further mention of which is made in the chapter on Civil History.

In the fall of 1828 William Norvill and family moved here from their home in Sumner county, Tennessee, and settled on section 23.

The first settlers were in limited circumstances. They settled in the edge of the timber; built rude cabins, in which they lived, and made some clearings in the timber, as they were unable to break the tough sod of the prairie with their primitive implements; and it may well be said of them, as of most all early settlers, that they were very enterprising, honest, industrious, liberal, and hospitable.

The first entry of land made in this township was by Jonathan Thompson, February 17th, 1827; it was the east eighty of the south-east quarter of section 4. The second entry was made by Ezekiel Springer, November 12th, 1827, on the north-west quarter of section 3. The third entry was made by E. C. Vancil, January 19th, 1828, it being 80 acres of the south-east quarter of section 4.

Settlers now began to come in quite rapidly, among whom we find John Nivens, Sr., of Madison county of this state, but formerly of Kentucky; he came to this county in 1827, and bought the improvements of Elijah Wills. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. During the same year John Nivens, Jr., and John Scott, with their families, came and settled on section 7; they were also Kentuckians. Shortly after them, William Nivens, the father of John and father-in-law of Mr. Scott, came and settled on the same section; he was also a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Nifong (father of James F. Nifong) and family came in the fall of 1828, and bought the improvements of John Nivens, Jr., on section 7; he came from Missouri, but was formerly from Virginia. James Howard came in 1828; he had previously lived in Morgan county, Illinois, where he married the daughter of Judge Solomon, Sr.; he was the first school-teacher in the township. Alexander Carson, of Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, came and settled where Jasper Rice lives, on section 28, in the spring of 1828. During the same fall Wm. Norvill settled on section 23; he had a family, and was from Tennessee. E. C. Vancil came up from Union county, Illinois, and settled where he resides, on section 4, in the year 1828; he is a Kentuckian by birth, and is hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty years. He is the father of I. B. Vancil, a prominent farmer of the township. The same year Spencer Norvill came from Tennessee, and settled on section 23.

The next settlement was made by Larkin Richardson, a son-in-law of John Cummings, about 1829; he was from Gallatin county, Illinois. The same year, but about two months later, Aaron Turner settled on section 7; he had a family, and was from Alabama. John Cherry came about 1830, and settled on section 18; he was from Tennessee. In 1830 the township received four families all at one time, namely, Russell, William, Henry, and John Taber. The three former were brothers. They all settled a little north of where the town of Palmyra now stands. They were from Tennessee. In the progress of civilization they moved to Missouri, and subsequently moved and settled along the White river, in Arkansas. They appeared to be rovers, and could not bear the influence of civilization.

Robert Ross and family came in 1829 or '30, from the Cross Roads, in Sumner county, Tennessee, and settled on section 27; the farm is now owned by S. J. Thompson. He subsequently moved to South Palmyra township. Joseph King and family settled on section 28, at the point of timber north of where the town of Palmyra now stands, in the year 1829; his brother David came and joined him in 1835. They were Kentuckians. The place now owned by the widow Pinkerton, a little west of Palmyra, was settled by James Pocklington and family. He was an Englishman, and came in August, 1830. Isham Gibson, the father of J. W. Gibson, came in an early day. James Young and family, Newton Berry, Stephen Jones and Stephen Robertson, came about 1831. Robertson bought out Russell Taber's improvement, on section 33. Henry Davidson came about the same year. George Sims and family came in 1829, and he is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His brother, William Sims, came in 1831 and settled on section 7. He also had a family. William Rice came in 1830 from Kentucky and settled with his family on section 33. The farm is now owned by the late S. J. Steidley. The same year William Hodges settled on section 34. John B. Clevenger came to the county with his father in 1830. He now lives on section 35. Daniel Chapman, son of John Chapman of North Otter, was in the county in 1831, and now resides on section 24 in North Palmyra. Garrett Davis came in 1830. James Bryant and family settled on section 2, about

1830. They were Kentuckians. Claibourne Gooch, who had a large family, came from Kentucky and settled on section 29, in 1833. Jasper Rice, also from Kentucky, settled on section 28, in 1832. Jonathan Landreth a Virginian, came here in 1833; his son, A. P. Landreth, now a farmer on section 20, came with his parents. John Coots, from Kentucky, settled on section 22, in 1835; he married a Miss Wise after he came to the township. Thomas Steward came the same year. D. A. Pulliam, formerly from Morgan county but a native of Kentucky, came here in 1835. He had a family. The same year Jesse Berry settled on section 34. Lewis O'Neal came in 1836. Joseph Liston, Sr., and family came in 1836. They were Kentuckians.

The first sermon was preached by Auston Sims at the house of Lewis Solomon, Sr., in the year 1827. He was a Baptist minister. The first preachers were Lewis Solomon, Sr., and William Hodges, both Baptist. They were afterward followed by Jacob Nifong, who belonged to the Christian church.

The first church edifice was built by the Methodists, about the year 1840. It was named Bethel, and was situated about one and a half miles north of the village of Palmyra. It was built of hewed logs, roughly put together. It was subsequently used as a school-house. At present it is used for a wood house by school district number one. The present school-house is a good building in modern style, and is frequently used by the Methodists as a house of worship. There are two churches now in the township, a Christian and Dunkard.

The first school-house was situated in the north-west part of the township, on section 18, a short distance south-west of where J. F. Nifong now resides. The house was built of round poles with the bark peeled off; it was covered with boards riven out with a frow; the floor was of rough puncheons; a log was cut out on one side, and the opening served as a window; the writing desk was made by boring slanting holes into the side of the house and driving wooden pins into the holes and laying puncheons on the pins. When it rained the children had to move to the side opposite that from which the wind blew in order to keep dry. It was a three months' subscription school, the parents agreeing to pay one dollar and fifty cents for each scholar. The building was erected in 1829, and school taught by James Howard, as mentioned above.

The first marriage was Andrew Thompson to Sarah Woodring, by Lewis Solomon, Sr.

The first child born was a son of Elijah and Drusilla Wills, in the summer of 1827. He died while yet an infant.

### HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

The settlers raised cotton, picked, spun, and wove it into cloth, and cut it in a rude manner to make clothing for the ladies.

The men frequently wore dressed deer skin pants and coon skin caps. The coats were made so as to resemble a hunting shirt. The men occupied a portion of their time in hunting and trapping.

The nearest mill was Stephen Hardcastle's or Tegard's mill, situated at a place now known as Rock-bridge. The manner of going to mill was in carts, sleds or truck wagons. The cart and wagon wheels were sawed from logs, usually sycamore, and were from four to six inches broad and about two feet high, with holes bored in the centre for the hub. Horses were scarce, and ox teams invariably were used for hauling. These carts and wagons were used for hauling wood and rails, going to mill, and sometimes even to take the family to church.

About the first of June, in the early times, the green headed flies were very troublesome on the prairie. Plowing was done with ox teams, very early in the morning, or late in the evening, in order to avoid the flies, and the crops worked with a single horse. The plows were what is known as the bar-share plow; they had wooden mould-boards. The harness consisted of a shuck collar, and trace chains fastened to a crooked stick for harness, and a rude leather back-band. Some of the settlers dispensed with the harness, and used the shaft-plow. The method of driving when two horses were used, was to ride one and lead the other. When only one horse was driven, they used a single line. The horses were taught to turn at the words "Gee" and "Haw;" check lines were unknown. This method of driving is still followed by the farmers of Kentucky. The food consisted of wild game, pork and corn-meal; wheat-bread was very seldom seen.

The deep snow was during the winter of 1830 and '31. About the twentieth of December it commenced raining and sleeting, but it soon changed to snow, and continued at intervals, until in January. The snow was three feet deep on the level; it was drifted to the top of the fences; the ravines were full, and almost level with the surrounding land. The snow continued on the ground until about the first of March, cutting off communication between the settlers, and making it impossible for people to get to mill; they had to pound corn to get meal for bread, and this with hominy, was about all they could get to subsist on. After the snow disappeared there was a friendly greeting between the settlers.

The game consisted of bears, panthers, wolves, wildcats, deer, turkey, beaver, mink, raccoon, opossum, prairie chickens and quail, and continued abundant up to the time of the big snow, after which but few survived, except the wolves and deer, which continued in great number until about 1849 or 50. The bear and panther did but little damage to the settler, but the wolves were very destructive. Sheep and pigs had to be closely guarded. They killed in day time, pigs that would weigh thirty or forty pounds, and in one instance they took pigs at night out of the pen adjoining the house of Lewis Solomon.

*Visited by Indians.*—A hunting party of Indians came in the summer of 1827; they camped on the north side of the timber in the south-east part of the township. One of them visited Elijah Wills' cabin; he was a large man about six feet high; he was dressed in buckskin, and rode an Indian pony with a deer skin hung to his saddle. He was armed with a short rifle, and had some silver money with which he bought some meal. He was very friendly and belonged to the Sioux tribe.

*The first mill* was built by E. C. Vancil, who resides at present in the north part of the township. It was run by horse-power. There was a large cog-wheel which ran above the horses' heads; it ran in what was called a trundle-head, with an iron spindle, to which the burrs were attached. The mill ground slowly, but surely, as the team went round.

The facilities for milling in the township progressed but slowly, and at present there is not a mill within its limits. The mills patronized by the farmers are at the village of Palmyra, and Waverly in Morgan county.

*The first Physician* was Dr. George Sims, who came in 1829. E. C. Vancil practiced to some extent. They were Thompsonians in their mode of treatment. Dr. Palmer arrived at a later period. He was an Allopath. The diseases were mostly chills and bilious fever. At present we have three doctors, and all belong to the allopathic school of medicine.

*The first Justice of the Peace* was Lewis Solomon, Sr. He was elected when Macoupin formed a part of Greene county. After that county was organized, he was elected for this county, and certified the poll book for the first election held in the county in 1829.

*Blooded-stock*, first introduced by Judge Solomon, jr. They were the By field-breed of hogs. The first cattle fed in the township, was by Judge Solomon. The short-horn Durham were introduced about 1850.

*First Blacksmith shop* was managed by a Mr. Stratton, about the year 1829. It was on the property of Lewis Solomon, Sr.

*Post-offices.*—One in the town of Palmyra, T. W. Chiles, post-master; the other at Vancil's Point, at the residence of Judge Solomon. He has been post-master for twenty years. It was established about 1859. Fifty years have made a wonderful change in this township; it then was thinly settled, but now it is highly improved. We copy the following from the assessor's report of 1879:

Number of acres of improved lands 20,691, value $120,265; acres unimproved lands 2,140, value $4,377; total value of lands $124,642. Horses 673, value $9,371; cattle 1,386, value $10,726; mules 90, value $1,529; sheep 936, value $814; hogs 1,581, value $1,353; carriages and wagons 210, value $1,965; 178 watches and clocks, 90 sewing machines, 3 pianos, 21 organs. Total value of personal property, $43,899.

Below we give the names of those who held offices since the township organization.

*Supervisors.**—J. B. Vancil, elected in 1871, and by re-election, served until 1878; George W. Bullock, elected 1878; James Nevins, elected 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—J. F. Nifong, elected in 1871; W. C. Martin, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873 and 1874; R. Bramley, elected in 1875, and by re-election, held the office up to 1879.

*Assessors.*—H. Witt, elected in 1871; H. Hart, elected in 1872; J. D. Shane, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874; C. G. Simonds, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876 and 1877; J. D. Shane, elected in 1878; G. W. Stewart, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. D. Shane, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; H. Hart, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874 and 1875; J. D. Shane,

* Not represented in 1874.

STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF M. T. ALFORD, SEC. 30, NORTH PALMYRA TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

RESIDENCE OF J. C. KING, SECTION 33, PALMYRA TP., MACOPIN CO., ILL

THE TILE FACTORY OF R. TUCKER,

ESTABLISHED OCT. 1878. 2¾ MILES N.E. OF PALMYRA, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

CAPACITY FOR MAKING 8000 TILES PER DAY

elected in 1876'; F. M. Solomon, elected in 1877; A. J. Crum, elected in 1878; W. C. Crum, elected in 1879.

The following are the Justices of the Peace, since township organization: John Scott and J. F. Chiles, elected in 1871; G. W. Bullock and T. W. Chiles, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1877.

Constables since Township organization: D. P. Berry and J. C. Miller, elected in 1871; D. M. Berry and C. W. Price, elected in 1873; J. H. Sitton, elected in 1876; J. W. Turner and W. A. Braden, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, J. I. Hollingsworth, M. T. Alford, Martin Sims; 1872, D. N. Solomon; 1873, A. S. Nevins, George W. Keplinger; 1874, John W. Wrightsman; 1875, William H. King; 1876, J. I. Hollingsworth; 1877, Robert Horton; 1878, John N. Pinkerton; 1879, J. W. Wrightsman.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

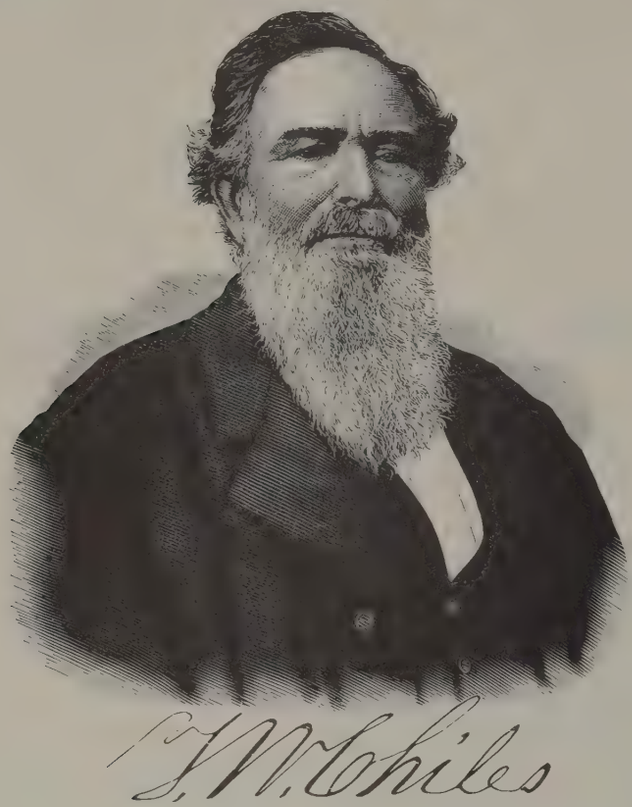
## THOMAS R. HARRIS

Is a native of Fluvanna county, Virginia, and was born May 8th, 1804. His ancestors had been residents of the Old Dominion from an early period of its history. His father was John Harris, and his mother Delilah Shores. Mr. Harris was the third of a family of seven children. His father died when he was about nine years old, and his mother, in the year 1816, moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky. He attended school some little time, mostly at North Middletown, in Bourbon county, but most of his education he acquired by his own efforts. When fifteen he became an apprentice to the tanning business in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and followed that occupation for many years. Leaving Kentucky in 1828 he settled at Palmyra, Mo. In 1829 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Forman (whose maiden name was Fry), and then embarked in the tanning business near the town of Palmyra, on his own account. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county just across the line from North Palmyra township. He followed the tanning business in that location till 1850, and then moved to North Palmyra township, and engaged in farming. He had entered land in North Palmyra township soon after coming to Illinois, and became the owner of about 600 acres in sections 2 and 11. He began to improve these lands while living in Morgan county, and after coming to Macoupin county, carried on farming quite extensively. His first wife died in 1866. In July, 1868, he married Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, born in Jefferson county, Indiana, October 24th, 1820, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, when seven years old. Her maiden name was Westfall. Her first husband died of the cholera at Waverly, in 1851. He was a local preacher in the Methodist church, ran a carding machine at Waverly, and was a good business man.

Mr. Harris has had six children; John L., Sydney T., Virginia F., who married Edward O. Clark, of Carlinville; Milton F., William J., and Mary E., wife of Milton Rohrer. Of the sons, John is in Iowa, William in Nebraska, and Sydney farming in North Palmyra township. John, William, and Milton were soldiers in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. John enlisted in the 14th Illinois, under Gen. Palmer, and served three years. William enlisted in the 32d Illinois regiment, under Col. Logan, and served till the close of the war. Milton was a soldier in the same regiment He took part in the fiercely contested battle of Shiloh, which was begun on the 6th of April, 1862. On the first day of the fight, while under a heavy fire he was shot through the left lung, and died at the hospital at Mound City on the first of May, 1862. Mrs. Harris has three children by her first marriage: David B. Hutchinson, of Waverly; Melinda J., wife of F. Cole, of the same place, and Samuel H. Hutchinson. Mr. Harris was first a whig in politics, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay for president, in 1824, for whom, like all true Kentuckians, he had a great admiration, and whom he heard deliver one of his great speeches at Paris, Kentucky. He voted for Clay three times for president. He has been a republican since the organization of that party.

## M. T. ALFORD.

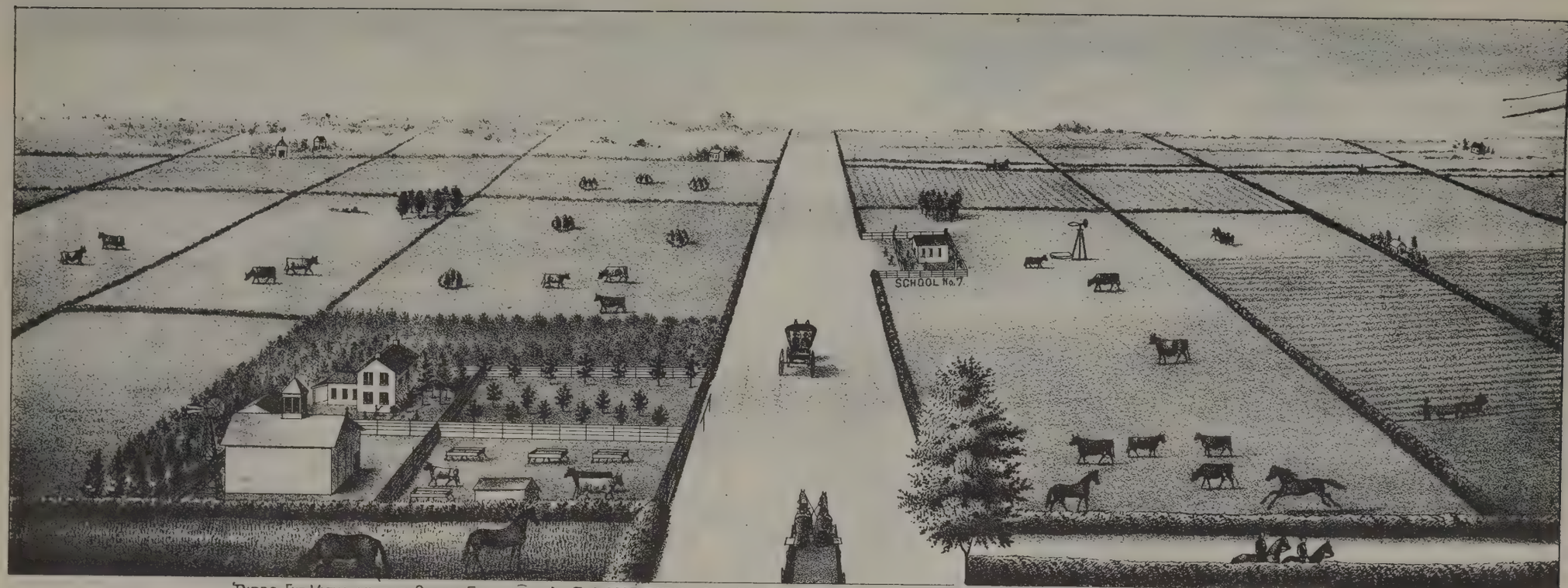
This gentleman, a view of whose farm and residence appears on another page, is a native of Sevier county, Tennessee, where he was born May 22, 1828. His ancestors were from North Carolina. His father was Charles Alford, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Tipton. Mr. Alford was the fifth of a family of seven children. His birth-place was on Little Pigeon river, in Sevier county, and when about a year old, his father moved to Roane county, Tennessee. He settled two miles from the town of Philadelphia, in what is known as the Sweetwater valley, where he was raised. He had very poor advantages in the way of obtaining an education. His father was the owner of considerable land, but kept his children at work, instead of sending them to school. Mr. Alford attended school only a few months, and the most of the instruction he received was imparted by his father, who was a man of considerable knowledge and information. He was brought up to habits of industry, and has always known what it was to work. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred in May, 1849, to Rebecca Edwards, who was born and raised in Roane county, Tennessee. He removed to Illinois the next year after his marriage, (1850) and settled in North Palmyra township. He rented land until February 3d, 1861, at which time he purchased sixty acres, in Scottville township, where he lived until March, 1865, when he moved to the place where he now lives, in section 30, North Palmyra township. He owns 280 acres, three eighties of which lie in section 19, twenty in section 30, and twenty in section 29. He has been one of the substantial farmers of Palmyra township. His first wife died in June, 1869. His second marriage occurred November, 1869, to Susan M. Sercy, who was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, and was the daughter of Fieldon H. Sercy. He has nine children—William, Charles, Robert, Benjamin, Caleb, Sarah, Martha, Rosa and Bertha. The last five are by his second wife. William went to Kansas in the spring of 1879, where he is now engaged in farming. Charles is farming in Scottville township. Mr. Alford was raised an old line whig, and cast his first vote for president for Scott, in 1852. Afterwards he became a democrat. Mr. Alford is a man who stands well in his community, and is one whose name deserves a place in this work. His father came to Scottville township in 1850 and died there in 1858. His mother died there a year or two after.



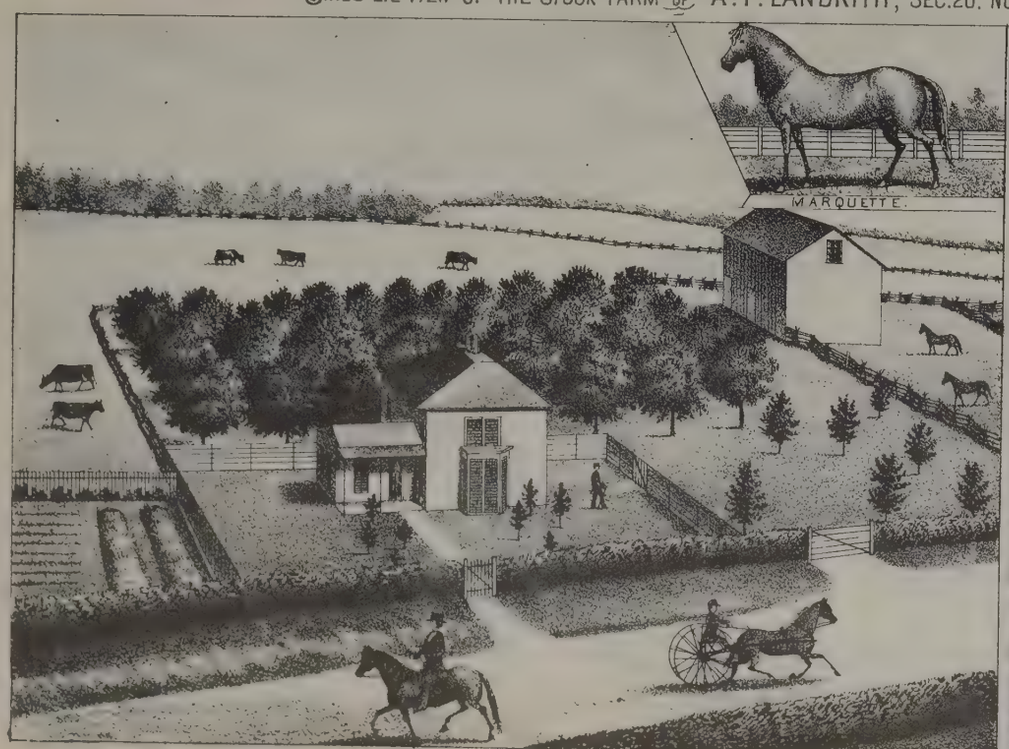
T. W. Chiles

AMONG the old residents of the northern part of the county, the name of Thomas W. Chiles of Palmyra, is especially worthy of mention in this work. For upwards of thirty years he has been in the mercantile business at Palmyra, and is a gentleman who has maintained the highest respect of the community as an honorable business man and a worthy private citizen. The family from which he is descended is of English origin, and settled at an early period in Orange county, Virginia. His grandfather, James Chiles, lived and died near Orange court-house. He was a man of patriotic spirit, and enlisted in the regular Continental army, and served during the Revolutionary war. John G. Chiles, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in the year 1790. He grew up to manhood in his native county, and, when a young man and still unmarried, enlisted for service in the war of 1812. Returning to the Old Dominion about the year 1816 he married Elizabeth S. Wales. She was born in Fluvanna county, and her ancestors had been residents of Virginia from a period dating back to its early colonial history. On her mother's side she was connected with the Smithson family. For a couple of years after his marriage John G. Chiles lived in Virginia, and one child, a daughter, was born in that state. About the year 1818 he moved to Smith county, in Middle Tennessee, and Thomas W. Chiles was the next child born after the family left Virginia. There were ten children in all, equally divided between sons and daughters. The second child and the oldest son was the subject of this biography. His birth occurred on the 24th of January, 1819. When he was three or four years old his father moved with the family from Smith county, Tennessee, to Todd county, Kentucky, where they lived till 1833, and then emigrated to Illinois, arriving at their place of settlement in what is now called South Palmyra township, about the 1st of December. His father was in such circumstances as did not permit his embarking very extensively in agriculture. He was engaged in farming in a limited way in South Palmyra township till 1850, and then removed to Bear creek, where he died on the 10th of May, 1853. Mr. Chiles' mother lived till the 6th of October, 1876.

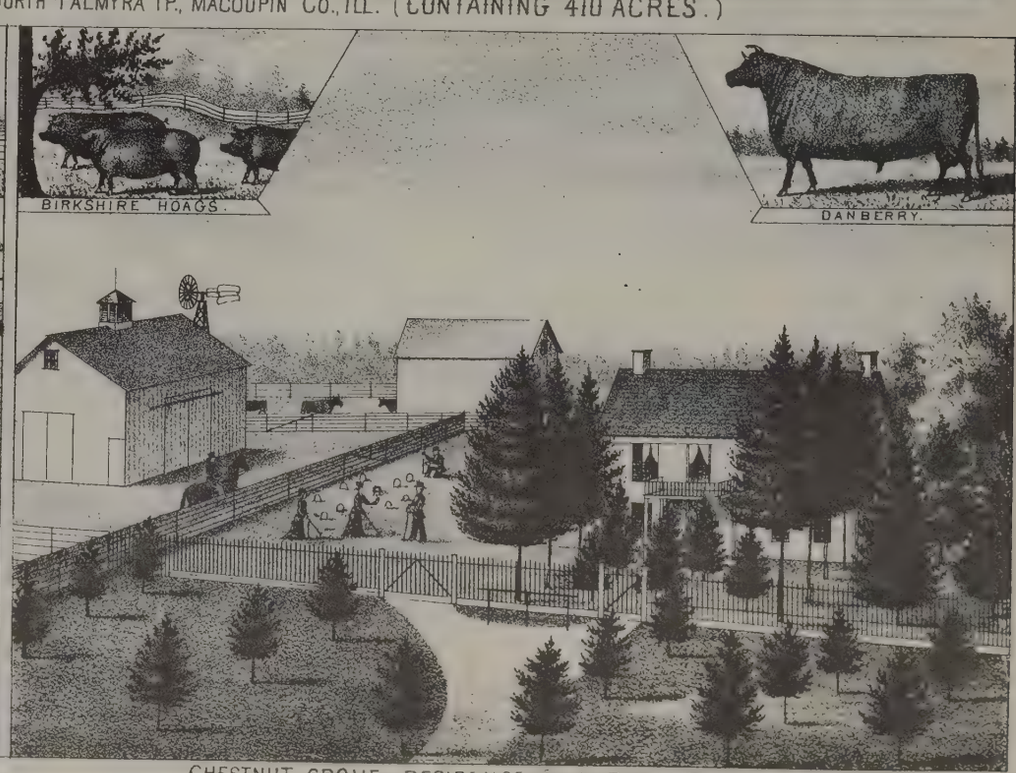
When he first came to Macoupin county Mr. Chiles was about fifteen years of age. Like most men raised in a new country his opportunities for securing an education were limited. The subscription schools in the neighborhood of his home in Kentucky he had attended three terms, and after coming to Illinois went to school three months. The country was thinly settled. The pioneer inhabitants had their minds mostly bent on clearing the forest and making homes, and the luxuries and many of the conveniences of life were unknown. The educational advantages which the boys of that generation enjoyed were accordingly of the commonest description, and at most afforded a meagre foundation upon which the youth, ambitious of further knowledge, could, by patient study nights and at odd moments, rear the structure of a more thorough education. During his boyhood he assisted his father on the farm. His marriage took place on the 22d of November, 1840. His wife was formerly Miss Clarissa A. Shaw. She was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts (the birth-place of the poet, William Cullen Bryant), March 31st, 1821. Her father, Oakes Shaw, was a native of Massachusetts; emigrated to Illinois in 1836, and settled at the old town of Cummington, a short distance east of the present town of Palmyra, which was named by him in honor of his Massachusetts home. He was the first post-master at Cummington. After his marriage Mr. Chiles rented land and began farming on his own account. He was obliged to begin life on a very modest basis. He had no means of his own, and an energetic industry and prudent economy were not matters of choice but of necessity. By October, 1848, at which date he quit farming, he had managed to accumulate a little money, and embarked in the mercantile business at Cummington, in partnership with James Matthews. There had been a store previously in existence at Cummington, but at the date at which Mr. Chiles entered into business it was closed, and he and his partner had command of the whole field without a rival. They carried a stock of goods sufficient in those days to meet all demands, and made a successful business venture. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Chiles purchased Matthews' interest, and subsequently sold a half interest in the business to his brother-in-law, F. E. Shaw. In 1855 he became the owner of the whole store, and afterwards carried on



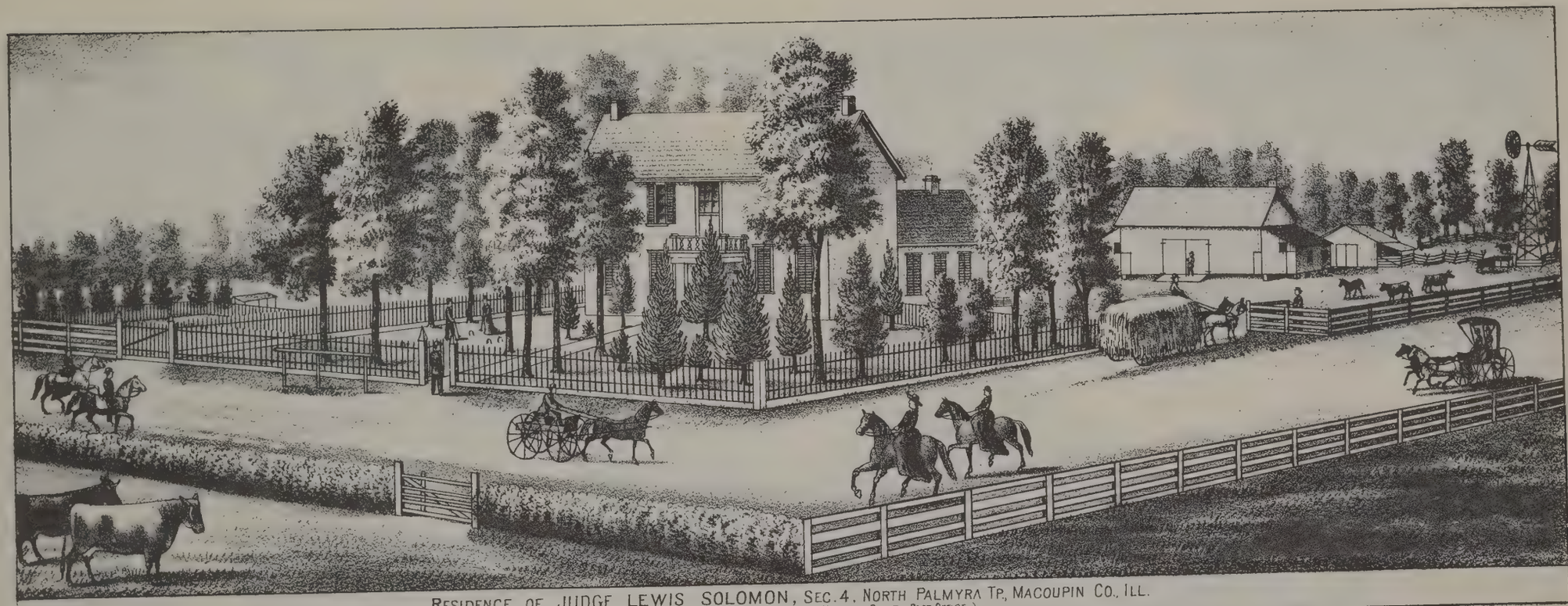

BIRDS-EYE-VIEW OF THE STOCK FARM OF A. P. LANDRITH, SEC. 20. NORTH PALMYRA TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL. (CONTAINING 410 ACRES.)




RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. LANDRITH.




CHESTNUT GROVE. RESIDENCE OF A. P. LANDRITH.



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE LEWIS SOLOMON, SEC. 4. NORTH PALMYRA TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.
FARM CONTAINING 797 ACRES. (SEAT OF VANCILS POINT, POST OFFICE.)

RESIDENCE OF D. N. SOLOMON, PALMYRA.

STORE OF SOLOMON AND MARTIN, PALMYRA, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

the business individually. The store was moved in 1862 from the old town of Cummington to the new town of Palmyra, which had been started in 1855. Cummington was unable to keep pace with her younger and more vigorous rival: the old town died out, and Mr. Chiles has since carried on the business at Palmyra. He has endeavored to conduct business on a fair and liberal basis, and has had his full share of the large trade which centers at the town of Palmyra. He has also, to a limited extent, been engaged in farming. The six of his eleven children who are living are as follows: John T. Chiles, a partner in the store; Cornelia, the wife of John F. Rice; Fordyce E., who is farming in North Palmyra township; Clara E., who married Elias Tungate; Thomas W., a farmer of South Palmyra township; and James W., who is also a partner in the store. The oldest son now living, John F., served three years in Co. F, 122d Illinois regiment, commanded by Gen. Rinaker. This regiment was largely composed of soldiers from Macoupin county, and its history is well known to many of our citizens. The regiment served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and other parts of the South. He was in the various movements and engagements in which the regiment took part, including the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Tupelo, and the siege and storming of Fort Blakeley, the last important contest of the war. Fordyce E., was also a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the 14th Illinois regiment in 1864, and served till the close of the war. Arthur H., the oldest son, moved to Kansas, where he engaged in farming, and died.

As far as his political sentiments are concerned, Mr. Chiles began life as a member of the old line whig party, as was also his father. Like nearly all residents of Kentucky, his father was a strong supporter and admirer of Henry Clay, and voted for him each of the three times he was a candidate for President. Mr. Chiles was not old enough to vote for President till 1840, at the time of one of the most exciting, interesting and enthusiastic campaigns this country has ever witnessed, and which is still spoken of by old men as the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign. The popular enthusiasm swept Harrison, the whig candidate, into the presidential chair, and to this result Mr. Chiles contributed by his vote. He was a whig until that once great party had outlived its day and sank into a state of decay and dissolution. When the agitation began regarding the question of admitting Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as free, or slave, states he had no hesitation in arraying himself on the side of the advocates of freedom, and in opposition to the encroachments of the slave power. Although born in a slave state he had imbibed the spirit of freedom in the air of the great, free state of Illinois, and while he was willing to let slavery alone, as it constitutionally and legally existed in the Southern states, yet he was opposed to giving up one additional foot of our territory to the dominion of this blighting curse. He was one of the early republicans of the county. In 1856, the first time that this conflict was distinctly marked in a presidential contest, Palmyra precinct gave an unusually large republican vote in comparison with the rest of the county, and Mr. Chiles was one of those who supported Fremont, and aided the new party in making such an appearance of strength. He was a member of the state convention, in 1860, to select delegates to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and has since been closely identified with the republican party of Macoupin county.

He has long been post-master at Palmyra, and has made an able, efficient and popular public officer. He was first post-master at the old town of Cummington, in 1848, under the democratic administration of James K. Polk, though he was a well-known whig. With the exception of seven years (from 1854 to 1861), he has had charge of the office ever since. He was elected justice of the peace in April, 1872, and has since filled that position, although the township is strongly democratic. He was one of the charter members of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Palmyra, and has taken a warm and fraternal interest in the successful working of that order. He is known as an able business man and a good citizen, and for high, personal character, and undoubted honesty and integrity, no one stands higher in the community. Since 1840 he and his wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. For a long number of years he has been ruling elder of the church at Palmyra. He has been interested in Sunday-schools, and several times acted as superintendent of the union school at Palmyra. He has also been one of the most active promoters of the temperance cause about Palmyra, and has done all in his power to keep the town free from the evils of intemperance. By his diligence in enforcing the penalty against violators of the temperance laws, he has done as much, perhaps, as any other man to give Palmyra the enviable reputation it possesses as a model temperance town. His influence has ever been on the side of religion, morality and virtue; and few citizens of the county have led lives of greater usefulness or credit.

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## LEWIS SOLOMON.

JUDGE SOLOMON, one of the oldest settlers of Macoupin county, and a man who has been intimately identified with the history of this part of the state, was born in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, April 1, 1812. The family from whom he is descended is of Welsh and English origin. On their emigration to America his masters settled in Maryland and North Carolina. They were living in North Carolina at a date previous to the Revolutionary war, in which his grandfather, Lewis Solomon, took part. He was one of that daring band under the gallant Marion, which did such good service in the campaigns in South Carolina, striking terror into the hearts of the British invaders. While the family were living in North Carolina, a party of Tories came to the house during the latter part of the war to capture some articles for the use of the British army. Judge Solomon's grandmother was a woman of remarkable bravery and determination of character, but prudently submitted to the confiscation of various household stores. When the Tories, however, seized some yarn on which she set a high value, her anger and indignation got the better of her prudence, and seizing the poker she drove the Tories triumphantly from the house.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Lewis Solomon, was born in Franklin county, North Carolina, in 1780, about three years before the close of the war of the Revolution. He was raised in the same county, and married Sarah Bowden, daughter of John Bowden, a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Franklin county. This marriage occurred about the year 1798. In 1811 he moved from North Carolina to Logan county, Kentucky, where he lived one year, and in 1821 moved to Muhlenburgh county, where the family resided as long as they lived in that state. The six oldest children were born in North Carolina, and Judge Solomon, the seventh child, was the first born after the removal to Kentucky. Their home in Muhlenburgh county was in a rough and poor district of country. Judge Solomon for a few months attended a subscription school kept by a man named Shelton, and this was the only schooling he received in Kentucky. In 1825 the family came to Illinois. In that day facilities for travel were very limited. A one-horse cart was hired for the journey for ten dollars, and in this vehicle all their goods were placed. With the exception of the mother and the three youngest children, who had places in the cart, the members of the family (twelve in all) walked. The journey was tedious and wearisome. On reaching this state a settlement was made in Morgan county, near Jacksonville. His father had lost all his means by the breaking of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, and on coming to Illinois had no money with which to enter or purchase land. The winter of 1825-6 was spent in a small log cabin, part of the floor of which was composed of mother earth. In the spring of 1826, they moved to the head of Sandy, five miles from Jacksonville, and raised a crop, cultivating the ground with a shaft plow with a wooden mold-board, and similar primitive agricultural appliances. In the spring of 1827 the family came to Macoupin county, and settled in Palmyra township, three miles north of Palmyra. Judge Solomon's father lived there engaged in farming till his death in August, 1849. His mother died the preceding February.

Judge Solomon was in his thirteenth year when he came to Illinois, and in his fifteenth when he came to Macoupin county. When his father moved to this county only three settlements had been made in North Palmyra township, and consequently no schools had been established. For a few days in the summer of 1829, he attended a school kept by his brother-in-law, James Howard. But his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, and a few months would comprise all the instruction he ever received. He was a boy of bright faculties, learned rapidly, and in boyhood laid the foundation of a good education. He especially excelled in mathematics—his favorite study. He and his brothers were hired out by the month, and were also the principal dependence of their father in carrying on the farm. His father borrowed the money with which to enter the first eighty acres of land, paying the exorbitant interest of twenty-five per cent., and when he died owned a farm of two hundred and fifty-six acres. In the year 1832 when twenty years of age, Judge Solomon volunteered in the Black Hawk war. He enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Capt. John Harris, in the third regiment of which A. B. DeWitt was colonel. He left Jackson-

ville April 25, 1832; rendezvoused at Beardstown; reached the Mississippi at the present town of Oquawka; thence marched to the mouth of Rock river, where they were mustered into the United States service, with Gen. Atkinson in command. The force next marched to Dixon, from which place a detachment of 250 advanced twenty miles, and attacked the Indians, but were repulsed by Black Hawk. The next day the main army (in which was Judge Solomon), advanced to the battle ground, and buried the dead. They returned to Dixon. Supplies from down the river had failed to arrive, and the men in his regiment were five days without bread. The regiment afterward took twelve days' rations, marched up Rock river, crossed over to the Fox, and returned home by way of Ottawa. During his two months' campaign he experienced considerable hardships. On starting out he weighed 150 pounds, and on reaching home had lost twenty-five. Soon after his return he was elected corporal in the militia. Subsequently he was chosen captain, and not long afterwards major of the 62d regiment, 2d battalion. While holding these positions he gave much attention to military tactics, and was considered one of the best militia officers in the state.

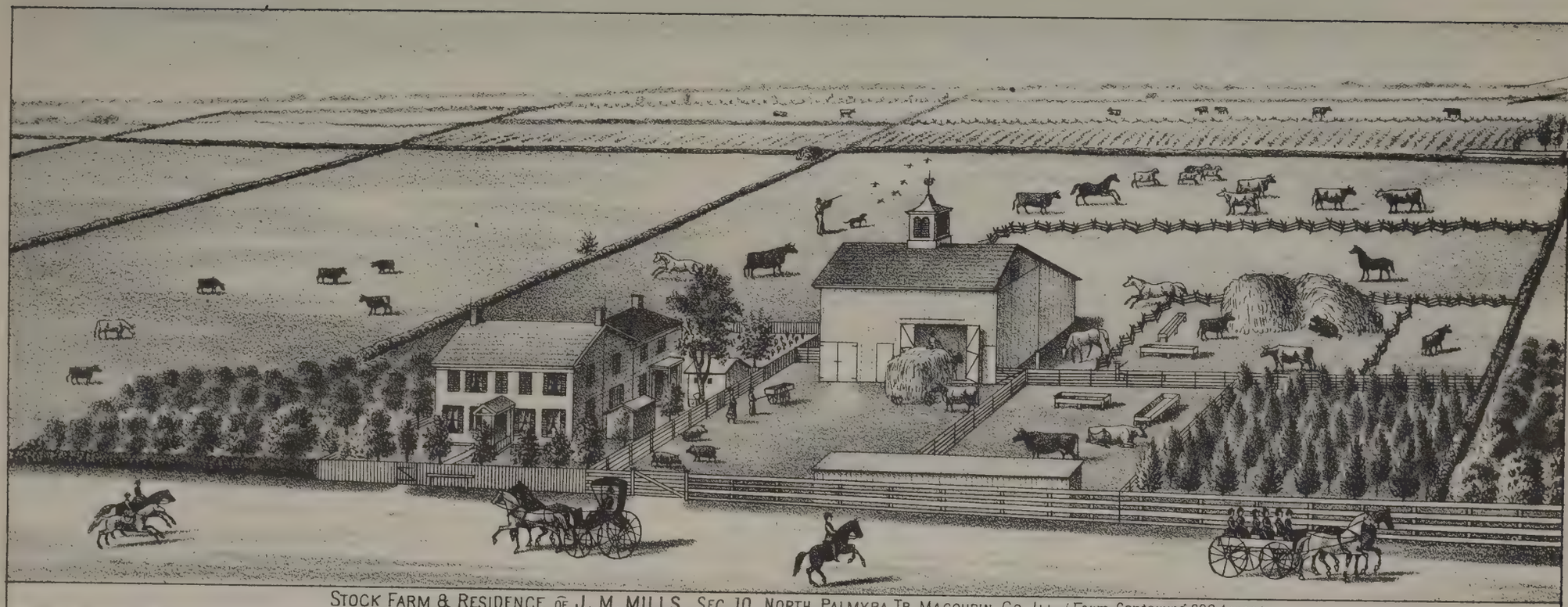
When about twenty-one he engaged in farming on his own account. He had been paid thirty-six dollars for his services during the Black Hawk war, and sixteen dollars he borrowed from his brother-in-law, and paid for it by making rails at forty cents a hundred. With this money he entered forty acres of land, a quarter of a mile west of the town of Palmyra. He also grubbed land for his brother-in-law, who paid him by giving him one-quarter of what he raised on his farm of about forty additional acres. He chopped wood at Jacksonville in 1834 for forty cents a cord and boarded himself, and the succeeding winter took a contract to cut 500 cords at fifty cents a cord. From the proceeds of his first work he obtained good clothing, and from his last contract he made enough money to enter forty additional acres of land. In the summer of 1835 he went to the lead mines at Galena, but was unsuccessful in making money, and returned home. In the fall of 1835 he visited relatives in Kentucky, and the next winter made rails to fence his land in Palmyra township, having determined to settle down in some permanent location. Accordingly, in the spring of 1836 he bought a team on credit, began breaking prairie, built a cabin, and June 23, 1856, married Nancy Ann Fink, a native of Kentucky, daughter of John Fink, one of the early settlers of Barr township. He bought ten additional acres of land, endeavored to get his farm into as good a condition as possible, and kept a sharp look-out for business advantages, so that in 1849, the year his father died, he had four or five hundred dollars surplus money. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs in his father's estate, and in the spring of 1850, moved to the homestead farm, where he lived till 1854. He had intended moving to the Military tract, but finding no location to suit him in that country, he purchased 360 acres of land in sections four, eight, and nine, North Palmyra township, for five thousand dollars cash. This farm, which has fine improvements, has since been his home. He is the owner of the largest body of land in the possession of one man in North Palmyra township, consisting of a few acres less than eight hundred.

His first wife died September 18, 1863. He was married again May 8, 1866, to Mrs. Mary Ann Butcher. Her maiden name was Baker. She was born in Morgan county, in February, 1831. By his first marriage he had twelve children, of whom nine grew to maturity, as follows: Louisa, who married Henry Yowell; her husband died in 1864: Francis Marion, who is farming in North Palmyra township; Thomas Jefferson, who died December 3, 1875; Dempsey N. who is farming in North Palmyra township, and in 1878 represented that township in the Board of Supervisors; Annie E., Martha, John L., Lafayette, and Allen B.

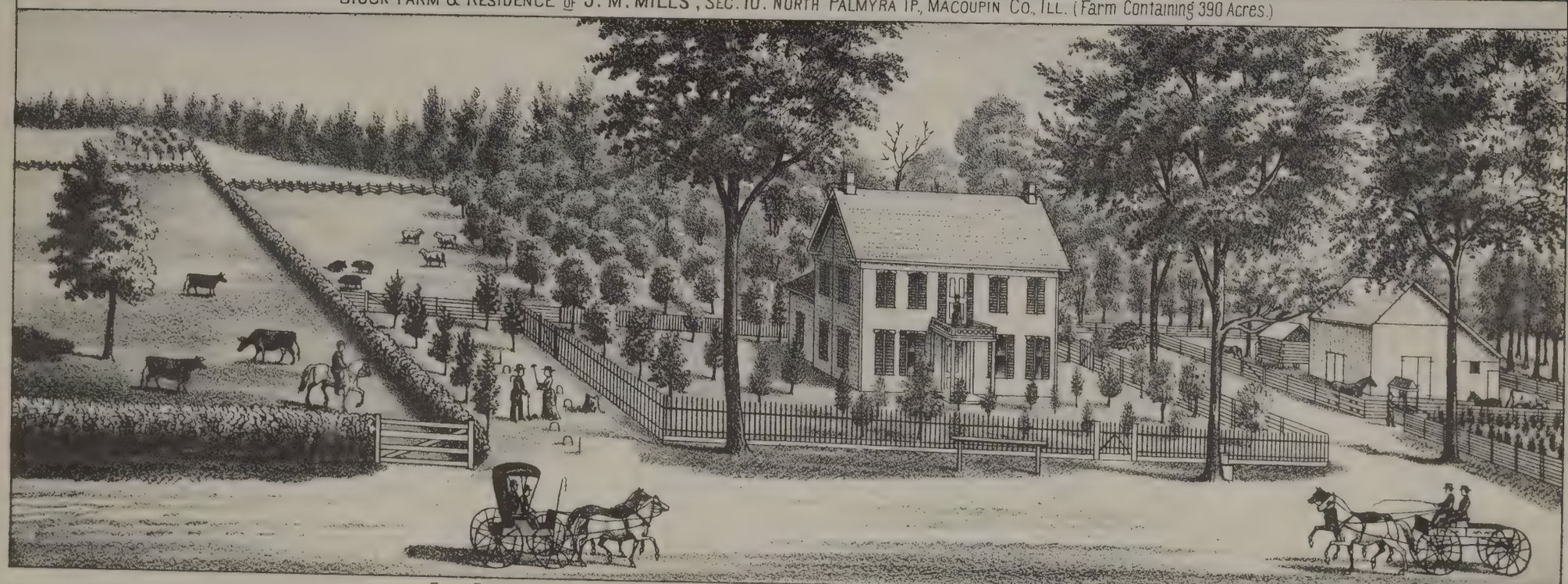
In his political belief he has always been a democrat. At Jacksonville, on his return from the Black Hawk war in the fall of 1832, he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, for President. He has been a democrat, and his political hopes and sympathies have been closely allied to the party which has numbered among its advocates such illustrious men as Jefferson and Jackson. On financial questions his views have coincided with those of the national greenback party, but he advocates the old, well-settled, and first established principles of democracy. He was a Union man and a leading war democrat during the Rebellion. He assisted in sending to the front forty-three men from Palmyra precinct, two of whom were substitutes, for three years; whom he placed in the field with his own means. Judge Solomon is a man who has received numerous tokens of the public confidence and the esteem of the people. The first position to which he was chosen was in 1839, when he was elected to the comparatively humble office of constable, the duties of which he discharged for four years. He was appointed by the county court in 1839, and in 1840 assessor, and assessed one-third of the county. He was elected justice of the peace in 1843, and held the office till his resignation in 1854. His first election to the legislature occurred in 1852, when he was chosen representative on the democratic ticket, with John A. Chesnut as the opposing whig candidate. From 1857 to 1861 he acted as county judge. In 1861, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, the nomination being tendered him by the democratic convention without his making any effort to secure it. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate from the district embracing Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby and Christian counties. While in the legislature Judge Solomon was an active and efficient member, devoting his attention to legislation which would secure the best interests of the people. While he was in the house the democrats were in the majority. While a member of the constitutional convention he served on several important committees, among them the committee on revision. In the senate the republicans controlled the organization of the body, but he served on three or four important committees, among which were the committees on revenue, on charitable institutions, and on fees and salaries. He took a moderate stand, and his views commanded the respect of the republican majority, among which he had considerable influence. He was the author of the bill giving land-owners a right to redeem lands sold at tax sales at twenty-five per cent. addition the first six months, fifty per cent. the first twelve months, one hundred per cent. for two years, and after that no redemption; the previous law requiring an addition of one hundred per cent. penalty any time after the sale. He was also author of the bill giving counties a right to work county convicts. Politically he has acted from conscientious motives. In his views he has been moderate rather than partisan, and when a candidate has always received a considerable republican vote from his friends in the county. As a public officer he endeavored to discharge the duties of his position without regard to party, and in an impartial and honest manner, and he has always retired to private life conscious of having done his best to serve the interests of the people. Scarcely a man in the county has held so many public positions or received so many marks of popular favor. Upon his character for honesty and integrity there has never breathed suspicion. His life has been open to the view of the citizens of the county, and not a stain can be found on his record as a public officer or as a private citizen. He is a man of unquestioned morality, and though not a member of any religious denomination, has liberally supported the churches of his part of the county. He believes that Christianity consists in deeds, not in words, and that he is the best Christian who lives a life of the strictest rectitude, and who does the most good to his fellow-men.

## ROBERT HORTON.

The Horton family traces its history back to Virginia, from which state came so many families who have been identified with various portions of the Great West, and have assisted in its development and progress. The home of the family in the Old Dominion was in Fauquier county. Mr. Horton's grandfather, Augustine Horton, was born and raised in Fauquier county, and on reaching manhood married Mary Taylor. The birth of his father, Oswell Horton, occurred in Fauquier county, Virginia, May 26th, 1809. He was only two years old when the family moved to Green county, Kentucky, in 1811. He was raised there on a farm, and the opportunities he enjoyed in the way of obtaining an education were of a very ordinary character. Subscription schools were the only ones in existence, and these were held in log school-houses with puncheon floors and slabs for benches. The children of the present generation may congratulate themselves that they have advantages largely in advance of those belonging to those early pioneer times. He only went to school when quite small. As soon as he was large enough, so that his services became of much value, his father kept him at home. The principal experience which he remembers in his boyhood days, consisted in clearing up wild land and cultivating tobacco, the raising of which was a great industry in that country. He remained in Kentucky till twenty-one years of age, and then concluded to try his fortune in Illinois. He came to Morgan county, and secured employment as agent for a stage company, and was thus engaged for several years. He lived at Jacksonville a while, but most of the time at Springfield. He had charge of the line between Carrollton and Springfield *via* Jacksonville, and from Jacksonville to Beardstown. He afterward took charge of the Springfield and



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. M. MILLS, SEC. 10. NORTH PALMYRA TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL. (Farm Containing 390 Acres.)



FARM RESIDENCE OF DANIEL CHAPMAN, SEC. 24. NORTH PALMYRA TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

Peoria, and the Springfield and Terra Haute lines. His duties were those of a general superintendent, looking after the drivers, and seeing that the horses were in good order and the coaches in good repair. He was obliged to be on the road almost constantly, and the consequent exposure and loss of sleep had an injurious effect upon his health. Accordingly in 1842 he concluded to go to farming. He had saved enough money to purchase, in North Palmyra township, 120 acres of prairie and two hundred of timber. When he came to Palmyra township in 1842, only fifteen acres were improved, and he went to work and soon brought a fine farm under cultivation. He had been married in February, 1835, to Matilda Norvell, a native of Summer county, Tennessee. His wife died in 1844. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom died in infancy. The other two are living in North Palmyra; Robert Horton, and Mary, now Mrs. George B. John. In politics Oswell Horton has always been a member of the democratic party, though he has taken no active part in political movements, and has preferred living the quiet and retired life of a private citizen. During his residence in Macoupin county he has borne the reputation of an enterprising and progressive farmer, and a man of strict honesty and integrity.

Robert Horton, the oldest child, was born at Jacksonville, in Morgan county, Dec. 26th, 1836. He was in his sixth year when he came to Macoupin county, where he has grown up and lived from boyhood. His education was obtained in the common schools of Palmyra township, and at a school in Morgan county, which he attended for some time. On the 22d of March, 1860, he married Rebecca J. Rice, daughter of Jasper Rice, an old citizen of North Palmyra township, a sketch of whose history may elsewhere be found. Mrs. Horton was born in North Palmyra township, on the 6th of May, 1843. Up to the year 1865 he was farming in partnership with his father, and has since carried on farming on his own account. He is the owner of the old homestead farm; has bought additional land; and now owns 670 acres, 620 of which lie in one body. He is known as one of the enterprising farmers of Macoupin county, and has been successful both as a farmer and a trader. He has made the matter of dealing in stock a specialty He is one of the prominent agriculturists of the county, and a director in the Macoupin county Fair Association. He has had little to do with politics; is a man of energy, industry, and superior business qualifications. His four children are named Edward L., William H., John L., and Luther O. Horton.

## IMRI B. VANCIL.

For more than twenty years Vancil's Point has been the name of a post-office in North Palmyra township. It received its name from the Vancil family, who settled near there in 1828. Edmund C. Vancil, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, May 1st, 1799; was raised principally in Logan county; settled in Union county, Illinois; in 1824 married Mary Byers, born in Kentucky in 1804, and whose father settled in Jackson county, Illinois, in 1808; moved to Sangamon in 1827, and in 1828 settled in North Palmyra township. He put up the first horse-mill in the northern part of the county, and also the first distillery; he possessed remarkable mechanical genius; manufactured his own boots and shoes, built his own wagons, constructed a superior flat boat, and invented an excellent plow for breaking purposes; at the time he erected his present dwelling in 1848, it was considered the finest farm residence in the county. In 1852 he erected a steam saw-mill: he and his wife are still living in the enjoyment of a hale and vigorous old age.

Imri B. Vancil was born in Union county, Illinois, October 15th, 1825. He was raised in North Palmyra township, and attended Illinois College two years. In the winter of 1844–5 he visited Texas, and the winter of 1847–8 attended medical lectures at Cincinnati. He then ran a saw-mill in Palmyra township, and in 1850 went to California, going overland, and reaching Sacramento City, August 13th. He returned to Illinois in the spring of 1852. He subsequently went to farming for himself in North Palmyra township. April 4th, 1860, he married Elizabeth S., daughter of Judge Thomas B. Rice of Medora, whose biography is furnished elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Vancil was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, November 17th, 1832. Since 1860 he has been living on his present farm, of which he has been the owner since 1852. He is one of the largest farmers of North Palmyra township, and owns 640 acres of land. He is a democrat in politics, and inclined to support the financial theories of the National Greenback party. For twenty-five years he has been township trustee, and is the present township treasurer. He was elected in 1871 the first member of the Board of Supervisors from North Palmyra township, and served for seven successive terms. He has one son and three daughters. He made a trip to California and Oregon in the spring of 1879, spending two months on the Pacific coast, and revisiting scenes with which he was familiar nearly thirty years ago.

## JASPER RICE,

Who has been living on his present farm in North Palmyra township since 1832, was born in Green county, Kentucky, on the 13th of May, 1812. His birth-place is now included in the new county of Taylor. Both his father and grandfather were former residents of Frederick county, Virginia, and their names were both Edwin Rice. His father was born and raised in that part of Virginia, and married Elizabeth Bayley. They emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky; the date of their removal to Kentucky is not exactly known, but it must have been at a period very early in the history of the state, for Mr. Rice was born in 1812, and was the youngest of seven children who grew to maturity, nearly all of whom were born in Kentucky. From Bourbon the family moved to Greene county. Mr. Rice's father had two brothers who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War; and he was probably too young to go into the army. On a visit back to Virginia not long after the Revolution, he was poisoned by some tories; the poison did not cause his immediate death, but its effects remained in his system for years, and probably hastened his death; he died in 1814 when Mr. Rice was eighteen months old. His mother married again a man named Hunt, came to Illinois, and is buried at Palmyra. When sixteen Mr. Rice left home and began life on his own account; he only received at first twenty-five cents a day for his labor, and by the time he had secured sufficient clothing he had little money left for schooling. He attended school a short time for two or three winters—not more than six months altogether. He afterward worked on a farm by the month in Kentucky, not getting more than eight dollars wages. He left Kentucky in 1832, arriving in Palmyra township on the 28th of August. He had no money, and in fact, was eight dollars in debt. In the winter of 1832–3 he was employed at Springfield scoring and hewing timber for houses then being built in that town; and the last part of the winter also worked at Jacksonville. He returned to Palmyra township in March, 1833, and the following 16th of May married Mary, daughter of Stephen Jones. Her father was a Virginian, who emigrated to Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Madison county six miles from Edwardsville; afterwards on the Mauvais Terre in Morgan county; and who came to North Palmyra township in 1831. Mrs. Rice was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, March 19th, 1816. The year that he was married, Mr. Rice built a small log house, eighteen by twenty feet, nearly on the same spot where his present residence now stands. He had no money with which to buy land, but he was energetic and industrious, dug wells, hewed and scored timber, and did anything he could in order to accumulate a little money and get a modest start in the world. In December, 1839, he entered forty acres of land, the first he ever owned. He improved this, and gradually succeeded in reaching better circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice have had fourteen children, of whom eight are now living. They are, Stephen, now a resident of Kansas; Jemima, wife of John L. Hodges; Louisa, wife of William J. Bates, of Waverly; Edwin Anderson, who has a farm in Kansas, but has returned to Illinois on account of his health; Rebecca, the wife of Robert Horton; Joseph, who is farming in North Palmyra township; and Helena, the wife of Charles Alford. Martha, the youngest daughter, died after being grown; Richard Henry died in the spring of 1878 at the age of twenty-three; William G. was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the rebellion; he enlisted in the 32d Illinois regiment in the spring of 1864, served in Georgia, took part in several hard marches, and died in the hospital at Marietta, Georgia, in the fall of 1864, at the age of nineteen. Stephen was also in the army. He enlisted in 1862 in the 122d Illinois, and served throughout the war, taking part in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Tupelo, Nashville, and Fort Blakely. Edwin was a soldier in the 32d Illinois; he enlisted in August, 1861, served in the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in several battles, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie River, the siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. The last year of the war he was at home sick. He was wounded at Shiloh. In politics Mr. Rice was originally a whig, and voted first for Henry Clay for President, in 1836. He was opposed to slavery, although raised in a slave-holding state; and became a republican on the formation of that party. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been members of the Methodist church since 1833.

# SOUTH PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH PALMYRA TOWNSHIP occupies the congressional town 11 north, range 8 west, and is bounded on the north by North Palmyra, on the east by South Otter, on the south by Bird, and on the west by Barr township.

The first settlers in the township were Seth Hodges and John Love. Hodges came from Tennessee, and settled in this township, near the south line, on a stream, now called Hodges' creek, deriving its name from that family. John Love and family settled near Mr. Hodges'.* Levi Day and family came about 1824; he erected a small cabin, and improved a piece of ground. George Mathews and family arrived about 1827; he was from near the banks of the Cumberland river, in Tennessee. About 1823 David T. Taylor, with his family, removed from Tennessee, and settled on the creek above Hodges'; he afterward moved near the present town of Palmyra; he was one of the first constables in this part of the country. Felix Hoover settled on the place where John Richardson lives, about 1829. William Hodges (a relative of Seth Hodges), a local preacher, came in the year 1829. Rev. John Howerton, a member of the Baptist denomination, arrived about 1830; he was a native of Tennessee. James Cave came here about the same year. Isaac Massey and his family, also from Tennessee, about 1829. Ezekiel Ross and family came from near the Cross-roads, in Tennessee, about 1833. His brother, Robert Ross and family, settled first in North Palmyra, about 1829; after living there a few years he moved to South Palmyra, and settled on section 8. Judge Samuel Lair moved from Carlinville township, where he had settled at an early day, and arrived here about the year 1833; he raised a large family; his education was limited, but he was a man who possessed a large share of common sense; he had been a member of the County Court, and died January 16th, 1870. Elijah Wills and family were from Kentucky; he first settled in North Palmyra at an early date, but moved to South Palmyra, on section 6, about 1832. Andrew Russell came very early, and settled near the present town of Palmyra. John G. Chiles, father of T. W. Chiles, was a native of Virginia; he removed to this township in 1833, and located on a farm on section 3. Another well-known settler was Oakes Shaw, a native of Cummington, Mass.; he became a resident of this township in 1836, and located in what was then Newburg; soon after, the name of the village was changed to Cummington; he built the first frame-house in the town of Cummington; he removed from the county in 1848, and died at Lincoln, Illinois, in 1856.

It is quite probable that Felix Hoover raised the first wheat about 1830, as he broke the first prairie land in the township

W. B. and James Gardiner, brothers, from Kentucky, came here in 1836; they both had families, and settled near the old town of Cummington, where they continued to reside until their deaths; James was quite noted in those early days as an auctioneer, and W. B. was a man of a jocular disposition. Henry and James Solomon were early settlers, and became residents of the township about 1834. Jos. B. Steidley, also an early settler, bought out the improvements of James Solomon in 1836.

The first land entries were made by Seth Hodges on the E. S. W. quarter section 28, December 23d, 1823; he had lived in the township some years before as a squatter. The next entry was made by Felix Hoover, April 10th, 1829, on the N. N. E. of section 3.

Among the old residents of Macoupin county now living in the township of South Palmyra, we find D. N. Solomon, a Kentuckian by birth, who came in 1827 to North Palmyra, and subsequently moved to this township. W. G. Ross, now living on section 18, came in 1829; he is a native of Tennessee. Baxter M. Skeen, from that state, came in 1832, and lives on section 20. B. F. Bivin arrived in this county in 1834, and lives on section 1. Henry Etter, a native of Tennessee, came in 1836. James S. Duncan, is a native of Macoupin county; he lives on section 23, and is the coroner of the county. M. C. Tongate resides on section 4; he came here in 1837; he is a Kentuckian by birth. Achilles Tongate, a retired farmer, lives on section 4; he is a native of Amherst county, Virginia, and came here in 1837; he has reached the advanced age of ninety-two years, and is hale and hearty. C. P. Tongate is a farmer, on section 9; he is a native of Kentucky, and came in 1837. The late Jesse Simpson came with his family from Sangamon county about 1838.

*Drainage.*—The land of South Palmyra is drained on the west side by Solomon's creek; through the middle by Massey creek (sometimes known as Nassa creek), running almost in a south-west direction; and from the south-east by Otter creek, running almost in the same direction as Massey creek. The creek derived its name from Isaac Massey, an early settler of the township. The land along the banks of the creeks is quite rolling, and in some places very broken. There is a heavy growth of timber near the banks, and in some cases it extends out a mile in width. The prairie portion of the township is fine, and under a high state of cultivation. The oldest cultivated farms are near the creeks, and were once covered with timber.

There is quite an extensive rock-quarry on the farm of C. P. Tongate. Limestone-rock and good stone for building purposes are found in different parts of the township.

The first school-house was built of logs, in the southern part of the township, and the first school was taught by James Howard, about 1831.

The first church was erected one mile south of the present town of Palmyra. It was built of hewed logs, and covered with split boards. The first regular preacher was John Howerton, of the Baptist faith.

The first child born in the township was in Mr. Love's family in 1824.

The first marriage was that of Theodorus Davis and Jane Burleson in August, 1828.

The first mill was built by Andrew Russell. It was a very simple arrangement, consisting of two burrs with a vertical shaft attached to the burrs and a crank at the top which was turned by hand. During the severe winter of 1829 and '30 the settlers gathered around this little mill with their corn and waited for their turn to grind. The next mill was erected near the present town of Palmyra, by James Cave, in 1835; it was run by horses or oxen, and was called the sweep mill. It certainly was a great improvement over the hand mill.

The game consisted of deer, turkey, and occasionally a bear was seen. The turkey was often seen in the poultry yards of the settlers. They were killed in great numbers and afforded excellent food.

A small band of Indians, belonging to the Pottawattamie tribe, continued to live in the township for a short time after the settlement of the whites. They were peaceable and quiet, giving the settler no trouble, except they claimed a small tract of land and objected to white people settling on it.

The settlers were very social. It was not uncommon for them to visit their neighbors who lived twenty or thirty miles distant, and spend from one to three days with them, having a general good time. They did not manifest much disposition to make money, and never envied a neighbor on account of his success in any honest undertaking.

The village of Palmyra is built on the township line, between North and South Palmyra. The portion in South Palmyra stands on the north-west quarter of section 4. The part in North Palmyra on the south-west quarter

* See chapter on Pioneers, in which Hodges and Love are spoken of at some length.

of section 33. The portion of town on section 4 was laid out by D. N. Solomon, in the year 1855. The north portion, on section 33, was laid out by J. F. Nifong and H. Berry, in 1855. The old town of Newburg was situated on section 4, and was laid out in 1835, by James Cave. The first house was built by William Owens, in 1835; it was a log building. The first hotel was kept by W. B. Gardiner. Scott & Bosworth kept the first store. The first post office was kept by Oakes Shaw, in the year 1841. The first blacksmith shop was started by James L. Warfield. The first church was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians, in the year 1857. The first sermon was preached in the house of Oakes Shaw, by the Rev. L. S. Williams, a Presbyterian, in 1838. The first school was taught by Miss Eliza Hersey, in the fall of 1836. The first physician was Dr. Thornton, who located here in the spring of 1840. Another early physician was Dr. H. J. Vanwinkle.

About the year 1842 the town had its name changed from that of Newburg to Cummington, and continued by that name for about thirteen years, at which time new buildings were erected a little west of the old town and on a more desirable site. The ground was higher and afforded some shade. Business was changed to the new part of the town. A new name was given to the village, and from that time it has been called "Palmyra." After the survey and laying out of the town, in 1855, it received a fresh impulse. Shops, stores, &c., were put up in rapid succession. A hotel was built on the north side by R. F. Bracken, in 1855.

The first church edifice was erected by the Christians, in 1867. The first preacher was G. M. Goode.

The first mill was built by A. C. Farmer, F. E. Shaw and J. F. Nifong, in the year 1856. Subsequently Nifong & Solomon built a saw mill.

Some of the present business houses and buildings in the village are:

*Dry Goods and Groceries*—Solomon and Martin, T. W. Chiles & Son. *Blacksmiths*—A. C. Hulse, Barron & McFarland, and H. Meyer. *Flour, Carding, and Saw Mill*—Farmer, Young & John. *Hotel Proprietors*—Z. C. Ridgway; P. S. Drake. *Drugs and Groceries*—Robert Bramley. *Physicians*—R. J. Allmond, W. A. Allen, Sprinkle & Carlile, Charles E. Smith. *Agricultural Implements*—Richie & Gardner. *Churches*—Christian, built 1867; Methodist, 1868; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1878. *School building* 24x36 feet, two stories high. The people are energetic, social and intellectual.

### BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF THE VILLAGE OF PALMYRA.

*Palmyra Lodge No.* 463 *A. F. A. M.** The first officers were installed October A. D., 1866, by Past Grand Master W. C. Shirley.

Thornton G. Capps, W. M.; Caleb Capps, S. W.; W. B. Searcy, J. W.; D. N. Solomon, Treas.; R. J. Allmond, Secy.; A. C. Hulse, S. D.; J. I. Hollingsworth, J. D.; Joseph H. Crouch, S. S.; J. O. Norris, J. S.; Thomas Barron, Tyler.

*Charter Members*—George W. Atwood, E. W. Cheek, W. C. Day, J. L. Day, W. Dotey, Robert Foster, A. C. Farmer, W. B. Gardner, C. Y. Padgett, W. C. Howard, J. B. Liston, J. F. Nifong, A. P. Hoyt, Israel Pierce, W. H. Ross, T. B. Ross, W. G. Ross, E. W. Richey, Geo. O. Solomon, S. J. Steidley, C. G. Simonds, Byron Thompson, W. A. Vancil, with above officers, making in all thirty-three, of whom sixteen have demitted or died. There are now forty-five master masons belonging to this lodge, with the following installed officers:

John F. Chiles, W. M.; W. C. Alford, S. W.; John Crum, J. W.; D. N. Solomon, Treas.; R. J. Allmond, Sec'y.; A. C. Farmer, S. D.; John P. Butcher, J. D.; James S. Drake, Tyler.

*Palmyra Lodge,* No.* 348 *I. O. O. F.*, was organized June 7th, 1867. The first officers were:

R. J. Allmond, N. G.; I. B. Vancel, V. G.; C. T. Hanshaw, Sec'y.; T. W. Chiles, Treas.

The following were charter members: I. B. Vancel, R. J. Allmond, T. W. Chiles, C. T. Hanshaw, Cyrus Ruff, J. F. Chiles, J. B. Rice, J. C. Maddy, A. C. Gardner, and T. M. Ledbrook.*

*Supervisors*—Dempsey N. Solomon, elected in 1871; re-elected in 1872 and 1873; not represented in 1874; elected in 1875; reelected in 1876, and 1877. (Chairman), Wm. G. Ross elected in 1878; re-elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks*—Allen C. Gardner, elected in 1871; G. M. Goode, elected in 1872; E. W. Ross, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874; J. Etter, elected in 1875. W. E. West, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877. G. M. Hess, elected 1878. E. E. McFarlin, elected in 1879.

*Assessors*—T. H. L. Evans, elected in 1871. F. M. Ragan, elected in 1872. G. Etter, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874. J. H. Richardson, elected in 1875. I. V. Lee, elected in 1876. E. Tongate, elected in 1877. Mr. C. Malon, elected in 1878. B. McManus, elected in 1879.

*Collectors*—W. C. Crum, elected in 1871. E. Tongate, elected in 1872. W. C. Crum, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874 and 1875. C. Y. Padgett elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877. W. T. Conlee, elected in 1878. A. D. Weller, elected in 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization:—W. O. Clevenger and Mr. Pockington, elected in 1871. J. Duncan and Mr. Clevenger, elected in 1873. M. Loran, elected in 1876. W. E. Vaughn and E. R. Gardner, elected in 1877. R. R. Ragan, elected in 1878.

*Constables* since township organization:—James Scott and James Etter, elected in 1871. J. H. Cherry and G. W. Wiggins, elected in 1873. M. V. Crouch and E. R. Gardner, elected in 1877. Mr. Conlee and J. T. Gardner, elected in 1878.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, James C. Galloway, John C. Holloway, Mr. Pockington; 1872, John C. Holloway, Joseph N. Ross; 1873, Joseph N Ross, James S. Thompson, James W. Duncan; 1875, William E. Vaughn; 1876, William G. Ross, Peter L. Denby; 1877, Thomas Sissons; 1878, A. J. Wiser; 1879, B. T. Scott.

To give the valuation of the property of the township we copy the following from the assessor's books of 1879: Acres of improved lands, 12,860; value, $56,506; unimproved lands, 9,526; value, $17,915; total value of lands $74,421; value of lots, $4,420; Horses, 638; value, $9,568; cattle, 1,016; value, $6,998; mules, 143, value, $2,450; sheep, 1,073; $874; hogs, 1,648; value, $1,365; 3 steam engines; carriages and wagons, 215; value, $2,019; 173 clocks and watches, 63 sewing machines, 1 piano, and 13 organs. Total value of personal property, $29,471.

* For the above data we are indebted to Dr. R. J. Allmond.

* For the above data we are indebted to Dr. W. A. Allen.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dempsey N. Solomon

Was born in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, January 11, 1821, and is the eighth son and thirteenth child of a family of fourteen children of the late Judge Lewis Solomon and Sarah Bowden, his wife. Mr. Solomon and wife were both natives of Franklin county, North Carolina. Lewis Solomon was descended from a long line of English and French ancestry. Mrs. Solomon's father's name was John Bowden. He was of English parentage, and his ancestors were among the earliest pioneer settlers of the sunny land of the Carolinas. Lewis Solomon, the father of Lewis, and the grandfather of Dempsey, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was one of the brave and patriotic men who went forth to do battle in the cause of universal freedom, and shed his blood, if need be, in order to wrest the liberties of the colonies from the iron grasp of British despotism. When the war was over and peace declared, he returned to the peaceful pursuits of a planter's life, which he continued engaged in until his death.

Lewis Solomon, the father of Dempsey, was born in the year 1778, and grew to manhood in North Carolina, where he married, and subsequently moved to Kentucky, and afterwards came to Ilinois with his family in 1825, and lived for a time in Morgan county, and in March, 1827, removed to and settled at Eagles' Point, at the head of Solomon's Creek, in what is now known as North Palmyra township. Here, assisted by his sons, he reared his humble cabin and began improving a farm. He soon after was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and on the organization of the county of Macoupin, he was appointed one of the county commissioners, and about the first legal documents of the county are countersigned and attested by his hand.

He was a man of rare good judgment and common sense, and at that early period in the history of the county, few men possessed more business ability than he; his integrity and honesty of purpose was never questioned. A short time after he became a citizen of Macoupin, he joined the Baptist church under the ministration of that noble man and eminent pioneer and divine, Elder Peck. Mr. Solomon occasionally preached the gospel to his neighbors. In February, 1849, he was called upon to part with his wife, the companion of his early joys, trials and sorrows. The stroke bore heavily upon him, and he survived her death only a few months, when, on the 28th of July, 1849, he passed from life to the realms of eternal rest, full of years and honor, leaving behind the affectionate love of his family and friends.

Having written at some length of the ancestors of Dempsey N. Solomon, we now turn to a contemplation of that which relates more particularly to his own life. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited; his attendance at school is all embraced within a period of four months. However, the love of study was an innate principle with him, and during the long winter nights of his boyhood days, he would sit in the light of the fire burning on the hearth, or beside the tallow-dip, with book in hand, reading or solving difficult mathematical problems. He is a man possessed of good judgment and much information upon the more important subbjects of the day; he has stored his mind with the requisite knowledge to fit him for the business transactions of life, and this, too, without the aid of schools or teachers. The early years of his life were spent largely in assisting his father in farming.

On the 4th of June, 1846, Mr. Solomon was married to Miss Elizabeth C.

Newell, the daughter of James and Ann Newell. They were then residents of this county, though natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Solomon was born in Simpson county, Ky., September 10, 1823. Mr. Solomon and wife have had born to them twelve children, eight daughters and four sons; five daughters and two sons are now living, as follows: Mary J., wife of Z. C. Ridgway, residents of Palmyra; Sarah A., wife of W. C. Martin, residents of the same place, (Mr. Martin is a partner with Mr. Solomon in merchandizing); Salome F., the wife of Dr. R. M. Wilson, now residents of Lincoln, Illinois, where the doctor enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. The unmarried ones are as follows: George W., now a commercial salesman; Charles D., engaged in farming; Minnie F. and Carrie J., who reside at home. Of those deceased may be mentioned, Jemima D., died March 21, 1851; Harriet E., August 26, 1852; William Franklin, October 7, 1854; James L., December 13, 1854, and an infant daughter unnamed, December 3, 1855.

After his marriage Mr. Solomon continued farming for some time, and on account of ill health engaged in merchandizing, in Old Cummington, in 1854. In June, 1855, he laid out the town of Palmyra and erected a storeroom, and began merchandizing in that place, and in addition carrying on quite large farming operations. At present he has about 800 acres of land in cultivation.

Mr. Solomon, wife and daughter, Mrs. Ridgway, are members of the Christian church; he is one of its generous patrons, giving liberally for the aid of the gospel; besides, he has warmly espoused the cause of education, and has given his children the benefits of good instruction; all except the two younger have had the advantages of academic and collegiate instruction.

In politics Mr. S. is and always has been a democrat. During the late civil war he was a staunch supporter and advocate of the Union cause. He assisted Capt. Hulse, of his town, in raising his company, and in his neighborhood made patriotic and eloquent speeches advocating prompt and vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1843 he was appointed county assessor by the county court, and filled the office for one year. In 1845 he assessed the county as deputy, under James McLarning, county treasurer. In 1846 he was a candidate for sheriff—defeated by Major Burke. He has been school director several times, and township school treasurer since October, 1870. In the spring of 1871 he was elected supervisor of South Palmyra township, and by re-election held the office until 1878. (For a specific reason he resigned in 1874.) In 1877 he was elected chairman of the board. When his term of office expired he declined being a candidate again. In 1873, while a member of the board of supervisors, he voted against levying any tax which was ordered to be made by the United States district court, and was among the supervisors summoned to Springfield, and fined a thousand dollars each and costs for disobeying the order of the court. In reference to the court-house question, he was opposed to the erection of so costly an edifice, and opposed to paying anything until the courts decided the paper legal, after which he was in favor of the best compromise that could be obtained.

And thus we lay before our thousands of readers the record of one of the industrious and honorable pioneers of Macoupin county—a man with more than ordinary endowments and energies, and the possessor of an honorable ambition to excel in all commendable efforts. His social success is the result of a genial nature; the prosperity that has attended him is the result of integrity and industry rather than a love of worldly gain. What he has is the result of his own labor, the cumulative interest upon the earnings of a lifetime. He is in the largest sense of the word a self-made man, and as such we present him to the youth of the county. He has ever been an efficient worker in every enterprise that was calculated to benefit his town and county, and every needed improvement has enlisted his earliest and most active interest. He shared, in common with many of his fellow-citizens, the privations incident to life in a new country, and with them has lived to bask in the sunshine of our enlightened civilization, and enjoy comparative prosperity and its attendant blessings, nearly upon the very spot where, more than half a century ago, he appeared upon the arena an unknown and obscure youth.

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## HENRY ETTER,

One of the old citizens of South Palmyra township, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Andrew county, May 14th, 1820. His father's name was also Henry Etter; he was born in Wythe county, Virginia, and came to East Tennessee when in his twenty-third year, and there married Elizabeth Parks; she was a native of that state. The Parks' family emigrated into the state of Tennessee from the New England states. By this marriage there were twelve children, of whom Henry Etter was the seventh. When he was six years old his father emigrated with the family from Tennessee to Illinois, and settled in Greene county, three miles south-east of Greenfield. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of Greene county. There were a few scattering settlements in the vicinity, but their settlement was one of the earliest in that neighborhood. The family lived there ten years. The settlements were so few that schools had scarcely been established; occasionally a subscription school was started for a few months, but the county was so thinly settled and the schools consequently so inconvenient of access to a great many, Mr. Etter had little advantages in attending them, and only went to school about two months in Greene county. In 1836 his father moved with his family to Macoupin county, and settled in what is now Western Mound township, on section nine, where George Etter, Mr. Etter's son, now resides. There were few settlers in that neighborhood at that time. His father bought one hundred and twenty acres second-handed, and entered two hundred and eighty additional acres. Mr. Etter only went to school there about five months, and all the education he afterward obtained was mostly by his own efforts after he had grown up. He lived at home with his father until his marriage, which occurred November 14th, 1844, to Asbereen Elizabeth Davidson. Mrs. Etter was born in Barren county, Kentucky, May 12th, 1824. Her grandfather, John Davidson, emigrated from Scotland to America. Her father, E. Davidson, was born in Kentucky, and married Margaret Wright, who was also a Kentuckian by birth. Both families had lived in Barren county, or counties adjoining, in that part of the state. Mrs. Etter was the oldest of eleven children. After Mr. Etter's marriage he went to farming for himself in Western Mound township on land adjoining his father's, and in 1845 moved to his present farm on section 16, South Palmyra township, and has since resided there engaged in farming. He owned four hundred and eighty acres of land, but has given it all to his children, with the exception of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising the old homestead farm. He has been content to lead the life of a quiet, private citizen, and has never aspired to hold office or public position, and is a man who enjoys the respect and esteem of the citizens of this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Etter have had four children, all of whom are living. George Etter, who is farming in Western Mound township; James Etter, who lives in South Palmyra township; Smith Etter, also farming in South Palmyra township; Elijah Etter, a resident of Palmyra. Mr. Etter in his politics has always been a member of the democratic party, as was his father before him. He is a strong believer in the principles of that time-honored organization, and believes they are best calculated to advance the interests of a free government and perpetuate republican institutions. His first vote for president was cast for James K. Polk in 1844; on the same day he procured his marriage license. His vote was cast at Carrollton, in Greene county; the law there being that a citizen of the state could vote for president any where within the limits of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Etter have now been married thirty-five years, and have raised a family of four children without a death. He has been a man of industry and energy, and all he has accumulated has been the result of his own labor. When he and his wife embarked in their married life they had nothing on which to rely except their own industry. They possessed nothing in the shape of this world's goods; but started out with bright hopes for the future, and a determination to succeed if it could be done by hard work. Mrs. Etter has been obliged to attend closely to home duties, having no daughters to assist her in the labors of the household; and both have the satisfaction of knowing that they have raised a family, and have their children settled in life around them, and occupy a good position among the citizens of South Palmyra township.

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## WILLIAM G. ROSS

Was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Ross. He was born in the state of Tennessee, December 26th, 1827. Robert Ross was a native of North Carolina, and his father, Reuben Ross, was a native of Maryland, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The family are of Scotch-Irish descent, but settled in America at a very early date. Reuben Ross emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina in a very early day, where he lived some time, and became a farmer. Robert Ross emigrated to Morgan county, Illinois; in the spring of 1829 he raised one crop in that county, and in the fall

of the same year he came down into Macoupin county, and settled in what is now North Palmyra township. He lived in Macoupin county until his death in 1870, and followed the avocation of farming. The subject of our sketch was about eighteen months old when his father moved into this county, consequently he has been a resident of Macoupin county just one half a century. He has witnessed a great change in this county. His advantages for receiving an education were very limited at so early a day. During his minority he assisted his father on the farm, and made himself generally useful. September 4th, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary C. Proffitt, also a native of Tennessee. They have had born to them a family of ten children; nine living, namely, Sarah Frances, Robert T., John A., Mary E., James W., Joseph E., Charles A., Abigail J., and Julia A. The occupation of Mr. Ross has been that of a farmer. In politics he is a democrat; in 1878 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for Supervisor and elected; re-elected in 1879, and now represents South Palmyra township in the county board. Mr. Ross is a man whose life has been one of industry and integrity, in consequence of which he enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors.

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## CAPTAIN A. C. HULSE

Was born in East Tennessee, September 23, 1835. His father, W. K. Hulse, was a native of Tennessee, and a carpenter by trade. At the age of eighteen Mr. Hulse turned his face westward and after travelling around some time located in Palmyra, and went into the blacksmith trade; a vocation he has since followed at that place. October 2, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Ross, daughter of Robert Ross, of Macoupin county. They have raised a family of four children. In 1862, when this country was at fever heat in consequence of the late civil war, Mr. Hulse turned the key on his blacksmith shop, bid his family farewell, and enlisted in the 122d regiment, under Col. Rinaker. He was elected second lieutenant of company E, a position he held until April 3, 1863, when he was promoted captain of his company. He received this promotion over the first lieutenant of his company, which position he held until the close of the war. He was in all the hard-fought battles incident to this regiment's campaign through the war. He was never wounded, under arrest or reprimanded while he was in the service. At the close of the war he returned to his home, in Palmyra, where he has since resided. Captain Hulse has always adhered to the principles of democracy; he cast his first vote for James Buchanan, and has ever since voted the democratic ticket. He went into the war believing that "the first principle of democracy was to sustain the government." He is highly respected as an energetic and honest man, a good neighbor, and a worthy and patriotic citizen.

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## B. P. SEARCY,—(Deceased),

Was a native of Boone county, Missouri. His birth dates November 26th, 1825. He was the son of Lemuel B., and Millie A. Searcy. Lemuel B. Searcy was a native of Kentucky, as was also his father, Charles Searcy. Lemuel B. Searcy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in many hard-fought battles, and was one of the few that made his escape in Col. Dudley's defeat. He emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, from Kentucky, at a very early date, where he lived the life of a farmer. He accumulated considerable property, and died in that county November 13th, 1862. Mr. Searcy assisted his father on the farm during his minority, and attended the common schools and academy, whereby he received a liberal education. After he became of age he followed teaching and merchandizing until 1860. November 16th, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. Ridgway. They raised a family of three children, namely, James B., Sarah F., and William N. Mrs. Searcy was a daughter of John D. Ridgway, a native of Clark county, Kentucky. He emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, in 1823, and was one of the pioneer settlers in that county. He raised a family of eight children, and followed the life of a farmer and stock-raiser. He came to Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1861, where he has since resided. Mr. Searcy's health being poor, in 1860 he went into the territory of New Mexico with his family, where he lived until his death in 1868. He followed the vocation of farming and handling stock, in which he was very successful. As a public-spirited citizen he was ever ready to assist in forwarding all enterprises calculated to benefit his community. He died as he had lived, a Christian, in the full confidence of a blissful hereafter. His widow, the partner of his early joys and sorrows, still survives him, and is doing all that a mother can to educate and take care of her children. Upon the death of Mr. Searcy she immediately came to Macoupin county with her family. She purchased a farm in South Palmyra township, where she has since resided and carried on the farm. Her three children are still living with her, and also her father and mother.

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## W. A. ALLEN, M. D.,

Was born near White Hall, Greene county, Illinois, October 28, 1848; he was the son of Jesse and Mary B. Allen; his father was a farmer. Dr. Allen received all the educational advantages afforded by the schools of his native place, and when qualified entered the Blackburn College, in Carlinville, where he remained two years; subsequently he taught a district school two terms, and at the same time he was reading medicine. At the age of twenty-three years he entered as a student of medicine the office of Dr. R. M. Wilson, of Palmyra, where he remained one and a half years. He then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated and received his diploma in the spring of 1874. He immediately began practice with Dr. Wilson in Palmyra, where he remained until the following fall. He then opened an office near Decatur, Illinois, where he practiced eighteen months. In 1876 he bought out the practice of Dr. Wilson, and located permanently in Palmyra, and almost immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. December 19th, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Corn, daughter of A. M. Corn of Friends' Creek, near Decatur, Macon county, Illinois. Dr. Allen is as yet upon the threshold of his professional life, but he bids fair to attain to prominence in his profession. He is a student yet: although his training in one of the best medical schools in the country has been thorough, he, unlike many others, realizes that the profession of medicine is a life-long study.

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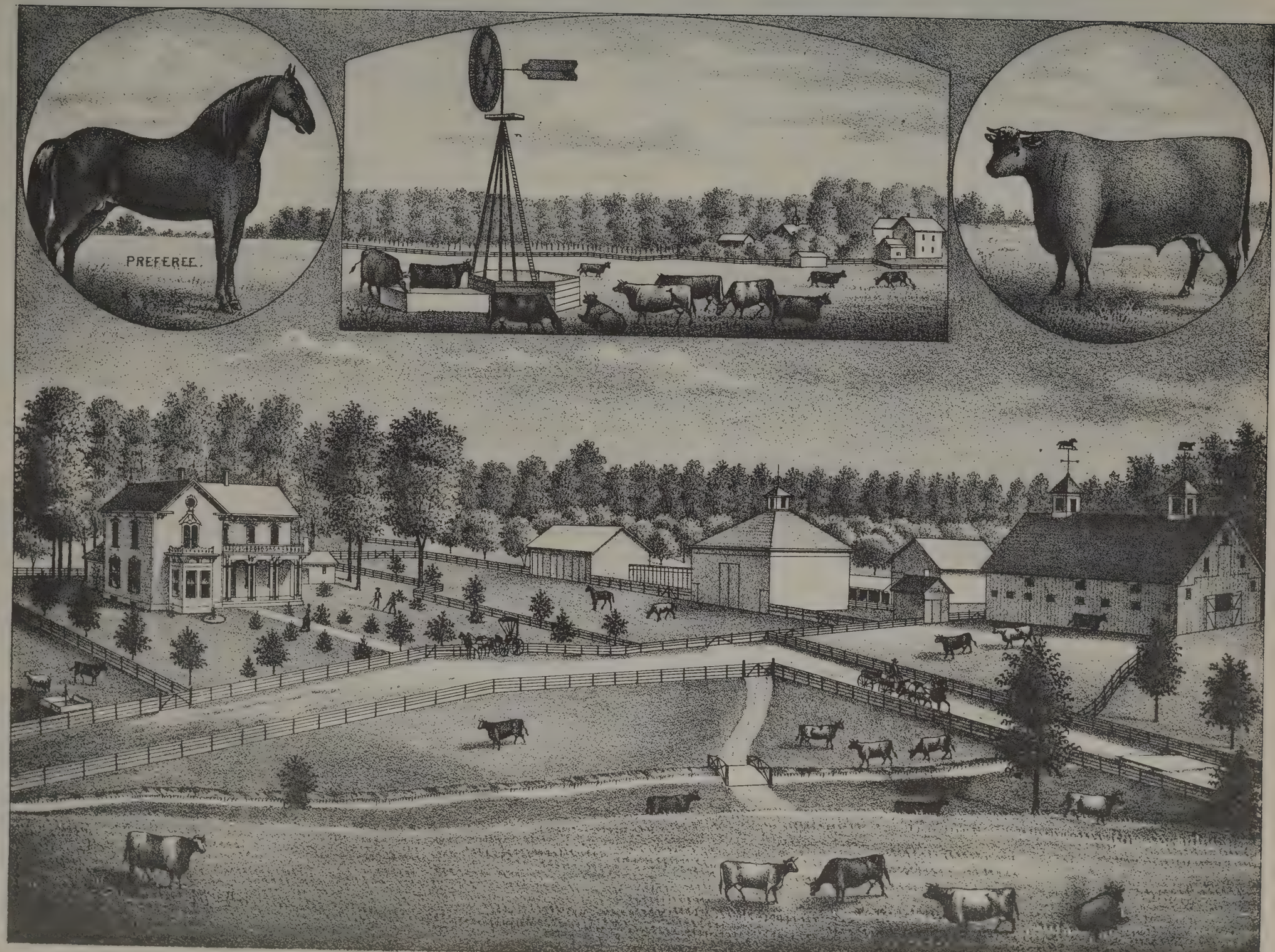
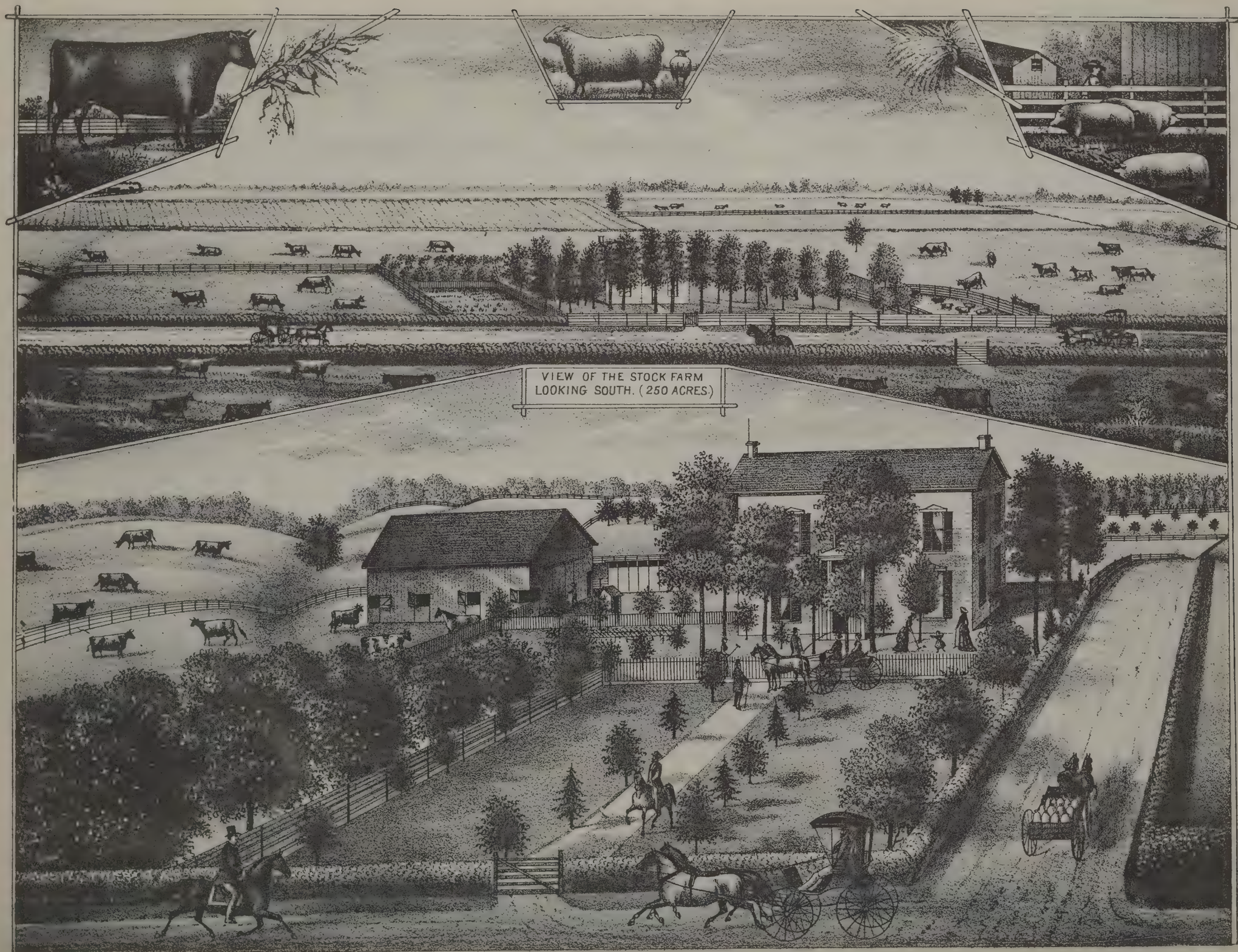
## JAMES S. DUNCAN,

The present county coroner of Macoupin county was born in Palmyra township, near where he now resides, May 16th, 1836. He was the son of William T., and Clemmentina Duncan, both natives of Cumberland county, Kentucky. William Duncan emigrated to this state in about 1830. The following year he married, and began farming in Palmyra township, an avocation he followed until his death in 1861. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His aged wife still survives him, and lives with her children. They raised a family of eleven children, eight now living. The subject of our sketch was the second child. During his boyhood and youth he assisted his father on the farm, and as he was one of the oldest children, much hard labor devolved upon him in the work of opening up a farm in this, then new country. During the winter months he attended the subscription schools that were occasionally organized, and by hard study and close application, he acquired the rudiments of an education. He lived with his father until his death. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Weller, a daughter of T. J. Weller, and a native of the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were raised within a half mile of each other, consequently they were acquainted from childhood. They have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, five boys and two girls; namely, William T., Thomas J., Lillie B., Robert P., James S., David D., and Rosie E. They are all living at home. As Mr. Duncan was raised on a farm, and educated to farm work, he has made that his life occupation; he now lives on the place he was born—the old Duncan homestead, situated on the Carlinville and Palmyra road; the land was entered from the government by his father, near a half century ago. In politics Mr. Duncan is a staunch democrat, and takes quite an interest in the success of the party. In 1878 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for county coroner, and elected by a large majority. He filled the office of Justice of the peace in his township for six years, to the entire satisfaction of the people.




RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF P. L. DENBY, SEC 36. SOUTH PALMYRA TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL.




RESIDENCE OF EDWIN HELLIER, SEC. 23, SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

# SHIPMAN TOWNSHIP.

THE boundaries of Shipman township are Chesterfield on the north, Jersey county on the west, Brighton on the south, and Hilyard on the east. The surface is mostly rich prairie land, and the township is among the best and finest improved in the county. The excellent railroad facilities give it an advantage in the way of accessible markets, and makes the township especially desirable as a place of residence.

*Drainage.* Piasa creek takes its rise in the township, and Coop's creek flows through the north-eastern part, and empties into the Macoupin, two miles north of the township line. These creeks with their several tributaries, give an ample supply of water for stock purposes, and drainage.*

In the year 1830, the Rev. William Peter, began the first improvements in the township, on section 31; he soon after died, and his family moved to Upper Alton; where they remained untill the following spring. Then Mrs. Peter returned, and had a cabin erected, which was the first in the township.

In 1831, Benjamin Stedman came from Edwardsville, Illinois, and entered land in section 23, where he afterwards settled.

James Honchance, built the second cabin in the township, on section 15, in the year 1833. The same year, Aaron Arnold, his sons Smith, and Edwin Arnold; George D. Randle, and a Mr. Houston, settled near Coop's creek. About the same time James Haycraft, Samuel Haycraft, Joel Parker, and Mrs. Cleaver, commenced the Haycraft settlement. In the same year, came also George D. Arnold, Nimrod Dorsey, William P. McKee, and Dr. B. F. Edwards, from Madison county, Illinois. Silas Crane and James Haley, settled on sections 29 and 30, during the year 1833.

In 1835, George Parker began improvements, where he now resides.

Thomas H. Wilson, Sr., and R. Meatyard, settled near the Piasa creek, in the spring of 1836; and soon after Thos. B. Rice, settled where he now lives.

In 1836, George D. Randle laid out twenty acres on section 24, in town lots, and called it Brooklyn. He built a store, and offered for sale the first stock of goods in the township. The same year the Methodists built a church in Brooklyn, (which is now owned by Peter Schneider, and occupied as a dwelling.) The first school in the township, was taught in this church, by Miss Maria Arnold.

The Brooklyn election precinct was organized in 1837. George D. Randel was elected first Justice of the Peace.

About the year 1844, Horace Mead, John R. Denny, William Prosser, and John Richardson settled in the township; and it was about this time that the first school-house was built. It was a log building, known as the Prosser school-house. This was also used for church purposes, and Sunday-school. R. Meatyard was the first superintendant.

The first frame school-house erected in the township, was at Piasa, in 1849.

The first preaching in the township, was by Rev. Otwell, at the residence of Mrs. Keziah Peter.

Religious services were held at private houses, for several years before the first church was built.

Dr. John Ash located at Piasa, about the year 1850, and was the first physician in the township. The following are the first land entries; Wm. Peter, May 26, 1830, 80 acres in section 30; Thomas Love, May 21, 1831, 80 acres in section 30; Robert Hargraves, July 18, 1832, 40 acres in section 31.

We mention below a few of the older settlers of the county, now residing in this township: R. Meatyard, nativity, England, settled in 1831; W. T. Peter, a Kentuckian, came in 1831; Samuel Trible, an Englishman by birth, located in the county in 1829; C. C. Rhoads, native of Kentucky, came in 1831; John T. Jolley, Kentuckian, located in 1834; Thomas B. Rice, of Virginia, settled in 1835; T. H. Stratton, native of Tennessee, settled in 1836; B. E. Parker, born in Macoupin county, 1839. The late B. C. Rhoads, a native of Kentucky, settled in the county in 1829.

The following are a few of the many well improved farms in the township, views of which may be seen in this work:—C. C. Rhoads, T. B. Rice, C. B. Wilson, Samuel Trible, M. Swank, Frank Fisk, residence of the late B. C. Rhoads, R. H. Miller, E. B. Clark, E. L. Hupp, J. M. Wilson, and Henry Law.

The statistics of the township, taken from the Assessor's book in 1879, are as follows:—Number of acres improved lands, 16,773, value $154,892; acres unimproved lands 600, value $12,867; total value of lands $167,759; value of lots $24,380. Horses 690, value $12,234; cattle 1322, value $9060; mules 59, value $1025; sheep 1162, value $1082; hogs 1467, value $1103; carriages and wagons 302, value $3290; 286 watches and clocks, 165 sewing machines, 13 pianos, 53 organs. Total value of personal property $54,376.

Below is a list of the township officers, since township organization.

*Supervisors.*—R. F. Rambo, elected in 1871; Edward C. Wales, elected in 1872, re-elected in 1873; Samuel Williams, elected in 1874; J. W. Darlington, elected in 1875; T. N. Marsh, elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877; C. E. Wales, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—Thos. N. Marsh, elected in 1871; J. R. Denny, elected in 1872; R. Meatyard, elected in 1873, by re-election, held the office until 1877; P. Riley, elected in 1877; H. R. Talley, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—Jno. W. Darlington, elected in 1871; J. T. Jolley, elected in 1872; Wm. Simpson, elected in 1873; E. P. Ford, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875, and 1876; W. W. Reynolds, elected in 1877; J. T. Jolley, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—Thos. G. Coffy, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; Wm. H. Miles, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874; J. Wildman, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876; J. T. Grubb, elected in 1877; T. G. Coffy, elected in 1878 and 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization: D. S. Fergerson and Jas. Wm. McClarin, elected in 1871; R. F. Rambo and G. S. Nutter, elected 1873; T. G. Coffy, elected in 1874; R. F. Rambo, and J. J. Green, elected in 1877.

*Constables since township organization*—Walter Elwarthy and Harman W. Denny, elected in 1871; H. W. Denny and W. Brown, elected in 1873; J. M. Kight, elected in 1874; H. W. Denny and L. Newcomb, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, John T. Jolley, Charles Peck, L. P. Armstrong; 1872, Charles O. Matlack; 1873, Thomas B. Harker, 1874, Charles Peck; 1875, Charles O. Matlack; 1876, Thomas B. Harker; 1877 James W. Christopher; 1878, C. O. Matlack, B. E. Parker, Samuel Slade; 1879, B. E. Parker.

### TOWN OF SHIPMAN.

The village of Shipman, was named in honor of John H. Shipman, one of the original proprietors. It is located on section 24, and was laid out by John H. Shipman and John L. Roberts, and surveyed and platted by George H. Holliday in the year 1852.

Leonard Loveland, jr., erected the first building, and opened a stock of groceries for sale, and a Mr. Phillips built the first dwelling-house. In 1853 Messrs. Denny and Meatyard erected the second business house, and began general merchandizing. Dr. M. W. Seaman located at Shipman, in the autumn of 1854, and Dr. J. W. Trabue in the spring of 1855. The same year I. and E. Green, opened a store, and continued merchandizing for several years.

The school-house was built in 1857. The Methodists erected the first

* We are particularly indebted to Mr. R. Meatyard for information furnished relative to the history of this township.

church in the village, in the year 1858. There are now four churches in the village, viz.: Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Catholic. The Chicago and Alton R. R., was built through the village in 1852. Shipman was incorporated in 1867, and on the first Monday in April of the same year the following board of trustees were elected: Dr. M. W. Seaman, president; T. G. Coffy, Dr. J. W. Trabue, J. H. Smalley and Felix Reynolds, trustees; Newcomb, constable; Samuel S. Green, treasurer; E. P. Ford, town clerk.

The village has been fortunate in having for its business men, gentlemen of enterprise, and they have made Shipman one of the most thriving and handsome villages in the county. It has at present between five and six hundred inhabitants.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

*General stores*—R. Meatyard, I. E. and F. M. Dodson, M. R. Steward. *Hardware and Agricultural Implements*—J. M. Wilcox. *Lumber and Agricultural Implements*—Frank Fisk. *Furniture and Undertaking*—E. G. Randle. *Harness store*—J. A. Quick. *Drug Store*—Marshall and Kendall. *Barber Shop*—Daniel Baker. *Groceries, &c.*—T. G. Coffy. *Bakery and Confectionery*—Sarah Ford, John Heiser. *Jewelry store*—H. Nelson. *Butcher shop*—J. B. Miller. *Wagon and Carriage shop*—W. G. Wallace. *Millinery and Dressmaking*—Mrs. Mary Quick, M. L. Culbertson and sister, Mrs. Sarah Taylor. *Miller*—P. J. Stern. *Grain dealer*—Joseph Dodson. *Cattle dealer*—R. P. Miller. *Hotels*—H. Langmyer, John Fischer.—*Physicians*—M. W. Seaman, G. W. Gilson, J. W. Trabue. *Blacksmith shop*—F. Markle, Wm. Wynkoop. *Builders*—W. W. Reynolds, S. S. Webster, F. Gorman. *Painter*—Frank Wallace. *Saloons*—P. Curran, H. O'Neil, James Powers.

PIASA.

This village is situated on the line of the Rock Island division of the C. B. & Q. R. R., five miles north of Brighton, where the corners of sections 19–20 and 30–29 join. It took its name from the Piasa creek, which runs through the place.

The first person to locate where Piasa now is, was George Parker, who erected a log-cabin in the spring of 1836. In 1837 Robert Meatyard, located where Mrs. Kendall now lives.

In November, 1849, Wm. Baily opened a store with a young man, by the name of Smith as manager, which was the first in the village. It was subsequently kept by J. W. Warren.

In 1849 a school-house was erected at a cost of $250. The first post-office was established in 1850. Charles Tally was post-master. The same year H. G. Tally, opened a blacksmith shop. The first person buried in the Piasa cemetery was Charles Justison, in March, 1850.

There are two churches in the village, Baptist. and Methodist.

J. R. Denny, post-master.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF PIASA.

*Drugs and Hardware*—C. B. Wilson. *General stores*—J. R. Denny and W. F. Bateman. *Blacksmith shop*—Edward Goodall. *Wagon shop*—H. M. Kendall. *Stove Maker*—Aaron Hiscott.

The village has about two hundred population.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## EDWARD B. CLARK

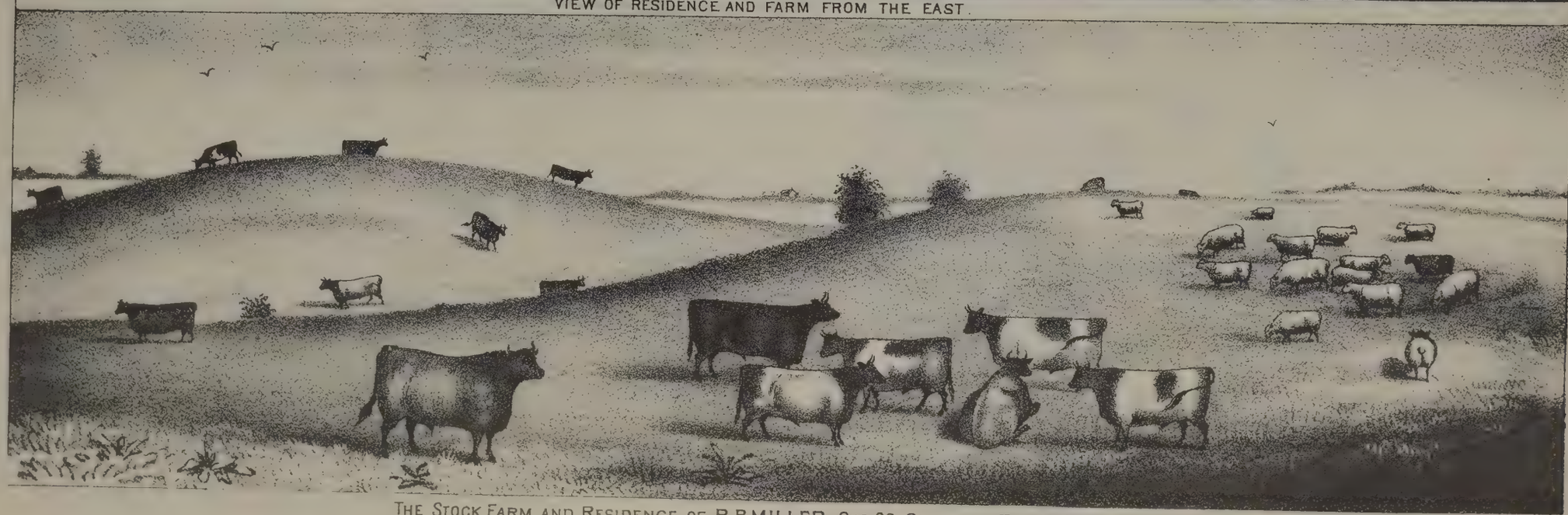
Was born in Logan county, Kentucky, Oct. 25, 1824. Howard Clark, his father, was a native of Warren county. The family were originally from Virginia. His great-grandfather was born in England. There were two brothers who came over to America, one of whom married, and from him have sprung the present Clark family. They settled in Virginia prior to the revolutionary war, and subsequently removed to Kentucky. Howard Clark married Eliza J. Wilson. She was born in Kentucky. There were five boys born to them, and one girl, who, however, died at an early age. Mr. Clark removed to Illinois in 1831, and settled in Edwardsville, Madison county, and in 1835 removed to Macoupin county, two and a half miles west of Brighton, now known as part of Jersey county, where he remained for twenty-five years, when he removed to the village of Brighton, where he remained until his death in 1866. The mother died in 1858. The subject of our sketch went to school in the winter season and worked upon the farm in the summer months. He received a good education. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he worked on a farm, for which he received $12 per month. In 1848 he purchased land and built a small cabin on it, and commenced cultivating the soil.

In the spring of 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Parker, who is a native of Kentucky. Her parents removed to Illinois while she was yet in her infancy. Nine children have been born to them, eight of whom are living. Charles M., the second son, died August 27, 1878, in his twenty-fifth year. Two daughters are married. One resides in the village of Piasa, and the other is a resident of Eldorado, Kansas. Isaac W. Clark, a younger brother of the present sketch, enlisted in the 27th regiment Illinois volunteers, and was wounded at Atlanta, and it is supposed was taken prisoner on the field of battle, and taken to Andersonville, where he died from the effect of the wounds soon after. Both Mr. Clark and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is republican, but takes no active part in politics except to vote his sentiments. He has been successful in life, and is one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Macoupin county. He is much respected for his worth as a man and citizen.

## ROBERT MEATYARD

May be regarded as one of the pioneers of Macoupin county. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, December 8th, 1812. In 1831 he left his native land and emigrated to America and settled in New York, where he remained until November, 1835, when he came west and stopped at Alton, Illinois. In the spring of 1836 he came to Piasa, in Macoupin county, where he entered land and commenced farming. The town of Piasa was afterward laid out and built upon a portion of the land originally entered by him. He remained there until 1853, when he removed to Shipman, where he built a store-house and engaged in general merchandizing. He at the same time was appointed agent for the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad, which position he held for sixteen years. In 1853 he was appointed post-master, and has held that office up to the present time, with the exception of four years, from 1857 until 1861. At present he is still engaged in general merchandizing, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. In politics Mr. Meatyard is a republican. In former years he was one of those who believed that the system of slavery was wrong. At the formation of the republican party he joined its ranks and has been a firm supporter of its tenets ever since. He has been for a number of years a consistent member of the M. E. church. As a man he is universally respected for his probity of character and honorable dealings among his fellow-citizens.

VIEW OF RESIDENCE AND FARM FROM THE EAST.



THE STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF R.P. MILLER, SEC. 23 SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

R. P. Miller

Mary E. Miller

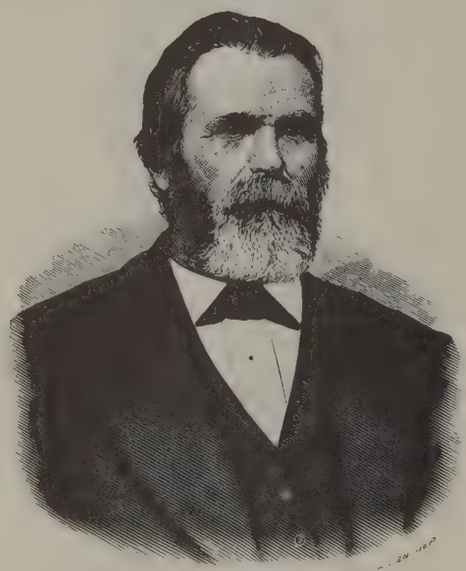
ROBERT P. MILLER

Was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, on December 4th, 1836, and is therefore just in the prime of life and the full enjoyment of physical and mental vigor. His father, Erastus Miller, was a native of the same state. The Miller family on the paternal side were of German ancestry. He married Mary A. Gibbs, who was a native of the same state. Her mother was a Ratcliffe. They were originally from Virginia. There were four children born to Erastus and Mary Miller, of whom the subject of our sketch is the eldest. The father died while he was yet comparatively young, and not being a man possessed of much property, Mr. Miller was forced to begin life for himself when only thirteen years of age; owing to the early demise of his father, he did not have the advantages of such an education as was afforded the youth of his day. At the age of thirteen years he went to work upon a farm for his support, and continued so engaged until 1857, when on the 13th of January of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Slone, who is a native of Kentucky. Her parents were originally from North Carolina.

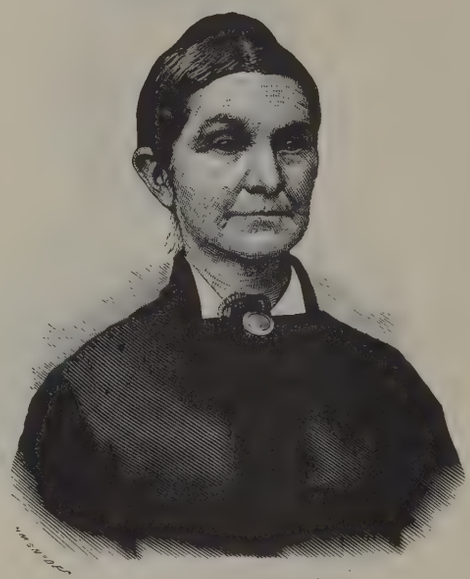
In March, 1857, Mr. Miller determined to leave his native state, and seek his fortune for himself and young wife in the West, and emigrated to Illinois. His intention was to go further north than Shipman, but his money giving out he was from necessity compelled to stop, in order to recruit his impoverished exchequer. He soon found work on Mr. Justison's farm, where he remained for six months, and in the fall of the same year he rented a piece of land on the shares. This may be regarded as his first venture in business life for himself; henceforth he was to be the architect of his own fortune, without the guidance or under the control of others. He continued two years as a renter, but his health failing he was compelled to abandon farming and engage in something more suitable to his health. He accordingly went to huckstering, buying produce from the farmers and hauling it to St. Louis, where he disposed of it; he carried goods back, and delivered them to merchants and dealers in the small towns in the northern and western parts of the county. His health, however, did not improve, and after two years spent in the above-named business he went to Minnesota, in hope of regaining his lost health. After one year spent there, he found himself so much improved that he returned to Shipman, and commenced dealing and trading in live stock, buying and shipping to St. Louis and other markets. This business he has continued without interruption up to the present. As soon as he made sufficient money, so as to be able to spare some of it from his business, he invested it in land, and thus he added acre by acre, until at the present he is not only one of the principal shippers and stock men of the county, but also one of the leading agriculturists. Mr. Miller, in his business, is endowed with those traits characteristic of the western business men, namely, industry, enterprise, and activity in whatever he undertakes. In his family he has been blessed with a numerous progeny; thirteen children have been born to them, eight of whom are living. He is not a member of any particular church organization.

In politics he is an unswerving democrat, and as such cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and has voted steadily with that party ever since.

In the business of life he has been more than ordinarily successful, which may be attributed to his industry and superior judgment. In fact, he started in life unaided and thrown upon his own resources while yet almost in his infancy, with nothing to help him except a sound body, a strong pair of arms, and an abundance of energy. Among his neighbors and friends, with whom he has lived for nearly a quarter of a century, he is universally respected for his integrity and sterling worth as a man and citizen.



E. L. HUPP.

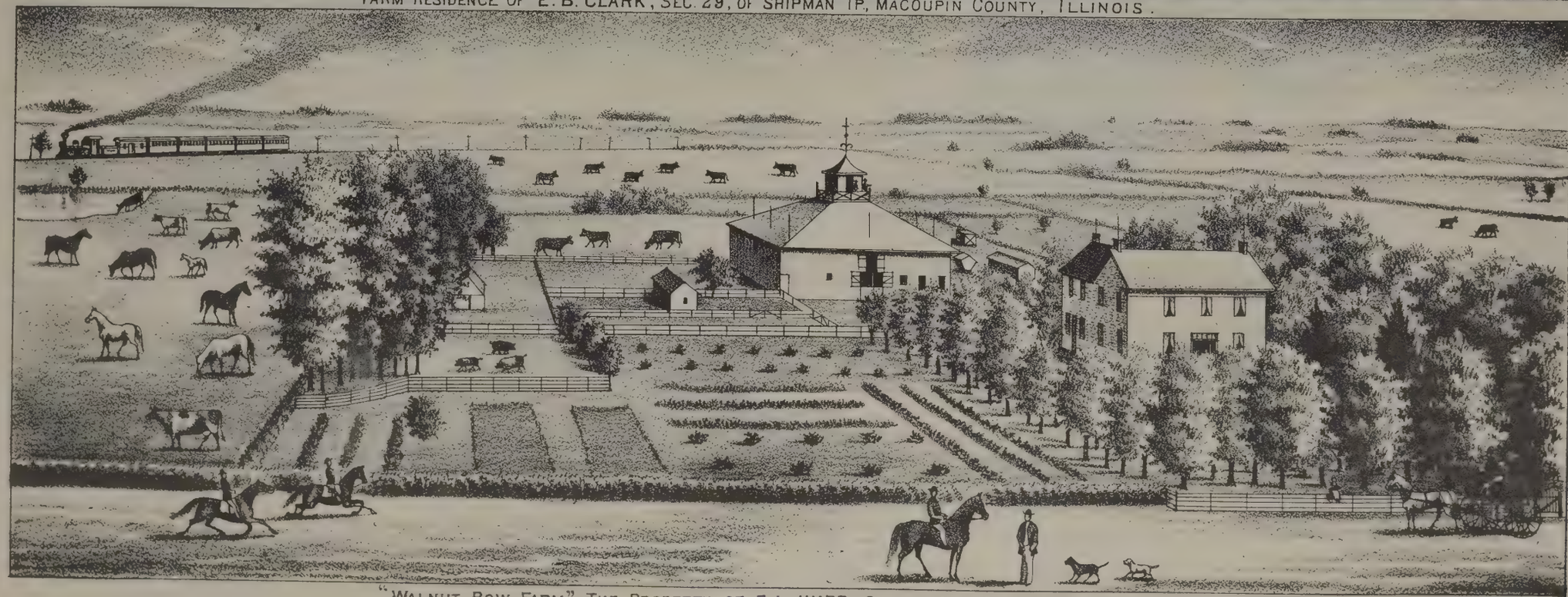


MRS. MINERVA J. HUPP.

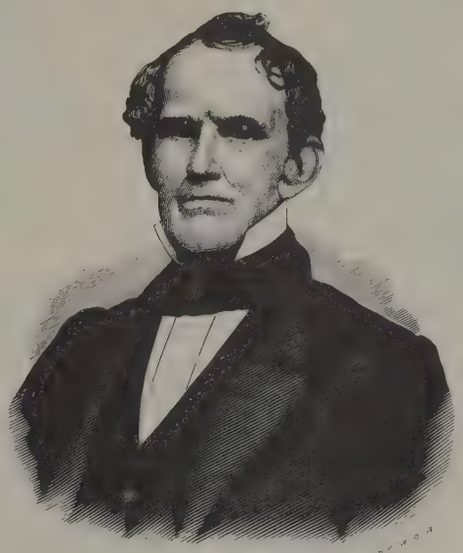
E. L. HUPP,

Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of October, 1826. Philip Hupp, his father, was a native of the same state. He married Phœbe Johnson, who was of Welsh extraction, and a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1843, and Philip Hupp died in 1865. There were five boys and one girl born to them, four of whom have survived the parents. At the age of fifteen Eli commenced learning the trade of harness making. In the spring of 1845 he came west, and stopped in Jersey county, Illinois, and worked at his trade in Otterville for four years, and then went upon a farm, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Macoupin county, and opened up the farm upon which he now resides, and which land he had entered some years prior to his removal here. He was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Jane Piggott, who is a native of Illinois. She comes from an old family, and is a niece of Judge Piggott of St. Louis. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—five boys and two girls; two of the boys and one girl are married. Philip and Newton are in Marshall, Kansas, where they are engaged in farming. In politics Mr. Hupp is a republican. He cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor for President, in 1848. In life he has been very successful, as his broad acres of well-tilled fields and herds of fine stock will testify;—the accumulation of years of honest toil, and the practice of rigid economy, aided by sound judgment and business tact. He is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the county.

FARM RESIDENCE OF E. B. CLARK, SEC. 29, OF SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



"WALNUT ROW FARM". THE PROPERTY OF E. L. HUPP, SECTION 34, OF SHIPMAN TP. MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

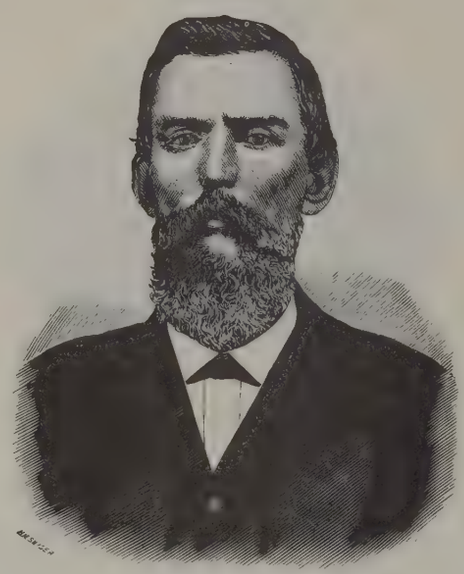


J. W. Gilson

Was a native of Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal Scotch-Irish. He married Miss M. Merrewether. She was a native of Louisville, Ky., and was a resident of that state at the time of her marriage. Mr. Gilson emigrated to and settled in Brighton as early as 1836. During his life he was chiefly engaged in general merchandizing, speculating in real estate, and stock-raising. He was of an enterprising turn of mind, and to him is due the credit of building up the town of Brighton. He was more than ordinarily successful in all of his business ventures, and at his death was possessed of considerable property, When he came west he was penniless and without friends, but by energy and economical habits and rare judgment he soon succeeded in placing himself in the front rank with the prosperous business men of his adopted county. His activity continued until his death, which occurred the 29th of August, 1864. His wife died August, 1873. Seven children were born to them, four of whom have survived the parents. Mrs. M. S. Brown, who resides at the old homestead in Brighton, and Mrs. H. H. Herdman are the two daughters living; E. P., the eldest son, after graduating at the Blackburn University, read law in the office of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and is now a practising attorney in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, and Dr. George H. resides at Shipman. During his life, Mr. Gilson was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and took a prominent part in that organization.

GEORGE HERBERT GILSON, M. D.,

Is a native of Illinois. He was born in the village of Brighton, Macoupin county, September 15th, 1853, and is the son of James W. Gilson. The subject of our sketch is the youngest of the family. He spent his boyhood days in Brighton, and attended the common schools until his seventeenth year, when he entered Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, and took the scientific course. He remained there for three years, after which time he commenced reading medicine, and in August, 1874, entered the St. Louis Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in March, 1876, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession at Shipman, Illinois, where he at present resides, and where, by close attention to his profession, studious habits, and honorable conduct, he has succeeded in building up a lucrative and extensive practice. It is not necessary to state that Dr. Gilson belongs to the regular school of medicine, and notwithstanding the many departures from the well-beaten track, he has always remained true to his first teachings in medical science. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican, and cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He, however, is not a politician. Dr. Gilson is yet a young man, just entering upon the threshold of his professional life, and from the reputation he has already obtained as a successful practitioner of the healing art, it may not be regarded as an evidence of unusual foresight to predict for him a successful and honorable career in his chosen calling. In his manners he is an affable and agreeable gentleman.



JAMES W. CHRISTOPHER, (DECEASED,)

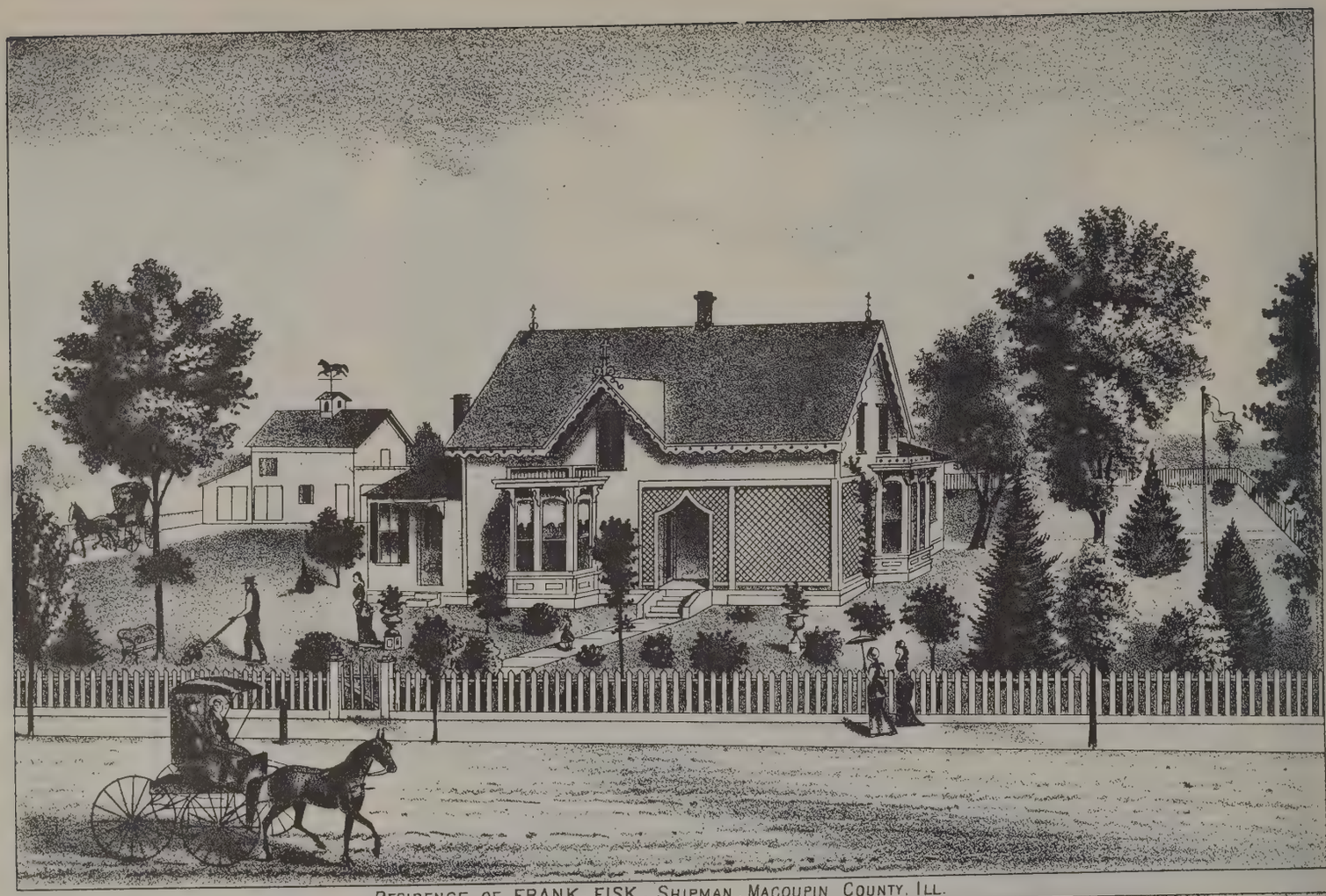
WAS born in Ohio, November 16, 1835. He was the son of John and Margaret Christopher, who moved from Ohio to Jersey county, Illinois, about 1842. James was then about seven years of age. He received his education at the district schools, and remained at home assisting his father until he was about twenty-four years of age.

March 2, 1859, he was married to Miss C. C. Kuhn, who was the daughter of Christian and Jane Kuhn. Some time after their marriage they settled near Fidelity, in Jersey county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, as a renter for two years; then moved to Sangamon county, living on a farm they had purchased. After living there two years he thought he would better his condition by selling that farm and buying a farm more valuable in Shipman township, Macoupin county, where he moved with his family in 1864, and continued farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He lived upon this farm until his death. After a short, but painful suffering, he died, December 1st, 1877, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.

Mr. Christopher was a liberal supporter of all moral and useful enterprises, an excellent citizen and kind neighbor. He was frequently called on by his friends to accept many of the minor offices of the township. He discharged his duty with credit to himself and honor to his neighbors. Of Mr. Christopher's death it can be said that the family lost an affectionate and kind husband, and indulgent father, and the community a good and useful citizen.

Mrs. Christopher and five children are remaining on the farm. She is entitled to much credit in the manner in which she has managed the farm, and the efforts she has made to raise her children.

RESIDENCE AND SCENES ON THE FARM OF SAM'L. TRIBLE, PIASA, SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK FISK, SHIPMAN, MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY LAW, SHIPMAN, MACOUPIN Co ILL.

## HENRY LAW.

Among the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Macoupin county, none deserve better mention in a work of this character than he whose name heads this article. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 20th of February, 1820. The Law family on the paternal side were of Scotch descent, and are direct descendents from the family of that name in Edinburg, of which John Law, the famous banker, was a member. On the maternal side the family are of English ancestry. Robert Law, the father of Henry, married Jennie Kershaw. Five children were born to them, three of whom are at present living, viz.: Henry Robert, who is a prominent business man of Chicago, and Elizabeth, who is married to Dr. John W. Trabue, and now a resident of Shipman, Illinois. Robert Law, the father, died in England, on the 23d of October, 1839. He followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising, in which he was successful. His wife, and mother of the present family, still survives him, and at present is living with her daughter, Mrs. Trabue, in Shipman, a hale, hearty woman of nearly four-score years and ten.

The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the schools of his native land, and succeeded in getting a good average education, which he has since improved by extensive reading and travel. After his father's death, in 1839, he with his brother assumed control, and took upon themselves the management of the farms belonging to his father, and attended to the duties thereto belonging until 1844, when he became seized with a desire to visit America, of which glowing accounts were given of the opportunities to purchase lands and otherwise improve the financial condition of those who possessed a strong constitution and had the necessary energy to brave the discomforts of western life. He accordingly, on the 4th of May, of the year above mentioned, in company with his mother and sister, set sail for America. Upon landing he went to Cecil county, Maryland, and stopped with his brother Robert, who had preceded him the year previous. He remained in Maryland engaged in farming until 1847, when he came west to look at the country and find a location where land was cheap, and which at the same time afforded advantages for stock raising and the growing of grain. He made the journey over the mountains to Pittsburg, and then came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers and landed at Alton; where he purchased a horse and pursued his journey on horseback. After a thorough examination of different parts of the state, he concluded that for all purposes the land in and about his present home was the best. He purchased four hundred and eighty acres, on part of which the town of Shipman now stands. He commenced its improvement at once by making rails and enclosing eighty acres for grazing purposes. The same year he returned to Maryland and sold out his interests there, and in the spring of the next year removed to Shipman and settled permanently, where he has ever since remained. His brother Robert returned to England in 1848, and sold out the old homestead and farms there, and returned to this country. In 1850 Mr. Law purchased an additional one hundred and sixty acres of land, making in all one entire section. In 1852 he laid out the town of Lawton, since changed to the name of Shipman, the change occurring from the fact of sale being made of the property to Shipman, who was then civil engineer of the line of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, and Gen. Robertson, of Alton, who had the privilege of rechristening and naming the place; in casting lots for the naming of it it fell to Shipman.

On the 23d of May, 1877, he was united in marriage to Virginia Shultz, who is a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents, at an early day, emigrated to Virginia, where they remained until 1865, when they removed to Illinois, and settled in Shipman township, where Mr. Shultz remained until his death, which event occurred on the 4th of October, 1871. Mrs. Shultz still resides at the same place, on section twenty-four of this township. Mr. Law is not a member of any church, yet he is exceedingly liberal in his donations to all religious enterprises, and for the erection of church edifices he has given freely and with unstinted hand whenever called upon. In politics he is a staunch democrat, but was formerly an old line whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Zachary Taylor. In 1848 he joined the Douglas wing of the democratic party, and has remained a firm and consistent advocate of its principles ever since. Mr. Law is not a politician in the strict sense of the word, only so far as to uphold his views upon the issues of the day or to advance the interests of a friend, but as for accepting office he prefers a quiet life, and rejoices more in well tilled fields and fine stock than he does to engage in the uncertain game of political chance. In the local affairs of his town he takes an active part, and has been more or less prominent, having been elected no less than eight times as a member of the board of trustees of Shipman, and served as president of the board for three terms. During his connection with the board he was instrumental in causing the purchase of the cemetery by the town, and aided in beautifying this last resting place of the dead. And to his business tact and sagacity the town is indebted for the cemetery, and that, too, without the outlay of one cent. In 1864 Mr. Law paid a visit to the land of his birth, and spent two years in visiting all cities and places of note in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

This, in brief, is a sketch of one of Macoupin county's old and best citizens. In the community where he has lived for over thirty years, and where he is thoroughly known, none are more highly respected or esteemed for those qualities which characterize an honest, upright and honorable gentleman, than Henry Law. This is the universal verdict of his neighbors and life-long friends.

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## SAMUEL TRIBLE

Was born in England, and resided in Devonshire. The Trible family is an old one, and from the original ancestors there has sprung a numerous progeny. The great-uncle of the subject of the present sketch was a blacksmith by trade, and a man of some genius and exceedingly well skilled as a worker in metals. He was also well-read in the science of medicine, and was frequently called upon by his neighbors to give relief when in bodily pain. Samuel Trible, the father, was united in marriage to Miss Susanah Trible. She was a woman of varied accomplishments, and was skilled in the management of everything that came within her province. She was a noble lady, a fond mother, whose virtues are remembered and enshrined in the hearts of her posterity. Three children, all boys, were born to Samuel and Susanah Trible. The only survivor is the subject of our sketch, who was the eldest of the family. John was the second son. He educated himself for the profession of law, and was for a time city attorney of Alton, Illinois. During the war, he raised a company of soldiers and went into the service. He was wounded in the engagement at Arkansas Post, and died from the effect a short time afterward. Abraham died while yet in his boyhood. He was a lad of unusual intelligence, and gave evidence of future usefulness, had his life been spared. Samuel Trible emigrated from England to America in 1836. He came direct to Illinois, and settled where his son now resides, and remained there until his death, which took place in 1844. The subject of our sketch received a fair education in his boyhood days, while yet in his native land. After his arrival here he spent one year in company with his brother John, in the school at Hillsboro', Montgomery county, Illinois. After the death of his parents he took charge of the farm, upon which he has ever since resided. In 1872 he was married to Mrs. Mattie Reynolds, who is a native of Shipman, Illinois. Three children have been born to them, but only one survives, viz.: Katie. Mrs. Trible had one daughter, named Mary, by a former marriage. She is an inmate of the family. Mr. Trible is a member of the M. E. Church. He contributed grounds for the erection of the church-building, and also for cemetery purposes. In politics he is a republican. In 1858 he went back to England, and visited the scenes of his childhood.

Mr. Trible has in his possession a stone known as the "Madstone," which is a specific and infallible cure for hydrophobia, when applied in season. He had it on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and while there it attracted great attention, and was the subject of curious speculation among the learned physicians. With it Mr. Trible has performed some astonishing cures of hydrophobia, which settles the question as to its great medicinal properties. In taking leave of Mr. Trible, we say in conclusion, that he is a man highly respected in the community where he has resided for so many years.

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## M. W. SEAMAN, M. D.

Was born at Glen's Falls, New York, on the 13th of January, 1830. On the paternal side the family were of English ancestry. Dr. Seaman's father was a native of New York city, and was a tailor by trade. He married Miss Maria Prouty, who was of German extraction. She was a native of Westchester county, New York. Three children were born to them, viz.: George W., Richard P., and the subject of our sketch. Both parents died in 1836. After the death of his parents Dr. Seaman was adopted by Jabez Briggs, with whom he remained until his twenty-second year. His boyhood days were spent in receiving an education in the common schools of hi-

native village. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Glen's Falls Academy and took a classical course, preparatory to entering college. He remained there four years, after which he entered the office of Dr. Peck, and commenced the study of medicine. After remaining there for a short time he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Hun, Professor of Physiology in the Albany Medical College. He attended three courses of lectures in the above named institution, and graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D., in 1853. After his graduation he practiced his profession in Glen's Falls for one year and a half, and in the fall of 1854 emigrated west, and stopped in Lawrence, Kansas, where he remained but a short time. The country being new, and in an unsettled condition, he concluded to remove further east. He came to St. Louis, and in the latter part of November, 1854, came to Shipman, and taught school the following winter, and on the 1st of March, 1855, commenced the practice of his profession, at which he has continued until the present. During the late war he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the 122d regiment, Illinois volunteers, Col. Rinaker, commanding. He entered the service in 1862. In 1863 he was promoted to the position of surgeon of the regiment. During a portion of the time he was brigade surgeon, and in 1864 was post surgeon at Cairo, Illinois. He remained in the service until 1865, or until the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out and returned to Shipman, where he resumed his practice. On the 5th of March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Shellman, who is a native of Delaware county, New York, but was a resident of Shipman at the date of her marriage. One child, a boy, has been born to them. In politics Dr. Seaman is a pronounced republican. He was formerly a member of the old line whig party, and cast his first vote for General Winfield Scott for president, in 1852. On the formation of the republican party he joined its ranks and voted for Fremont in 1856, and ever since has been an ardent and staunch member of that political organization. He takes no active part in politics, except to vote his sentiments or exercise his influence for what he deems is for the best interests of his county or locality. This is notably so of his efforts and agitation upon the subject of township organization. He wrote the first petition and every subsequent one, and to him, perhaps, more than any other citizen of the county, is due the credit of securing the change from the old system of county court to that of a supervisors' court, or township organization.

In the practice of medicine Dr. Seaman stands in the foremost rank of his profession. He belongs to the progressive school of practitioners. He was the first president of the first medical society organized in the county. He is also a member of the state medical society, and takes an active part in its deliberations. As a man and a citizen he is respected by all who know him.

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## CHARLES B. WILSON

Was born in Madison county, Illinois, near North Alton, on the 25th of March, 1835. T. H. Wilson, his father, was a native of Cumberland, England. He emigrated to America, in June, 1830, and settled in Madison county, Missouri, and eight months later returned to St. Louis, where he lived two years; then moved to Alton, Illinois, where he remained three years; and then removed to Macoupin county, where he entered land and lived until his death, which occurred in June, 1869. On the 11th of November, 1829, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bowman, who was also a native of Westmorland, England. She at present resides in Brighton, in this county. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the common schools, going a distance of four miles, morning and evening, to obtain this privilege. At the age of twenty-one years he entered McKendree college, at Lebanon, where he remained some time; after which he went to work upon the farm; work proving too hard for him, he went to Litchfield and entered a store as a clerk; and a year later the war broke out, when he enlisted in what was then known to be the Western Sharpshooters, or 14th regiment Missouri Volunteers; this was in October, 1861. The regiment rendezvoused at Benton Barrack, at St. Louis, where they remained until the 12th of December of the same year; when the command was ordered to North Missouri. The regiment participated in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, and the siege of Corinth; while laying at Corinth the command was changed from the 14th to the 66th Illinois regiment, Col. Birge commanding. The regiment was attached to the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. Dodge, and was for a great part of the time on detailed service. Mr. Wilson was sent home on recruiting service, in 1863, and joined the regiment in the spring of 1864, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. His term of enlistment expired in August, 1864. On his return home he engaged in a store at Litchfield, Illinois, for some time; after which he went to his farm, and remained nine years; and then came to Piasa and engaged in general merchandizing, and has so continued up to the present time. He was formerly a democrat in politics, but on the breaking out of the war he joined the republican party, and has remained a member of that political organization ever since. Mr. Wilson is an old citizen of Macoupin county, and is esteemed by all who know him for his true worth as a man.

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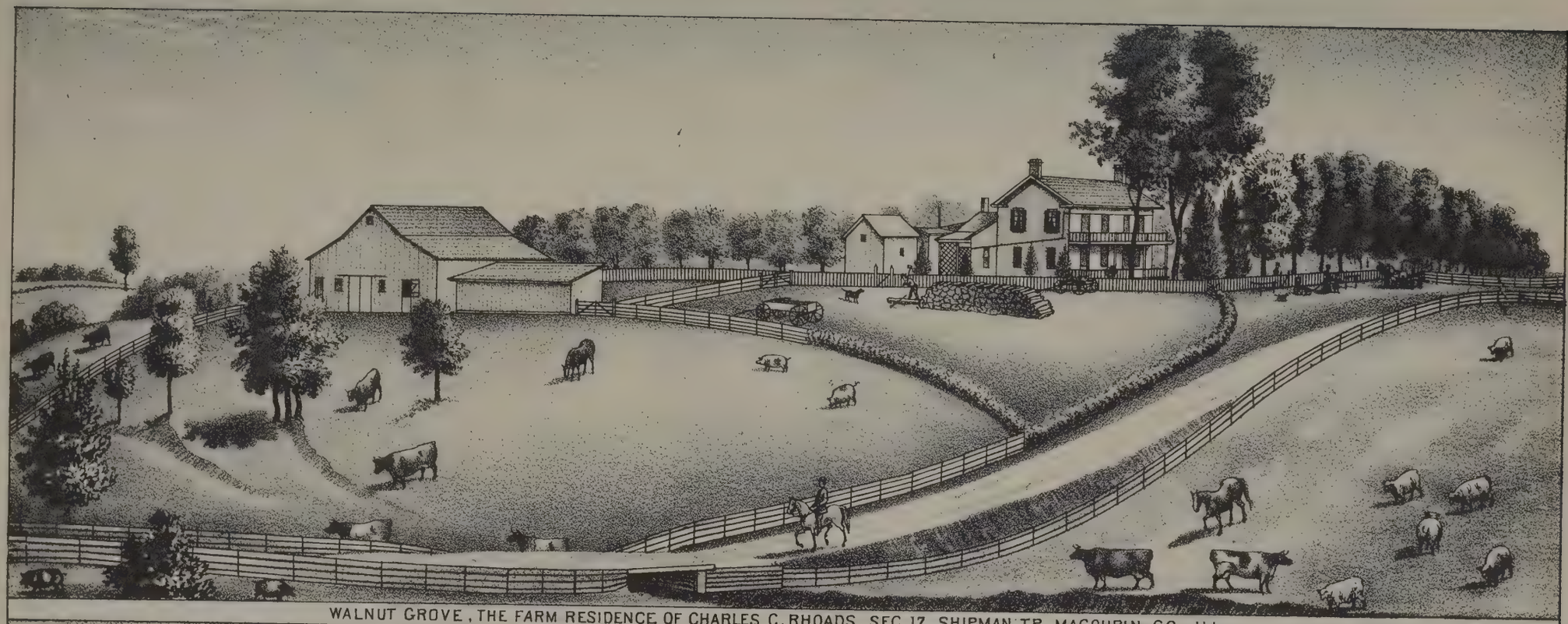
## THOMAS B. RICE.

Judge Rice, one of the old settlers in the neighborhood of Medora, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 17th, 1806. His ancestors were residents of Virginia from the first settlement of the state. His grandfather, James Rice, resided in Culpepper county. His father, James Brown Rice, was born in Culpepper county, and was sixteen or seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the Continental army, during the Revolutionary war. He served during the closing years of that memorable struggle, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He had a distinct recollection of witnessing the landing of Lafayette and other French officers on their arrival to assist the American army in the siege. After the Revolution Judge Rice's father and grandfather went to Kentucky when it was still a wild and unsettled country. His father returned to Virginia, and, in Culpepper county, married Susan Wallace, daughter of John Wallace. She was born in Culpepper county, on a farm which lay along the Rapidan river, at Raccoon ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg. Thos. B. Rice was the fourth of ten children. His birth-place was at the little town of Millwood, within two or three miles of the Shenandoah river, and twelve miles from Winchester. His father was at one time a man of some property, but had become one of the securities on a delivery bond, a circumstance which unfortunately swept away all his means. Judge Rice was obliged to work hard on the farm, and had but limited opportunities for getting an education. After reaching his majority he was employed for five years in overseeing and managing the farm of Bushrod Rust. April 17th, 1828, he married Mahala Farrow, who was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, December 22d, 1807. Her father was William Farrow, and the family had resided for a long number of years near Flint Hill, now in Rappahannock county, Virginia.

He afterward carried on the saddle and harness business at Upperville, a little town lying near the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, in Fauquier county, Virginia. His shop burned down in the spring of 1835, and he determined at once on coming to Illinois. He settled at Rhoads' Point, and the next year (1836) moved to his present residence in section 6, township 8, range 9. He entered two hundred and forty-two acres of land, and began improving it. Part of the log house, which he built in 1836, is still standing, and forms part of his present residence. His settlement was on a much traveled thoroughfare, and from the first he considered that at some future time a town would be built in the vicinity. When the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad was surveyed and graded, he filed the first plat of the town of Medora, and in 1871 on the completion of the road made a second addition to the town. He was chiefly instrumental in building the first mill ever erected in Medora, and from that time has been more or less interested in the milling business. His ten children are all living. Susan C. married John Cleaver, and now resides in Oregon; John W. Rice is engaged in the milling business at Medora; Elizabeth S. is the wife of Imri B. Vancil of North Palmyra township; James Washington Rice is farming in Chesterfield township; Thomas Brown Rice, Jr., is a resident of Medora; Mary Virginia is the wife of H. W. Westbrook of St. Louis; Stephen F. Rice lives at Medora; Amanda M. is the wife of John Payne. The other children are Emma A. and Charles A. Rice. Four were born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and the remainder in Macoupin county.

In politics he has been a democrat. As a private citizen he has commanded the respect of the community, and is known as a man of personal honesty and undoubted integrity. He was elected county judge in 1862, and served two terms. As a public officer he advocated economy and freeing the county of debt, as rapidly as possible. When he first went into office county orders sold at from sixty-five to seventy-five cents on the dollar, and under the measures instituted by the new board of county judges they advanced to ninety-five cents. His administration received the popular approval, and



WALNUT GROVE, THE FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES C. RHOADS, SEC. 17 SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

GRAIN FARM OF C.B. WILSON, SEC. 33. SHIPMAN TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

TOWN PROPERTY OF C.B. WILSON, PIASA, ILL.

he was re-elected to a second term, but declined to be a candidate for a third election. He was post-master at Medora for a number of years. He is one of the old residents of the county, and one whose life has been beneficial in developing its resources and contributing to its prosperity. He and his wife have spent together over fifty years of married life, and have raised a large family, among the members of which not a single death has occurred. Since 1836 he and his wife have been members of the United Baptist church, in which he has held the office of deacon. He was clerk of the church at Rhoads' Point till within a few years, when his disability to do much writing caused his resignation of the position.

### THOS. H. STRATTON

Was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, October 6th, 1823. Robinson Stratton, his father, was a native of Virginia. On the paternal side the family were of English ancestry, and on the maternal Welsh. Robinson Stratton married Nancy Miles. She was a native of North Carolina. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living. The father died in Tennessee in 1834; the mother died in Macoupin county at the residence of her son Thomas in 1850.

The subject of our sketch had the advantage of a good education in his boyhood. He remained at home until after his father's death in 1834, when, in company with his mother, he came to Illinois the year following, and settled in the community in which he now resides. They were induced to come here on account of their relative, Colonel Miles. Thomas worked upon a farm for some time, after which he bought land, and continued the cultivation of the soil up to the present time. On the 6th of November, 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Elworthy, who is a native of Somersetshire, England. She is the daughter of James and Nancy Elworthy. They emigrated to America and settled in Macoupin county in 1842. Nine children have been born to them, eight of whom are living—five boys and three girls. Nancy L. married Alonzo Florida, who is a farmer and a resident of Jersey county, Illinois. In politics Mr. Stratton is a democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and since that time has adhered to that party. He is not a member of any church organization, nor does he subscribe to any of the formulated creeds. He has been successful in life so far as the accumulation of this world's goods are concerned, and he also has the proud consciousness of knowing that all was secured by his own toil, industry and frugality. In the community he is regarded as an honorable man and estimable citizen.

### CHARLES EDWARD WALES

Was born in Addison county, Vermont, on the 17th of September, 1825. Charles Wales his father, was also a native of the same state. On the paternal side, the family are of English ancestry. The father married Elethier Brittell. She was of French ancestry. Six children were born to them; five of whom are living. Five have survived the parents. In 1845 Charles Wales removed with his family, and settled in Greene county Illinois, where he remained until 1849, when he came to Macoupin county, and settled in T. 8, R. 9, and remained here until his death, in December, 1865. The mother survived him two years, dying in 1867. Mr. Wales received an excellent English education in the schools of his native state. After his removal to Illinois, he taught school for fifteen terms. Since that time his principal business has been farming and stock-raising. He is a republican in politics. In 1872 he was elected supervisor of his township, and in 1873, was re-elected. He was re-elected, in 1878 and 1879, and is the present incumbent. During the war he was a member of company "H." 133d regiment, Illinois volunteers infantry, Col. Phillips commanding. He is at present president of the bank of Medora.

### CHARLES C. RHOADS.

Was the third son of Henry and Mary Rhoads. He was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, August 11th, 1824, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1830. They first stopped in Jersey county, where they remained until April, 1831. Then they removed to Macoupin county, and commenced farming. Charles C. Rhoads was married to Miss Emeline Dorr, on the 15th day of March, 1846.

Soon after their marriage they moved and settled on a farm on section 17, in Shipman township, where he still remains.

Mrs. Rhoads died September 15, 1872. He then married Mrs. Ellen Randolph, who was formerly Miss McDow. This marriage took place October 9, 1873. Mr. Rhoads has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful. He and Mrs. Rhoads have been members of the Baptist church for many years. He may be properly classed among the early settlers of Macoupin county.

# SCOTTVILLE TOWNSHIP.

SCOTTVILLE TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Morgan county, on the east by North Palmyra township, on the south by Barr township, and on the west by Greene county, and is known as town 12, range 9. The surface is undulating, and is composed of timber and prairie land. The soil is fertile and in a good state of cultivation. It is drained by Apple, Panther, and Turner's creeks and their tributaries on the north; the south-eastern is drained by Joe's creek and its branches; the south-west by Big Nigger creek and its affluents.*

The first settler of this township was Andrew Hettick, a native of Pennsylvania, who had previously lived in the American bottom in Madison county, Illinois. He, with his wife and six children, came here and settled at the head of Negro Lick in the year 1825, on the farm now owned by his son, Stephen Hettick. He erected a small log-cabin, which was the first building in the township. His nearest neighbor was Edw. Prather, of Greene county, who lived eleven miles distant. Mr. Hettick occupied his spare hours in shooting deer, wild turkey, and prairie chickens, as well as trapping for mink, musk-rat, and otter, all of which were to be found in abundance along the waters of Nigger and Apple creeks; game of the above kind was found quite plentiful for about twenty years after the settlement. Rattle-snakes, of the large or timber kind, inhabited a den on the bluffs of Panther creek, and in the spring of each year much of the time of the early settlers was occupied in destroying them. After killing thousands and destroying their hiding-places during the winters for many years, they have succeeded so well in their work of destruction that scarcely a rattle-snake is to be found in the township at the present time, excepting those small prairie snakes found in plowing up old meadows. After Mr. Hettick and family had lived in their secluded cabin for three years, they were greatly rejoiced to find others settling around them.

The first land entry was made by Isaac E. Pruitt, on the W. N. W. and E. N. E. eighties, section 28, on March 21st, 1828; the second entry, by

* For many of the facts in this sketch we are indebted to the recollections of the Hon. Sargeant Gobble and Stephen Hettick.

Jacob S. Gibson, E. S. W. eighty of section 12, January 8th, 1829; and the third by Andrew Hettick, the W. S. W. eighty of section 27, March 28th, 1829. Among the early settlers who came in 1828 and 1830 we find the names of William Thompson, Lawrence McManus, John Record, Col. Powell H. Sharp, James H. Cherry, William Watson, John Redfern, and Mr. Sego, mostly all farmers and men of families.

The first school-house was built of logs on the south side of Negro Lick, in the summer of 1829, since which time the township has been divided into eight school districts. The first school was taught by Mr. Scruggs, in 1829.

The first mill was a horse-mill for grinding corn, and was erected in 1828 by Hugh Connoway, on the south side of the township; this mill was soon followed by another, built by Fountain Land on the same section. About the same time James H. Cherry put up a tread-mill, and Thomas Lutrell built a water-mill on Apple creek. Before any mill was built the facilities were unfavorable and inconvenient, the settlers having to go to Allen's mill, on Apple creek, four miles north of Carrollton, in Greene county. Those mills have all long since passed away, and steam mills have taken their place.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Stephen Coonrod, a Baptist minister, who resided in Greene county. He organized a small church in the south side of the township, holding his meetings occasionally at the residences of the first settlers and at the private houses of others, who were most anxious to advance the cause of Christianity in their midst. After a time ministers of other denominations, belonging to either the Methodist, Presbyterian, or Christian churches, preached from house to house and in school-houses for years, until church edifices were provided. The first in the township was built in the town of Scottville by the Christian denomination.

The first marriage in the township was that of Samuel Thompson to Miss Artemecia Hettick, in 1828. She was the daughter of Andrew Hettick.

The first child born in the township was Alexander Thompson, in 1829, son of Samuel and Artemecia Thompson.

The first physician was Dr. W. H. Palmer. Intermittent and remittent fevers were the principal diseases.

The township has improved very rapidly, and is settled by a thrifty class of people. To give a correct report of its wealth, we gather the following statistics from the assessor's book for 1879: Acres improved land, 15,031; value, $97,926; acres unimproved lands, 6,981; value, $17,643; total value of lands, $115,569; value of lots, $9,665. Horses, 564; value, $9,926; cattle, 1,484; value, $10,518; mules, 122; value, $1,577; sheep, 555; value, $528; hogs, 2,168; value, $1,623; carriages and wagons, 203; value. $1,599; 164 watches and clocks, 94 sewing machines, 2 pianos, 17 organs, Total value of personal property, $35,576.

### OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

*Supervisors.*—James H. Rohrer, elected in 1871, '72 and '73; James B. Angelo, elected in 1874 and '75; David Elder, elected in 1876; James B. Angelo, elected in 1877; James H. Rohrer, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Town Clerks.*—W. A. Westrope, elected in 1871 and '72; G. H. Hancock, elected in 1873, '74, '75, '76, and '77; B. P. Vawter, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Assessors.*—C. M. Edwards, elected in 1871; F. M. Owens, elected in 1872; D. Dugger, elected in 1873; D. N. Howser, elected in 1874, '75, and '76; D. Dugger, elected in 1877; E. Eades, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Collectors.*—S. W. Capps, elected in 1871; P. W. Clark, elected in 1872; W. M. Gray, elected in 1873; S. W. Capps, elected in 1874, '75, '76, and '77; D. Dugger, elected in 1878; W. A. Clark, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace.*—W. M. Gray and P. W. Clark, elected in 1871; P. W. Clark, elected in 1873; S. Gobble and D. Howser, elected in 1874; M. Hart and J. P. Clark, elected in 1876; J. Marlan and D. Dugger, elected in 1877; J. Evans, Wm. Carling, and J. Brannon, elected in 1878.

*Constables.*—J. McCollumn and I. Owens, elected in 1871; I. Owens, elected in 1872 and '73; J. Faith and Perry Hill, elected in 1874; H. White, elected in 1875; H. White, E. Booker, S. W. Capps, elected in 1877; J. Carling and C. Moon, elected in 1878; J. A. Owens, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, M. M. Weaver, W. Fletcher, L. Banning; 1872, Wm. Crayne; 1873, David R. Mansfield; 1874, N. A. Nighbert; 1875, John Tucker; 1876, D. Dugger, James H. Rohrer; 1877, John Hick; 1878, Wm. Hoggett; 1879, W. R. Fanning.

### THE VILLAGE OF SCOTTVILLE

Was laid out by Benjamin Stephenson in 1835. It is on sections sixteen and twenty-one. The proprietors were Jefferson Weatherford and Tristram P. Hoxsey. The first house was built by James McFarlan. Its present population is about 350.

The first post-office was kept by Sargeant Gobble. Dr. John Candle kept the first hotel. The first blacksmith, Alfred Ruyle. The present blacksmiths, are Alvy Auston and son, R. T. Patterson and R. H. Dowell.

Rev. Samuel B. Culp of the Baptist denomination was the first regular preacher.

The first doctor in the village was Wesley Goode, who came in the year 1835.

The first school was taught by James Howard. In 1854 the first mill was built by Wm. M. Evans and John and Isaac Mansfield.

The first child born in the village was Robert McFarlan.

The present business houses of the village are as follows: *Dry-goods*—A. M. Green and E. Israel. *Drug stores, Groceries and Hardware*—John P. Gobble, Wheeler and Hancock, and I. N. Gobble. *Wagon Makers*—L. B. Smith and J P. Clark. *Furniture and Undertakers*—W. A. Clark and L. L. Hungerford. *Shoe Makers*—John Hoychen, A. J. Strahan and John Schermer. *Harness Makers* — W. and J. Strahan. *Restaurant* — S. W. Clapps. *Barber and Painter*—Gustave Holtkott. *Feed Stable and Livery*—J. W. Brannon. *Carpenters*—Powell and Neighbors, and J. J. Dillon. *Justices of Peace*—Sargeant Gobble and J. W. Brannon. *Constable*—Samuel W. Clapps. *Attorney-at-Law*—L. B. Smith. *Town Board of Trustees*—J. M. Strahan, M. L. Wheeler, C. M. Edwards, W. W. Hewitt and John Harding. *Milliners and Dress Makers*—Miss Lizzie and Julia Tucker, and Mrs. A. Angelo. *Masonic Hall*—22 by 46. Fifty members. *Odd Fellows' Hall*—20 by 50. Twenty-six members. *Physicians*—Peter L. Bostick, A. G. Kinkead, W. A. Dalton and David Elder. *Churches*—there is one Christian and one Methodist. *Post-master*—George H. Hancock.

There is a good public school building in the village, built of brick, two stories high, and arranged for two departments.

*Masonic Lodge*—Scottville Lodge No. 426, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 4th, 1865. The following were the charter members: P. L. Bostick, L. J. Thompson, J. W. Ballinger, W. C. Thompson, J. H. Hale, G. W. Hill, John Tucker, Isaac Hill, S. McCurley, S. B. Woolfolk W. L. Wilson, W. Carling, S. L. Boyd, J. A. Boyd, Benj. Fanning, W. A. Westrope, Wm. Fletcher, Jos. B. Liston, H. B. Hanshaw, Gideon Hoskins, Jas. F. Hedges, James Walker, J. F. Woodman, Joseph Liston. *First officers*—P. L. Bostick, W. M., J. B. Liston, S. W., J. H. Hale, J. W. *Present officers.*—James Walker, W. M., J. H. Rohrer, S. W., W. R. Williams, J. W. David Elder, treasurer; A. J. Drum, secretary; W. L. Powell, Tyler. Number of members 46.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### SARGEANT GOBBLE

Was born in Washington county, Virginia, February 4th, 1811, the son of Isaac Gobble and Annie Sargeant. He was raised in Virginia, with the exception of five years, during which the family lived in Claiborne county, Tennessee. The part of the state in which his father lived was rough and mountainous. The schools which had been established were of a primitive character. A good idea of the improvements may be obtained from the statement of Mr. Gobble that never, except in some town, did he see a frame building in that country. The school-houses were log structures with puncheon floors; slabs for benches; fire-places which occupied the entire end of the room, while the teachers were sometimes of a description to correspond with the building. To such a school he was obliged to go a distance of three miles; and six months' schooling was all he obtained while living there. The education he received was mostly by his own efforts, without the benefit of much instruction. On growing up he determined to come West. In the fall of 1831 he started from Virginia in company with a neighbor named William Johnson, and his family. The journey to Greene county, Illinois, where Johnson settled, required about six weeks. He remained in the vicinity of Carrollton the next winter and summer, and in September, 1832, married Amelia Johnson. The fall of 1835 he established a store at Athensville in Greene county, which he carried on till 1838. He sold dry-goods, groceries, and everything generally required in an Illinois settlement at that date. In the fall of 1838 he settled in Scottville, which had been laid out three years previously. He carried on the mercantile business till 1860, and was widely known as a successful and popular merchant. He became the owner of three hundred acres of land adjoining Scottville, and made two additions to the town. His first wife died in 1862. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Vanwinkle (formerly Miss Elizabeth A. Weatherford), May 15th, 1866. She was born in Kentucky. He has had twelve children; two died in infancy, and his youngest daughter at the age of twenty; nine are now living. He is one of the old democrats who voted for General Jackson in 1832, and has voted for every democratic candidate for President since. In Greene county he was captain in the old militia organization. He filled the office of justice of the peace in Greene county, and also after coming to Macoupin. He was elected to the legislature on the democratic ticket in 1844, and in the fall of 1864 was again chosen to the same position. He is now acting as justice of the peace at Scottville, and is also notary public. He is known as a man of public spirit and enterprise; has been liberal with his means, and has done a great deal toward the building up of Scottville and the development of the north-western part of the county.

# VIRDEN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township received its name from the village of Virden; it occupies the north half of what is geographically known as township 12, range 6, and is bounded on the north by Sangamon county, on the east by Montgomery county, on the south by Girard township, and on the west by North Otter township.

This land is very level, and was most all prairie, being very flat and wet but as farms were improved and drains and tiles put in, it became dry; it is now well cultivated by a class of thrifty farmers. It is drained in the north-west by Sugar creek, and in the north-east by Brush creek.

### EARLY SETTLERS.

It is claimed that the first settlers in this township were Robert Smith and Joseph Davidson, with their families, who came from Ohio and settled in the timber on Sugar creek, in the north-west part of the township, in the fall of 1829. The first land entry was made November 9th, 1829, by M. Davidson and Robert Smith, on north-east quarter of section 6. Among the old settlers of Macoupin county, now living in this township, are John Gelder, who was born in Chesterfield township in 1837, and is the son of Captain Thos. Gelder, subsequently settled in this township. Thos. G. Duckels, also a native of the county, first lived near the village of Chesterfield, and afterwards settled in Virden township in 1838, and John G. Smith in 1852. Among the early settlers were Abner Kent, William Gibson, Noble Walters, Samuel Hullet, Preston Wright, and John G. Smith.

*The first sermon preached* was by Rev. Edward Rutledge, a pioneer Methodist, at the dwelling of one of the settlers.

*The first church edifice* erected was the Methodist, in 1853; for the time it was a very respectable structure, thirty by forty feet. About twenty years after a very handsome building, thirty-two by seventy-four feet, with a lofty spire was built. The old church has been converted into a blacksmith shop.

*First birth* was Robert Davidson; he was born in 1831, but as to the day and month we are not informed.

*The first marriage* was on the 22d day of April, 1846, when Greene B. Haggard and Eliza Smith were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

*The first school-house* was a little log cabin on section 18, built in the fall of 1841 near the residence of Abner Kent.

*The first teacher* was Mrs. Rebecca Kent, who taught for a term of three months; receiving fifteen dollars for her services.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

*Supervisors.*—Jonathan Plowman, elected in 1872; re-elected in 1873. * * * not represented in 1874. J. G. Smith, elected in 1875; 1876; 1877; 1878 and 1879. *Town Clerks.*—L. Cowen, elected in 1871; S. L. Newman, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. F. W. Silloway, elected in 1877, 1878 and 1879.

*Assessors.*—J. M. Mizner, elected in 1871; L. N. Roland, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, 1874 and 1875; L. M. Hess, elected in 1876, and

re-elected in 1877; R. P. McKnight, elected in 1878; L. N. Roland, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—J. L. Harris, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; L. Cowen, elected in 1873; E. G. Sprague, elected in 1874; G. Tuttle, elected in 1875 and 1876; B. Austin, elected in 1877; L. W. Armstrong, elected in 1878; M. Ross, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace, since Township organization.*—N. J. Stratton, A. S. Armstrong and M. M. Duncan, elected in 1871; L. Cowen and H. E. Whitler, elected in 1872; M. Chesney and G. Fortune, elected in 1873; S. B. Wilcox and Wm. Sims, elected in 1874; H. E. Whitler and James Campbell, elected in 1875; M. Chesney and J. Campbell, elected in 1877.

*Constables, since Towship organization.*—J. C. Bradley, J. L. Harris and J. C. Beaty, elected in 1871; J. C. Giggs, elected in 1872; W. Bloffer and J. H. Christopher, elected in 1873; M. Murray, elected in 1876; J. H. Christopher, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, John Gelder, Henry Whittler, Samuel England; 1872, Thomas G. Duckels; 1873, Levi M. Hess; 1874, John Gelder; 1875, Thomas G. Duckels; 1876, John P. Henderson; 1877, T. F. Coultas; 1878, S. W. Loud; 1879, L. Browning.

### THE TOWN OF VIRDEN

Was named in honor of John Virden, who for a number of years had kept a popular stage-stand some two miles south, and was the proprietor of the hotel. The town was laid out in 1852 by Heaton, Duboise, Chesnut, Hickox and Keiting. It was surveyed by John L. Morrell. The first sale of lots was in October, 1852. The first building was a hotel, built by John Virden, and is the one now known as the Junction House, kept by Robert Buckles. The first dwelling was put up and occupied by Alexander Hord and family. The first store was opened by Henry Fishback, November, 1852; after about four months he sold it out to John I. Beattie; Mr. Beattie took possession February 1st, 1853. Page Heaton built and opened a dry-goods and grocery store. In January, 1853, the first post-office was kept in that store. During the summer of 1853, Joseph E. Walker erected a blacksmith shop on Dye street; it is now occupied by Lafayette Higgins.

*The first mill* was built by John Williams, and was known as the North Mill; but was destroyed by fire a few years after it commenced operation. The second mill was erected by Matthew Cowens, about one year after the first, and was called the South Mill. The first school was taught in the private house of Mrs. James Hall during the spring of 1853.

*The first marriage* was Miss Hannah Stead to a Mr. Lloyd, in 1853.

*The first death* was John Dryr, in 1855.

*The first child* born was Mary Dohoney, the daughter of John Dohoney, now of Carlinville. She was born December 4th, 1852; since deceased.

*The first sermon* was preached by Edward Rutledge, a Methodist, in the hotel of old John Virden. The first Sunday-school was a union school in the M. E. Church. The first church edifice erected was by the Methodists, in 1853, and the first regular preacher was Rev. Baker. There is now a Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic church, all of which are neat and substantial buildings.

*The first physician* to locate was Dr. Charles Holliday, in 1854; now of Carlinville.

The great snow-storm of January 21st, 1855, was by far the most destructive and severe ever known since the settlement of the village. Stock was frozen to death, the passenger train was blocked in a cut just north of the village limits; the train was stopped for several days. The storm was so severe that passengers had to remain in the cars; provision was carried to them by the residents of the town.

In the spring of 1870 the people of the village voted $30,000 for the building of the Jacksonville & South-eastern Railway. The whole length of the road is thirty-one miles; it was finished about the close of 1871; J. W. Lathrop was appointed agent. The first freight received was January 25th, 1872; it was two rolls of leather from Jacksonville, consigned to Battise & Huntly, Carlinville. The first freight shipped was January 10th, 1872; it was a car load of coal from the Virden Coal Company, consigned to J. I. Cochran, Jacksonville.

*Coal shaft and tile factory.*—In the year 1869 a coal shaft was sunk by a joint stock company in Virden, and is now being successfully operated by J. W. Utt. About 3,000 bushels are mined per day, of which about 2,000 bushels are consumed by the C. & A. R. R. The capacity is 10,000 bushels per day. The tile factory has two kilns in constant operation, and is turning out 20,000 feet of tile per week.

The mine and factory are at present, giving employment to ninety men. Business of all kinds is active. The village is well laid out and is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has a population of about 1,600. The valuation of property in the township as reported by the assessor of 1879 is as follows:

No of acres, improved lands 7057, value $81,269; acres unimproved lands 3,559, value $35,306; total value of lands $116,575; value of lots $74,088. Horses 427, value $4,563; cattle 1,576, value $9,781; mules 48, value $608; sheep 115, value $95; hogs 1,823, value $1,952; carriages and wagons 270, value $1,710; 225 watches and clocks, 124 sewing machines, 27 pianos, 47 organs. Total value of personal property $75,002.

We will name a number of the present business houses. *Clothiers*—Peter Mayer, Lewis Kaufman, and William Steed. *Druggists* — R. Virden & Co., J. H. Shriver, Sprague & Hustin. *Dry-goods Dealers* are Jackson, Hill & Co., W. E. Eckman, G. W. Dugger, Tuttle and Johnson. *Groceries*—Jackson, Hill & Co., Cox & Gates, G. W. Cox and William. White. *Virden Bank*—Charles Walworth, president; F. D. Heaton, Cashier. Does a general banking business. *Hardware dealers*—Wilcox and Hopkins & Co., and Chas. Umphry. *Harness Makers*—J. J. Wilkins, D. Routzen, Thomas Stransbury. *Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers*—J. Noll, Boyer & Son, and Geo. Recker. *Confectionery*—Chas. Ortman and J. Odewilder. *Millinery goods*—Mrs. M. K. Ash, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. E. Squires. *Lawyers*—Balfour Cowen, Mahlon Ross and A. J. Plowman. *Physicians*—Drs. A. T. Bartlett, D. L. Spaulding, William Shriver, S. H. Clark and John Boyer. *Blacksmiths* — Hutcheson, Cox & Ball, L. Hegans, Allen & Gray, Christopher Askerhans. *Livery*—G. M. Chedester and Thos. J. Scott. *Carpenters*—Crawford & Long, J. G. Becker, Joseph Campbell, M. B. Whittier, W. H. Burch, R. C. Brown. *Hotels*—Robert Buckles, L. Cowen *Lumber Dealers*—M. B. Jones. *Dentist*—Dr. Shreve.

*The Benevolent Institutions.* Virden Lodge No. 534, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 2d, 1873. The first officers were as follows: Lewis Kaufman, N. G.; George Tuttle, V. G.; Charles Humphreys, R. Secretary; William Steed, Treasurer.

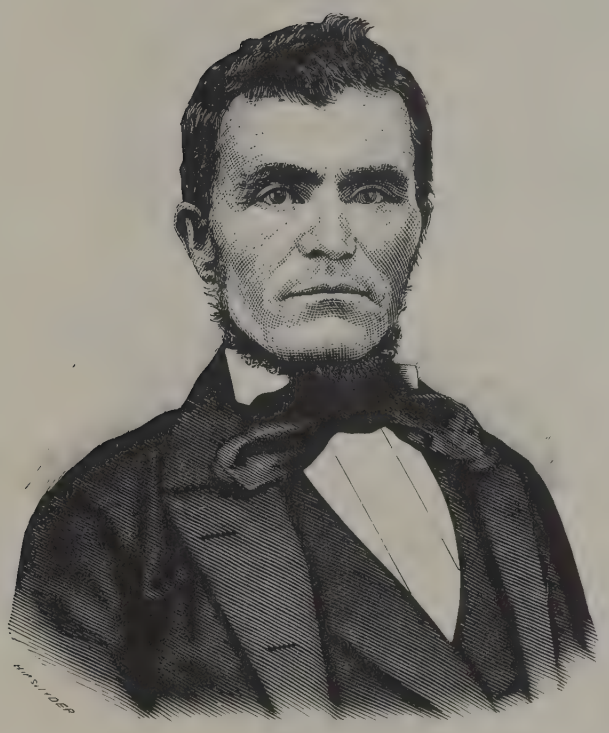
The charter members in addition to the above were R. P. McKnight, Peter Mayer, J. A. Campbell and Madison Murray. The membership is thirty one.

Virden Lodge No. 161, A. F. & A. M. A dispensation to organize a lodge of masons was granted in Oct. 1854. The officers were Charles H. Holliday, W. M.; Mahlon Ross, S. W.; Aaron Maulsbury, J. W. and A. L. Virden, George W. Short, A. C.; Hutchinson and Daniel Wadsworth, members. The charter was granted in October, 1855. The lodge numbers at this time sixty-six members.

Union Lodge No. 1033 Knights of Honor was organized April 17th, 1879. Charter members, J. C. Buckles, Geo. W. Cox, A. S. Bartlett, A. L. Hord, Geo. W. Coun, W. I. Shanklin, J. A. Campbell, F. W. Silloway, W. F. Gates, J. A. Beaty, W. Burch, A. C. Brown, D. L. Spaulding, John Piper, J. Winterbottom, A. J. Plowman, L. Kaufman. The present membership is twenty-two.

RESIDENCE OF G. M. CHEDISTER, VIRDEN, ILLINOIS.

NORTH STAR MILLS, THE PROPERTY OF G. W. SIMONS & W. W. SEWALL, VIRDEN, ILLINOIS.



John L. Morrell

Has been a resident of Virden township since 1851. He is a native of Maine, and was born at Cornish, in York county of that state, March 10th, 1813. His ancestors were Quakers, and among the early settlers of Maine. His grandfather, whose name was David Morrell, lived at Berwick, and held to the same religious opinions as the other members of the family. The following story is told concerning his Quaker faith. He lived in a frontier settlement, where constant danger was apprehended from Indian attacks. While one of his daughters was at a short distance from the house gathering hemlock broom stuff (it being a common custom in that country to collect the boughs of hemlock trees to manufacture into brooms), she was killed and scalped by the Indians. Although the old man still adhered to his Quaker doctrines, it is said that ever afterward when any red-skins were likely to be met, he carried two guns. The name of Mr. Morrell's father was David Morrell, and that of his mother was Anna Ayers. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. One brother and a sister reside in this state, and another sister lives in Nebraska; the others are still living in Maine.

His father was a farmer and lumberman. Cornish, the town in which he was born, lies on the Saco and Ossipee rivers. He was raised on a farm. The educational advantages he enjoyed were limited to the common schools, and these he had the opportunity of attending only at irregular intervals. His birth-place was in a lumbering district where schools were few. Although his father was a man in good circumstances, he could scarcely afford to send so many children to school away from home. He secured a good English education, but it was mostly by study at night, by the light of a pitch-knot fire, with his older brothers as occasional instructors. As was the usual custom with boys at that time, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner and currier. He learned this business thoroughly, and worked at it occasionally as journeyman. Soon after he attained his majority he engaged in the lumber business on his own account, getting out lumber at a saw-mill owned by other parties, at so much a thousand; a mode of doing business which required but little capital. But he came to the conclusion that the West offered a better field for a young man of enterprise and energy, and when in his twenty-third year he came to Illinois.

He reached Alton in 1835, and looking around for something to do, the knowledge which he had acquired of the lumber business in Maine, came in good play, and he took charge of a steam saw-mill which stood in Alton, where is now the corner of Third and Piasa streets. But after a few weeks he was seized with a serious spell of sickness, bilious and malarial in its character, which continued for about seven months, and reduced him in flesh from 175 to 125 pounds. Before his entire recovery from this attack he took charge of a school in the American Bottom, and taught it during the winter of 1835–6. In the spring of 1836 he went to Jersey (at that time still Greene) county, and during the next year taught school, carried on a mill, and farmed, in the vicinity of Otterville. He was married in the spring of 1837 to Elizabeth Beeman. Mrs. Morrell is now one of the oldest citizens of the state living in Macoupin county. She was born at Milton, on Wood river, two miles and a half from Upper Alton, on the 11th of December, 1818. The year of her birth was the same as the admission of the state into the Union. Her father, Orman Beeman, was a native of Connecticut;

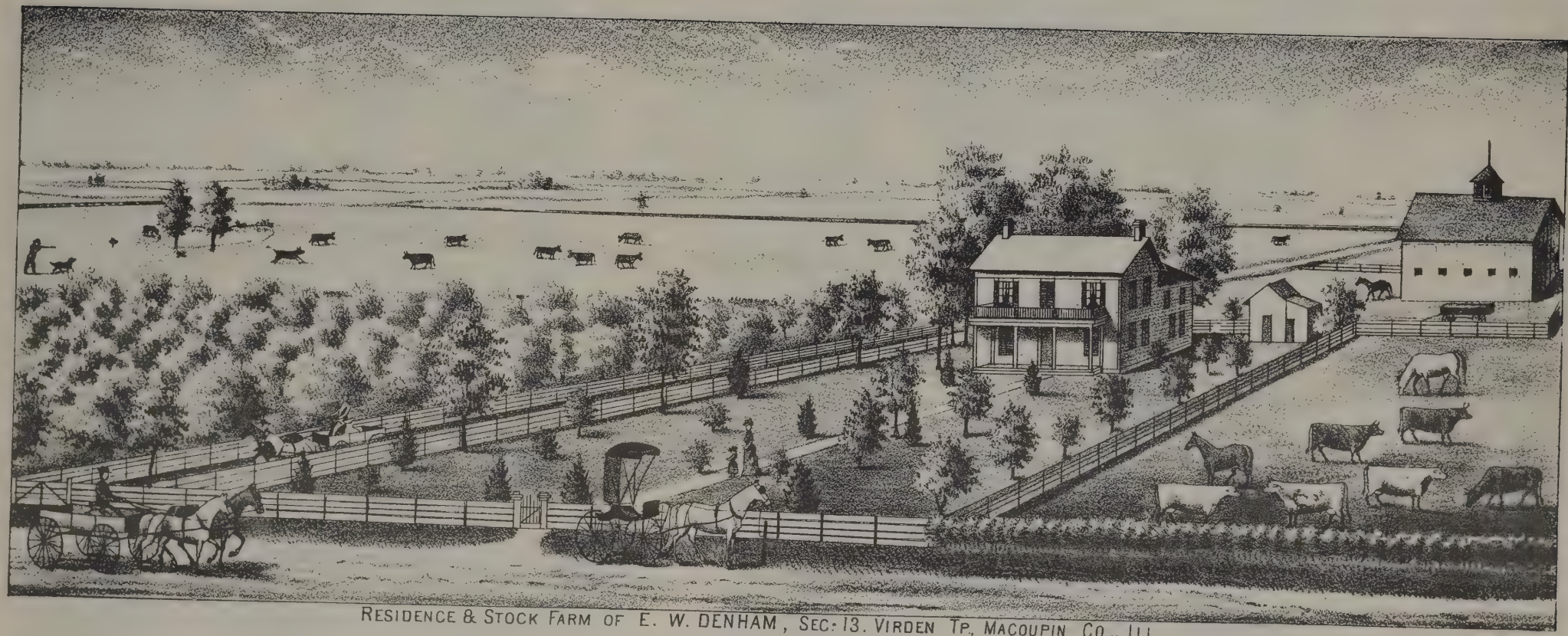
he lived in New York previous to his emigration to the West, and in the year 1810 came to Illinois, and settled near Edwardsville, in Madison county. During the war of 1812 he belonged to one of the companies of rangers raised in Madison county to protect the frontier against the Indians. In June, 1815, he married Talitha White, who was born in South Carolina, on the 8th of October, 1799, and came to Illinois with her father, Joseph White, in 1805. Joseph White was one of the earliest settlers about Edwardsville. When Mrs. Morrell was five years old, (in January, 1824,) her father moved up into what was then Greene county, but is now Jersey, and settled near Otterville, where he lived till his death, on the 21st of August, 1869, an old and respected citizen of Jersey county. Mrs. Morrell's mother died September 1st, 1876.

After he was married Mr. Morrell entered government land and went to farming near Otterville. During the summer of 1837 he was contractor for carrying the mail between Alton and Gilead, in Calhoun county. The business of carrying the mail over that route, in those days, was by no means easy or remunerative. The route ran through a wild, rough country, with scattering settlements and hardly any roads. The creeks were without bridges, and it may be imagined that traveling under the circumstances was difficult. He was obliged to go on horseback altogether, and pursuing his way through the tangled woods he was frequently compelled to dismount and cut away the thick clustering grape-vines to make a pathway for his horse. At times the swollen streams overflowed their banks, and it became necessary for him to swim across with the mail-bags hung around his neck. He often thus swam the Piasa, when the stream was fifty yards from bank to bank and ten feet in depth. He began farming in Jersey county without much capital, but brought to the work the same energy and industry that have characterized the prosecution of all his undertakings in life. While farming there he gained considerable reputation as a successful grubber of brushy and timber land. The work of getting such land into a condition suitable for cultivation, was tedious and laborious, but he was fertile of inventions and expedients, and by the exercise of a little ingenuity constructed a plow which adapted itself admirably to the work. He used this plow in performing a contract to grub two hundred acres of land, and it worked so well that he completed the contract with more ease than he anticipated and with considerable pecuniary profit to himself.

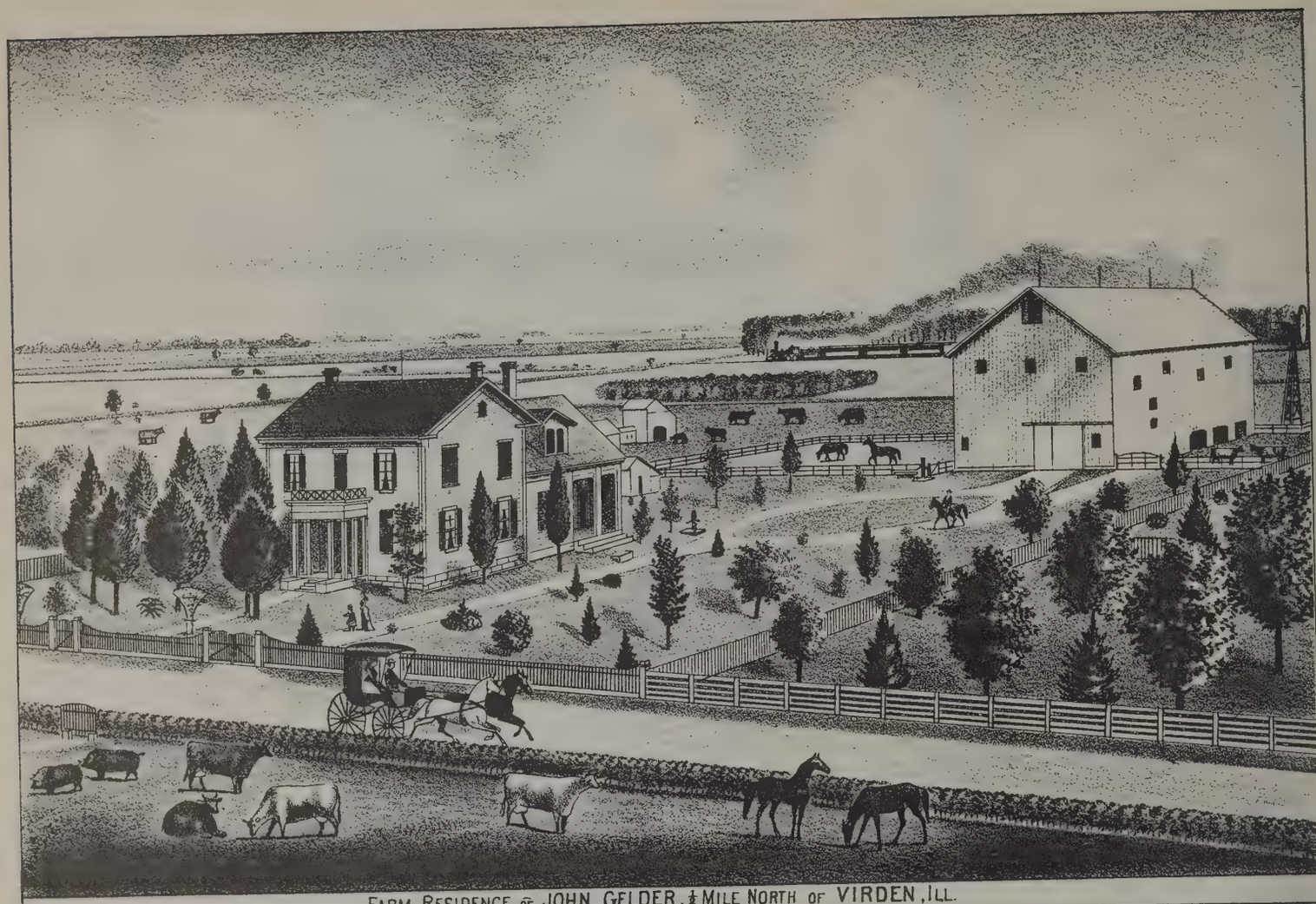
Having accumulated some money by his farming operations in Jersey county, he determined to invest in lands which would likely produce a greater margin of profit and make a first-class farm. He accordingly left Jersey county in 1851. At that time the Chicago and Alton railroad had not been built, and the north-eastern part of Macoupin county, now covered with as fine farms as can be found in the state, was wild and uncultivated prairie. The Chicago and Alton road was rapidly being constructed, and to the far-seeing business man no part of Illinois offered finer inducements. He was quick to take advantage of them, and purchased land two miles south-east of the present town of Virden. At the time he settled there in 1851 his nearest neighbor on the west was two miles distant, while on the east lay a long stretch of prairie extending in all its native wildness, with no settlement on it for twenty-five miles. The deer were accustomed to come up to the immediate vicinity of the house in great droves, and so near that their eyes could be plainly seen to wink. On the completion of the railroad in 1852 this part of the county settled up more rapidly, and property rose in value. He entered 640 acres, half a section adjoining the town of Virden on the east, and half a section lying three miles farther west. He also bought one-half of section twenty-two (township twelve, range six), this being the place where he settled and where he lived till 1867, when he moved to the town of Virden. Since living in Macoupin county he has been principally engaged in farming, but has also been widely and favorably known as a surveyor. He learned the business of surveying while living in Jersey county, and after coming to Macoupin, practiced it to a considerable extent for a number of years in this and adjoining counties. He is, however, known best as a large farmer and land-owner. He has about two thousand acres of land, three hundred of which lies in Macoupin county. He has a large farm of eight hundred and forty acres in Christian county, in the management of which he is still actively interested; he owns eighty acres in Montgomery county; and the balance lies in Reynolds county, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrell have five children living: Talitha A., the oldest daughter, is the wife of R. N. Terry, of Virden; D. O. Morrell, the oldest son now living, is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, and a physician by profession, and is now a resident of Virden; Mary F., married Benjamin F. Spence, who is now deceased; Lydia Victoria is the wife of James Allison, and is living in Christian county. The youngest daughter, Harriet B. S., is the wife of George M. Wilson, residing at Franklin, in Morgan county. His oldest son, James Henry, served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1861 in the 11th Missouri regiment, and served in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. He was stationed at Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, Missouri, and took part in the capture of Island No. 10. He was in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, participated in the assault on Vicksburg, and several other important engagements. The exposure to which he was subjected occasioned his sickness, and he died in the camp hospital, on Black river near Vicksburg, on the 15th of September, 1863. His son, D. O. Morrell, was also a soldier in the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in May, 1862, in the 12th United States infantry. His regiment formed part of the Army of the Potomac and he took part in the battles of Shiloh, the Wilderness, and other important engagements, serving till the end of the war. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell died in infancy.

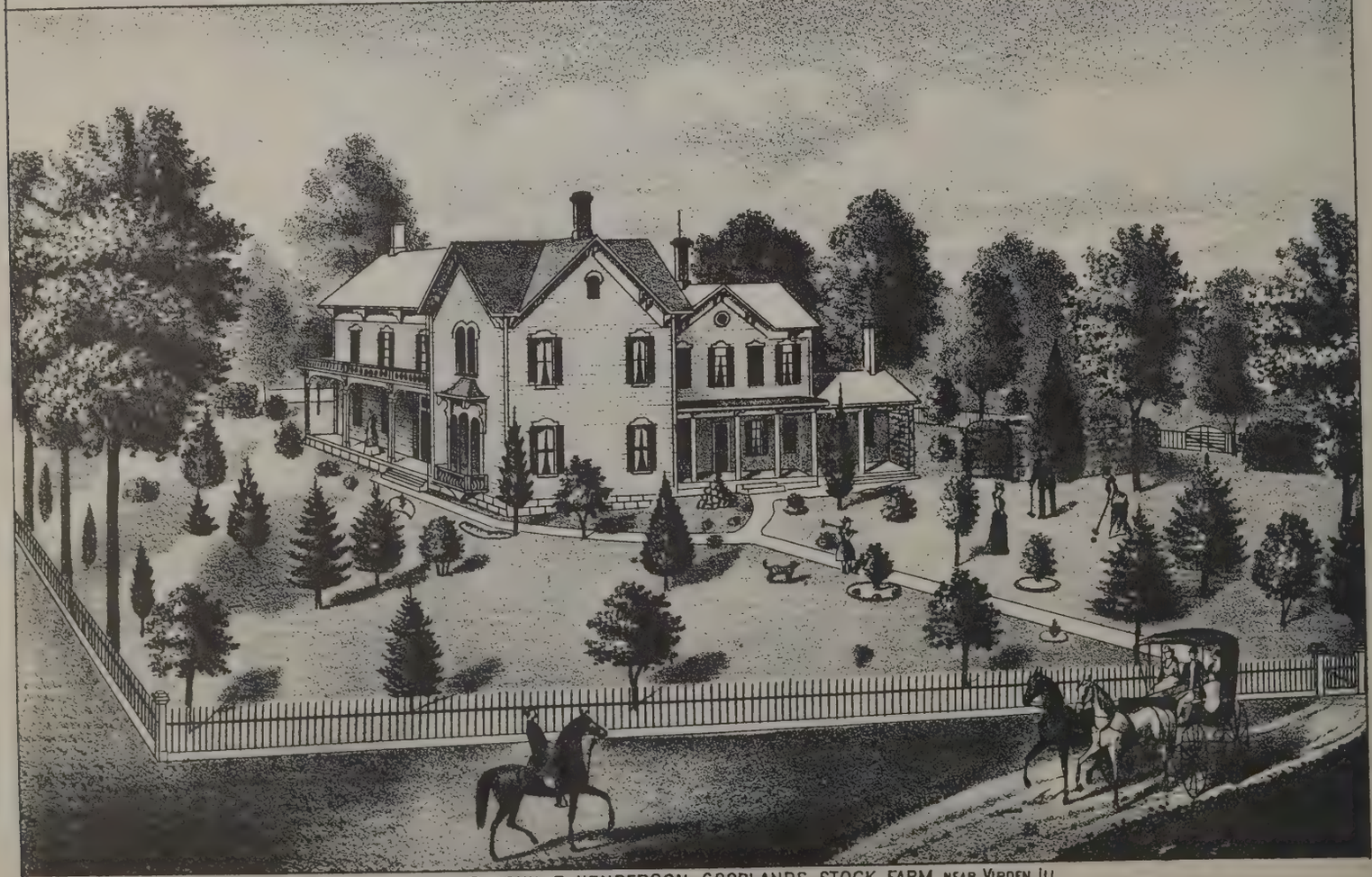
Mr. Morrell was brought up as a Quaker, and was trained to an earnest belief in the doctrines of that denomination concerning the question of slavery. From his earliest manhood his sentiments were strongly anti-slavery. For this reason he refused to unite or co-operate actively with either the old whig or democratic parties, believing that both looked with favor on the pet institution of the Southern states. He objected to having any thing to do with any political organization, that in any way countenanced human bondage. He was never at any pains to conceal his anti-slavery opinions, even when few men were bold enough to proclaim them, and was known as an "abolitionist," when such a term was a synonym for reproach and unpopularity. When the republican party was formed on the idea of opposition to the extension of slavery, he entered heartily into its purposes and zealously supported its principles. His sympathy with slaves escaping from the South was well-known, and it was commonly believed that he was connected with the well-known but mysterious "underground railroad" system, by which the negroes of the South were assisted in gaining their liberty. He is a man of decided convictions and pronounced opinions. One of the most remarkable traits of his character has been the independence with which he has held and advocated his own views without regard to their unpopularity. He believes thoroughly in the doctrine that "truth is mighty and will prevail;" that a few bold reformers and progressive thinkers advance theories which the whole world comes to adopt at last; and in his own experience has lived to see principles which once he supported, almost alone in the face of public sentiment, receive at last the crown of popular approval. As a business man his transactions have been consistent with the strictest honesty and integrity. He began life at the foot of the ladder, and can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has carved out his fortune by his own industry and energy. His life has been one of persistent activity, and has been crowded with incidents worthy of mention in a sketch of this character did space permit. Once in Jersey county he was made insensible by accumulated gas, at the bottom of a well forty feet deep, to which he had occasion to descend, and was rescued from his perilous position under such extraordinary circumstances, that the saving of his life seemed almost a miracle. During the war of the rebellion he made several trips into the South. In the spring of 1863, while going from Memphis to Corinth, the train was captured by the rebels a few miles from Germantown. He was taken prisoner and confined in the swamps of Tennessee four days; was then paroled and sent back into the Union lines at Fort Pillow, whence he proceeded to Memphis; the next day again took the train for Corinth, which place he reached in safety; disinterred the remains of his brother-in-law, Thomas C. Carrico, and returned home. In the fall of 1863 he went to Vicksburg. While returning on the steamer Southwestern, the boat was attacked from the shore by Confederates, a few miles below Helena; the cabin and pilot-house well marked by bullets, and one man was killed. Mr. Morrell's hat, which sat on its edge against the wall of the cabin, had a ball put through the top of the crown. He has accomplished a great deal of hard work without serious injury to his constitution. He appears to possess peculiar recuperative powers. For instance, the loss of a tooth has been followed by the growth of another in its place; some of his teeth have been renewed four times in succession, a fact which physicians consider remarkable. Few men have preserved so late in life the appearance of youthful vigor.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF E. W. DENHAM, SEC. 13. VIRDEN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN GELDER, ¼ MILE NORTH OF VIRDEN, ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. HENDERSON, GOODLANDS STOCK FARM, NEAR VIRDEN, ILL.

## GUY M. CHEDESTER.

This gentleman, who has lived in Virden since 1856, and is now one of the oldest settlers of that town, is a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and was born on the 6th of February, 1829. His grandfather was Phineas Chedester, who when a mere boy enlisted in the colonial army, in the Revolutionary war, and fought with bravery and fortitude through the whole of the long and tedious struggle which resulted in the independence of the thirteen colonies. His father, J. B. Chedester, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and by trade an ornamental plasterer. His business was profitable, and he accumulated considerable means, and engaged also in farming. He lost a large amount of money in the same way in which many other worthy and good-hearted men have lost their fortunes. He went on the paper of friends as security, and was obliged to pay the amounts. Sarah Guerin was the name of Mr. Chedester's mother. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son; he had five sisters and two brothers, who grew to manhood and womanhood. He had good advantages for obtaining an education, an excellent school being within easy reach. He was working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Dover, New Jersey, where he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. After learning the trade he left Dover and went to Newark, where he lived two years, and then changed his residence to the city of Brooklyn, where he was employed at his trade till 1856, the year of his coming West.

He reached Virden the 15th of September, 1856, and at once established himself in business as a carpenter and builder. The town of Virden had been laid out four years previously, and when Mr. Chedester became a resident of the place it was in a state of rapid growth and progress. He erected several buildings in the town, among which was his own residence and that of John Bronaugh, for a long time the two largest and best houses in Virden. In the year 1859 he became a partner with John Bronaugh in the lumber business, and was carrying that on at the time of the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. His grandfather had been a soldier in the Revolution, his father in the war of 1812, and Mr. Chedester felt that he would scarcely do credit to the patriotic blood of his ancestors, unless he, too, took a part, however humble, in the defence of his country in this last great war into which she had been plunged. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, of the 122d Illinois regiment. The history of this regiment, which was largely made up of volunteers from Macoupin county is well known to many of our citizens. He served in the Mississippi valley, from Kentucky to New Orleans, and as far west as Kansas. He was in the Division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, and took part in the battles of Trenton, Tennessee; Tupelo, Mississippi; Iuka, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely. At Trenton, Tennessee, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and was home on parole about a year. He was among the last prisoners paroled, the system of paroling prisoners, which had suffered considerable abuse, being suspended a short time afterwards. He returned again to the army, and participated in some of the important movements of the war. The storming of Fort Blakely, in which his regiment bore a conspicuous part, was the last important engagement which transpired during the war. Lee had surrendered in Virginia, the Confederacy was at its last gasp, and soon afterward he was permitted to return home.

He at once resumed the lumber business with John Bronaugh as partner. This partnership was dissolved in the year 1867, after which he carried on the business on his own account till 1872. At that time Virden was the nearest railroad town and central trading point for a large district of country. He carried on a large and profitable trade. Teams would meet in his yard, which had started from opposite points eighty miles apart—forty miles on either side of Virden. He frequently sold fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars worth of lumber in a single day, and he has paid the railroad agent at Virden as high as fifteen hundred dollars for one day's freight. He built up this large business by his affable and genial manners, his knowledge of building and carpentering, which enabled him to inform his customers exactly what they wanted, and the liberal business principles which he adopted. Since 1875 he has been in the livery business, and for some years has been also engaged in raising fine stock and horses—an occupation which strongly coincides with his natural tastes and inclinations, and at which he has been successful. His first marriage occurred in September, 1865, to Martha Vail, who was a native of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and the daughter of Dr. Israel Vail, who became a resident of Virden in 1857. She died in the month of February, 1868. His present wife, whom he married in June, 1872, was formerly Miss Mary E. Ash. She was born at Coatesville, Pennsylvania. Her first husband was Frank Huntoon, who died in the army during the war. Mr. Chedester has three children living, all daughters; two by his first, and one by his second marriage. His father was a whig, and he has been a republican from the first organization of the party. From early boyhood his sentiments were strongly anti-slavery, and he has always believed the republican party to be the representative of the truest patriotism, and its principles best calculated to carry on the government, and perpetuate free institutions.

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## ARCHIBALD L. VIRDEN

Is now one of the oldest residents of Virden. He is a native of Ross county, Ohio, and was born October 27, 1823. His father, Isaac Virden, was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Ohio, and in that state married Amelia Saddler, who belonged to one of the earliest families to settle in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of eleven children, of whom the ten oldest were sons, and only one, the youngest, a daughter. He lived in Ohio till about eleven years of age, and then in the fall of 1834, the family came to Illinois, and settled on Buckheart creek, twenty-three miles east of Springfield. The place where they settled was first in Sangamon county; it was afterwards thrown into Dane, in the formation of that county; and is now in Christian. His father bought land and opened up a farm, on which he lived till his death in 1846. From the time he was six years old while he lived in Ohio, Mr. Virden went quite regularly to school. But they had settled in Illinois in a new country. As soon as the families became numerous enough a rude school-house was built of round logs; a log was conveniently left out at the sides, and some greased paper pasted over the aperture, answered all the purposes of a window. In such a pioneer institution Mr. Virden completed his education. On the 18th of August, 1844, he married Henrietta Dyson. She was a native of Maryland, and the daughter of William Dyson, who came to Illinois in the fall of 1839, and settled in the same neighborhood in which Mr Virden lived, in Christian county. In the fall of 1848, Mr. Virden moved to a farm five miles west of Springfield, where he lived till 1851, and then bought a farm near Mt. Auburn, in Christian county, where he resided till the fall of 1852. He had learned, the plastering trade, and was accustomed to work at it in the winter season from the time he was eighteen.

He came to Virden in the fall of 1852. The town had just been laid out, and its growth was just commencing. No houses had yet been built, though the timber was on the ground for the construction of two or three. He followed his trade of plasterer for about a year, and then purchased a small grocery and confectionery store, and embarked in that business. Virden proved a favorable point for building a town, and as the place increased in size, he enlarged his business, and in 1845 formed a partnership with S. B. Wilcox. They built a store near the railroad, and carried on business on a more extensive scale. In 1857, Mr. Virden sold out his interest in the firm to Walter Turner. The next year, 1858, he went into business with Thomas Rae, establishing the present firm of Rae, Virden, and Co. They opened a drug store, which has been carried on without interruption to the present day. The partnership has continued without any change in the firm name, for more than twenty years, and during that period has maintained the confidence and good-will of the business community. In his political sympathies Mr. Virden was originally an old line whig. The first vote he cast for president, was given to Henry Clay, the great and eloquent champion of whig principles, in the presidential contest of 1844. When the whig party went into a state of dissolution, Mr. Virden became a democrat, and has since continued to support that party. He is a gentleman who has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people in a remarkable degree, and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor. From 1857 to 1865 he served as justice of the peace. In 1872 he was elected representative in the legislature on the democratic ticket. While in the legislature, he discharged the duties of his position in a creditable and satisfactory manner, and devoted his attention to legislation which, in his estimation, would secure the best interests of the people. He is now the oldest business man in Virden, and there are only three persons now living in the town, who were residents of it when he came. He has had seven children, four of whom are deceased. The names of those living are Ann Maria, who married Otho Williams, and now lives at Jacksonville; William H. Virden, one of the enterprising younger business men of Virden, who is a partner in the firm of Jackson, Hill and Co.; and Edgar L., who is still living at home.

The town of Virden received its name from an older brother of Mr. Virden's, John Virden, who, about the year 1838, established a "stand" two miles south-west of where the town has since been built, at the intersection of the Springfield and St. Louis, and the Springfield and Vandalia stage lines. This place was widely known as the Virden stand, and when the town came to be projected it received the name of Virden.

## BALFOUR COWEN,

WHO since April, 1867, has been practising law at Virden, was born at Bath, Grafton county, New Hampshire, June 30, 1832. He is descended from a family of Welsh origin which settled in New England at an early date. The name of both his father and grandfather was Zachariah Cowen. His father was born and raised in New Hampshire, and married Mary Titus, whose ancestors were early settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts. They subsequently lived in Attleboro, Mass., and removed from there to Bath, N. H., in 1765. New Hampshire at that time was almost a complete wilderness. It is handed down as a family tradition that Mr. Cowen's great-grandmother mounted a horse, with a feather-bed as a saddle, and with one child before and one behind her, made the long journey of two hundred miles to the place of their pioneer settlement. One of these children was his grandfather, Eleazer Titus. His great-grandfather was Capt. Samuel Titus; his military title he acquired in the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of three children, all of whom were sons. In 1835, when he was three years of age, his father moved with the family to Illinois, and entered 240 acres of land, four miles north of Jerseyville, now in Jersey, but then in Greene county. The next spring he died, leaving Mr. Cowen's mother in charge of the family. The educational advantages which Mr. Cowen enjoyed were very limited. The first school he attended was at the stone school-house at Otterville, in Jersey county. The nearest school was five miles distant, and about three months' schooling, every other winter, was all the instruction he received until he was fourteen. Most of his education he has obtained since he has grown to manhood. His mother had kept possession of the land which her husband entered, and it was fenced and put under cultivation by her children. In March, 1855, Mr. Cowen married Amanda Bartlett, a native of Maine. After his marriage he bought out the interest of his brothers in the homestead, and was farming till the fall of 1857. He moved to Virden in the spring of 1858, and embarked in the mercantile business at first in partnership with his brother.

In the second year of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the army. He was mustered into the United States service September 4, 1862, as captain of comp. G, 122d Illinois regiment. He served in Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana and Alabama. The regiment was raised in Macoupin township, and its history is familiar to the people. On the 20th of December, 1862, while on detached service, acting as provost marshal at Trenton, Tennessee, he was captured by the Confederate general Forrest. He was exchanged in March, 1863, rejoined his regiment, and afterward took part in the battles of Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and Fort Blakely, on Mobile bay, April 3–9, 1865, the last battle of any moment of the war. He was discharged at Mobile, Ala., and was mustered out at Springfield, August, 1865. Mr. G. Evans, now a resident of California, who had been his partner in the mercantile business at Virden while Capt. Cowen was absent in the army, had disposed of the store in 1864; and on Mr. Cowen's return he resolved on fitting himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar April 6, 1867.

As a lawyer he has gained a leading position among the members of the Macoupin county bar. He has endeavored to practice his profession in the most honorable and legitimate manner, and to follow a course calculated to advance the best interests of his clients, believing that there is no reason why a lawyer, to be successful, should stoop to any act which would bring the slightest stain on the personal honesty and integrity of a gentleman. He was raised as an old line whig, and taught to revere Henry Clay as the greatest of American statesmen. Although he was brought up chiefly among people pro-slavery in their sympathies, he became an early member of the republican party, and cast his first vote for president in 1856, for Gen. Fremont, the first republican candidate for the presidency. He has acted with the republican party ever since on all questions of national politics. While Capt. Cowen is in every sense of the word a self-made man, he attributes whatever of success he has acquired in his profession and as a business man to the example and teaching of his mother during the early years of his life. His opportunities in early life were few, and he has succeeded by his own native energy and resolution. As an officer in the army his record is clear from any stain; his professional abilities have made for him an honorable place in his profession, and as a citizen his personal conduct has been such as to command the respect of the community.

## WILLIAM W. SEWALL,

WHO has lived at Virden since 1856, is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, and was born February 11th, 1832. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England; coming over in the ship Dorcas, in the year 1634, and settling at Newbury, Massachusetts. Some time afterward members of the family took part in the early settlement of Maine. His great-grandfather, Henry Sewall, settled at Augusta, Maine; where, in 1752, his grandfather, Henry Sewall, was born. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Henry Sewall enlisted, as a corporal, in Captain David Bradish's company of infantry, and served throughout the whole struggle. During the war he rose to the rank of major, and after its conclusion took part in organizing the state militia. He was made major-general of the 8th Division of state troops, and was connected with the state militia of Maine for nearly twenty years. He died at Augusta, in 1845, at the age of ninety-three.

Mr. Sewall's father, William Sewall, was born in Augusta, Maine, in the year 1797. He left home in 1818, and taught school in various places in Maryland and Virginia. He was married in Washington City, in 1820, to Mrs. E. W. Adams of Nanjemoy, Maryland, a daughter of Samuel W., and Catharine Middleton. After his marriage he settled near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, Virginia, where he lived until the fall of 1829. He then came to Illinois, and settled at Jacksonville, which was at that time a small village of a few houses. He taught school four or five years in Jacksonville, and helped to organize and build the first Presbyterian church of that place. About 1834 he moved to a farm near Chandlerville, in Cass county. At this place he helped to organize another Presbyterian church, and was one of its first elders. He also organized the first Sabbath-school in Cass county. His father died there in 1847, and in January 1852 his mother moved back to Jacksonville. His mother afterwards died at Chandlerville, in 1874. Mr. Sewall was about two years of age when he went to Cass county, and he lived there until he was about eighteen, when his mother moved to Jacksonville. He had attended the common schools at Chandlerville, and after his return to Jacksonville he became a student for five years in Illinois College, and graduated in the class of 1856. Immediately after leaving college he came to Virden (July 17th, 1856). He had made preparations to carry on the carpentering business, which he had learned at Jacksonville, forming a partnership with J. L. Samson. He followed this business for about three years, putting up a number of buildings, among which was the Presbyterian church of Virden. He also dealt in grain one year, in partnership with James M. Hall. He was married December 9th, 1858, to Susan E. Cox, daughter of Jesse Cox, an old and well known settler of Virden. He commenced farming in 1860, and August 9th, 1862, enlisted in Company G, 122d Illinois Infantry. His regiment was first commanded by Col. Rinaker. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, and was in five battles, as follows: Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 9th, 1862; Town Creek, Alabama, April 28th, 1863; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13–15, 1864; Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864; and Fort Blakely, April 9th, 1865. He was wounded in the right thigh in a bayonet charge at the storming of Fort Blakely, just a moment or two before its capture. He was taken to Sedgwick hospital at New Orleans, where he recovered and was mustered out of service June 8th, 1865. He returned to Virden, and worked at his trade until the spring of 1867, when he formed his present partnership with G. W. Simons and went into the milling business. He has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for Fremont, in 1856. He has four children, all of whom are living.

## GEORGE W. SIMONS.

MR. SIMONS was born at Brighton, Sussex county, England, December 8, 1820. His father was Thomas Simons and his mother Mary Ann Munn. His father had visited America as early as 1822, and wished to make his home in this country but could not obtain the consent of Mr. Simons' mother

to leave England until 1830. That year the family came to America and first settled at Utica, New York, where in 1831 his mother died. The next year his father moved to Cincinnati. Mr. Simons was eleven years old when his mother died. He was gifted with strong, natural musical tastes, and when it became necessary for him to make his own living he chose music as his support. He obtained a position as organist in Dr. Aydelotte's (Episcopal) church, at Cincinnati, when he was only fourteen years of age. In 1835 he went to Nashville, where he became organist of Dr. Wheat's (Episcopal) church, and subsequently Dr. Edgar's church (the First Presbyterian); he also began teaching music at Nashville. Late in the fall of 1839 he went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where, with the exception of one year when he lived at Hopkinsville, he resided till 1851. He left Bowling Green to take charge of the musical department connected with a large female seminary at Dixon Springs, in Smith county, Tennessee, but the next year accepted a similar position at Fayetteville, Tennessee. In the fall of 1860 he concluded that it would be better to change his residence to the north. The people of Tennessee were terribly excited in regard to the attitude of the republican party concerning slavery, and freely spoke of the war, which in fact broke out a few months later. Settling up his business in a satisfactory manner he reached Virden, where he had decided to locate, in the fall of 1860. He had been married at Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 14, 1850, to Sarah A. Calvert, daughter of the Rev. Samuel W. Calvert, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bowling Green. His sister-in-law, the wife of Rev. William L. Tarbet, resided at Virden. From 1861 to 1864 he lived on a farm three miles east of Virden, which he had purchased in 1859. In 1867 he formed a partnership with William W. Sewall and W. W. Pattison, to carry on the milling business, and in the spring of that year began building a mill, which commenced running December 24, 1867. This partnership has since been in existence with the exception that Mr. Pattison has gone out. An illustration of the mill may be seen on another page. With the recent additions it is the largest mill in Virden. Messrs. Simons & Sewall have endeavored to conduct business on a fair and liberal basis. The mill is amply supplied with the most modern machinery for the production of the best brands of flour. It has never stopped running except from accidental causes from the day it first started. As originally built it cost about eighteen thousand dollars. Several thousand dollars worth of improvements have since been added. It has four run of stone and a capacity of two hundred barrels per day. The flour has been shipped under various brands, principal of which is the "Star" and the "North Star Mills," the name by which the mill is known. The product of the mill has been shipped to all parts of the United States, chiefly finding a market in Chicago, and during the last year large quantities of flour have been manufactured for shipment to England, where it has been sold under the name of the "Paragon" and "Excelsior" brands.

Mr. Simons was first an old line whig, and while in Kentucky, in 1840, though not old enough to vote, took a warm interest in the election of Harrison. His associations in the south were calculated to throw him in sympathy with slavery, but instead, his sentiments were always anti-slavery, and he was as outspoken in pronouncing them as was possible under the circumstances. He voted for Lincoln in 1860, and has since been a republican. He joined the Presbyterian church, at Utica, when twelve years old; he became connected with an Episcopal church at Nashville, and joined the Presbyterian church again at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and was made elder soon afterward. He was chosen an elder in the Presbyterian church, at Virden, soon after coming to the place, and has filled that position ever since. He has seven children. His oldest son, George Simons, has been first miller for the last four or five years.

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## LAFAYETTE HEGANS

Was born in Johnson county, Indiana, October 14th, 1841. His father, Michael Hegans, was an Englishman by birth, who emigrated to America and settled in the state of Indiana. He married Susan Spangler, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. His father followed farming in Johnson county, Indiana, and died there. His mother lived in Indiana till the subject of this biography was fourteen or fifteen years old, and then moved to Jersey county, in this state, and settled on a farm near Otterville. She lived there till her death, on the 19th of June, 1875. Mr. Hegans attended the common schools, both in Indiana and in Jersey county, and obtained a satisfactory business education. When about seventeen he went to work at the blacksmith's trade, and was employed at that, together with farming, till the news reached Illinois of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, when, in company with his only brother who was younger than himself, he went to Colorado, but after a stay of about six months returned to Illinois. He was living at Otterville at the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company C, 124th Illinois regiment. His regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1862, and was mustered into service for three years on the 10th of the following September. It went into the field immediately, and constituted a portion of the old 3d division 17th army corps, from October, 1862, till March 1864. During this period it participated in all the memorable campaigns and battles under Grant, McPherson, and Logan, and was prominently engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Champion Hill the regiment for a time occupied the extreme right of the Union line, and was desperately engaged with three times their number of Georgians, whom they routed and drove from the field, killing and wounding two hundred of the enemy and capturing two hundred and fifty prisoners and a battery of four guns, with severe loss to themselves. The regiment also participated in the Meridian expedition, under Gen. Sherman, in February, 1864. In January, 1864, it won the proud distinction of being the excelsior regiment of the 3d division, 17th army corps, and was presented by Major-general McPherson, with a splendid battle flag inscribed "Excelsior Regiment, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps." The regiment was also engaged in the campaign against Monroe, Louisiana, Yazoo City, Jackson, and Brownsville, Mississippi; and constituted a part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 16th army corps, in the campaign against Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, in March and April, 1865. This brigade was the first to storm and enter Spanish Fort on the night of April 8th, and was one of the supports at the capture next day of Fort Blakely, the last important engagement of the war. The regiment also constituted a part of the brigade which was first to enter Vicksburg after the protracted siege which resulted in the capture of that stronghold. During the siege of Vicksburg Mr. Hegans was wounded by the concussion of a shell, and his gun was shattered in two pieces by a rebel bullet. The regiment also took a prominent part in twice mining and blowing up Fort Hill, and in the assault on that fortress on the 26th of June, 1863, lost fifty-six men out of one hundred and fifty engaged. On the previous 23d of June, Mr. Hegans was wounded in the foot while on picket duty. The regiment went into the field with nine hundred and twenty-six officers and men, recruited two hundred and fifty-seven, and returned home with four hundred officers and men. It was distinguished for the superiority of its drill, discipline, and good conduct. It was mainly recruited from the counties of Kane, Henry, Mercer, Cook, Putnam, McDonough, Adams, Sangamon, Jersey, and Wayne. It marched by land and water nearly seven thousand miles, was engaged in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles, and two sieges, and was under the fire of the enemy eighty-two days and sixty nights. At a grand reception given in their honor at Chicago on their return, Col. Howe, who had succeeded Col. Sloan in command of the regiment, truthfully said that "the men of the 124th never gave way one inch of ground in the face of the enemy, never turned their backs upon the rebels, and had never failed to drive them before them whenever they tried. There was no blot upon their record and no stain upon their colors but those made by the blood of their fallen comrades."

After his discharge at Chicago, on the 16th of August, 1865, Mr. Hegans came immediately to Virden and began his present business. An illustration of his blacksmith and wagon shop is shown on another page. He is known as one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Virden.

In his politics he is an earnest and strong republican. His first vote for president was cast for Gen. Grant, in 1868. He would have voted for Lincoln, in 1864, but was prevented by the illiberal and unpatriotic action of the Illinois legislature which refused the soldiers the privilege of voting while in the field in the defence of their country.

His only brother, Nelson Hegans, was also a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted in the 61st Illinois regiment, in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862. Mr. Hegans is a man of decided convictions and opinions, but liberal in his views on all subjects. He has a substantial standing as a business man, and as a citizen stands well in the estimation of the community.

## JOHN GELDER,

One of the leading farmers of Virden township, is a native of the county, and a son of Capt. Thomas S. Gelder, of Chesterfield township, a sketch of whose history will be found elsewhere. He was the oldest child, and was born on the farm which his father still owns in Chesterfield township, August 11, 1837. The latter part of his education he received at Shurtleff college, in which institution he was a student for two years. After leaving college he spent fourteen months in Europe, traveling through England, Holland, Belgium, and France, during part of 1862 and 1863, and visiting all the principal places of interest in those countries. Returning home in 1863, he went to farming in Chesterfield township. He was married September 11, 1866, to Miss Clara Tolman, daughter of James Tolman. She was born in Jersey county. After his marriage he moved to his present farm in Virden township. His farm at Virden consists of 140 acres, and he owns land beside in Montgomery, Sangamon, and Christian counties, making altogether 1120 acres. The lands in Sangamon, Montgomery, and Christian, he bought unimproved, and they now form fine and valuable farms situated near Harvel on the Wabash railway. His Virden farm is one of the finest and best improved in the county. He has four children. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He has a natural taste for farming, and conducts it according to business principles and modern ideas, and his name deserves a place among the successful agriculturalists of Macoupin county.

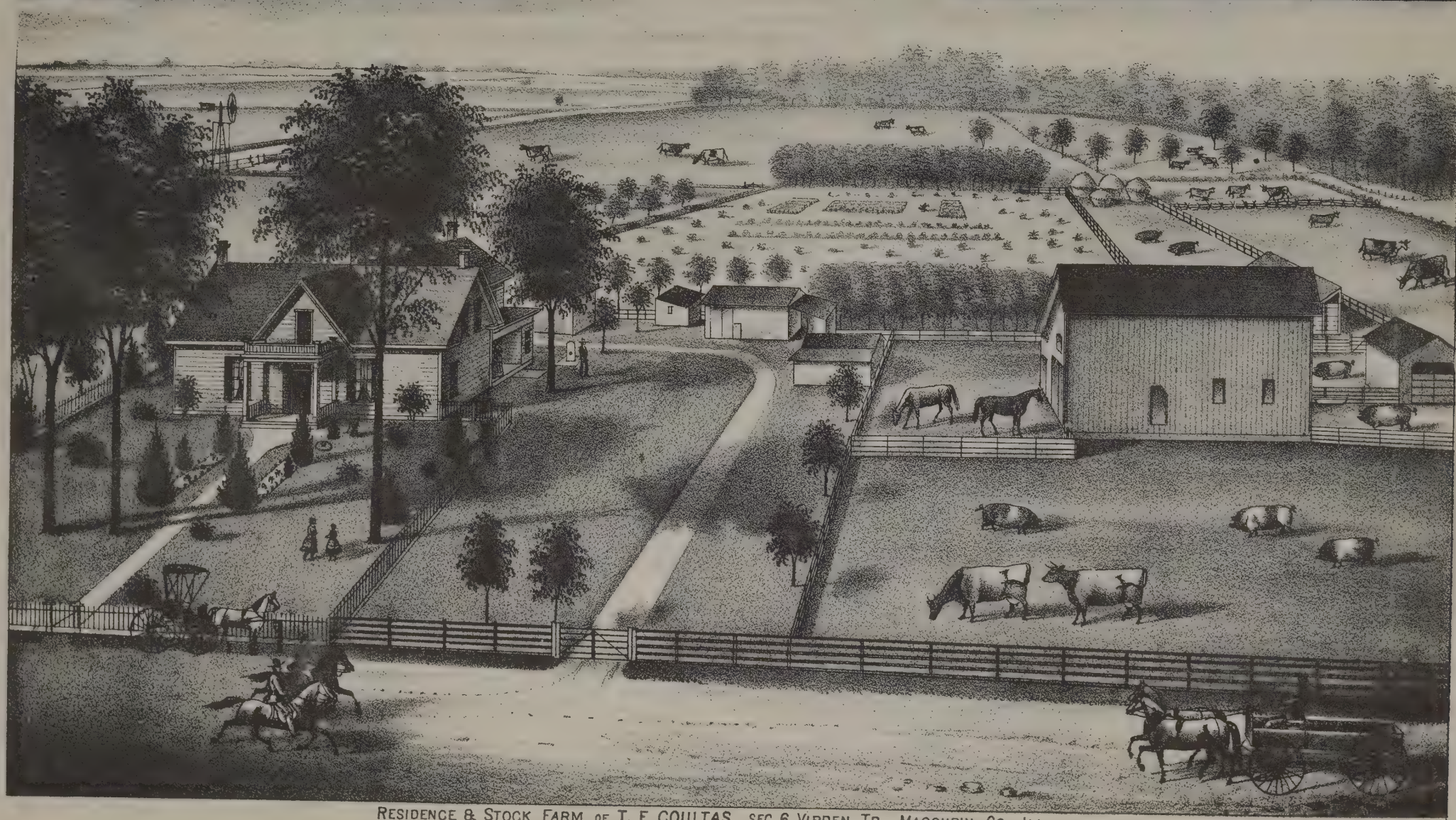
## SEYMOUR B. WILCOX.

This gentleman, sheriff of Macoupin county from 1868 to 1870, was born in Genesee county, New York, August 19, 1826. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and settled in Connecticut, and afterward emigrated to Western New York. His grandfather, Borden Wilcox, was in the revolutionary war. His father, also named Borden Wilcox, was born and raised in Genesee county, New York. When a boy of fourteen or fifteen, he ran away from home to enlist in the army, during the war of 1812. He was taken prisoner by the British, at Fort Erie, and was two years at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. He was a farmer and school teacher. He came to Illinois in 1821, and soon afterward married Almira Kellogg, daughter of Col. Seymour Kellogg; she was born in Genesee county, New York, on a farm adjoining the birth-place of Mr. Wilcox's father. Col. Kellogg settled eight or ten miles west of Jacksonville, in 1818, the same year as the admission of Illinois as a state. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and one of the oldest settlers of Morgan county, in which he made his home when a wilderness. He died while on a visit to St. Louis. After Mr. Wilcox's father was married, he lived in Morgan county for two years, and then returned to New York, and lived in Genesee county for a time, and also carried on a plow foundry at Albion, on the Erie canal. October, 1831, he came back to Illinois, and settled at Naples, then in Morgan, and now in Scott county. He died January 9, 1837. Mr. Wilcox's mother died April 19, 1841.

After his mother's death the family was broken up, and Mr. Wilcox at the age of fifteen was compelled to begin life for himself. He learned the trade of a plasterer in St. Louis. August 4, 1848, he married Julia F. Macklin, who was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, but was principally raised in St. Louis. He left St. Louis in 1851, and came to Waverly, in Morgan county, where he followed his trade till 1855, and then moved to Virden, which town had only been started two or three years, and contained but a few houses. He bought an interest in the grocery business of A. L. Virden. In 1857 Walter Turner purchased Mr. Virden's interest, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Wilcox and Turner till 1864. Virden was then an important business point, and commanded the trade of a large scope of country. Their sales occasionally reached as high an amount as $700 in a single day. In 1863 he made a trip to California, driving stock across the plains and selling them on the Pacific coast. After 1864 he was in the grain and hay business. In 1868 against numerous strong competitors, he carried off the democratic nomination for sheriff, and was elected by a majority of 329, running considerably ahead of the general ticket. He was in the sheriff's office till December, 1870; he conducted it on strict business principles, and made the reputation of being one of the best officers the county ever had. He has since resided at Virden. He has five children: Josephus P., Ida M., Jennie V., Luella H., and Maxcy B. He was first a whig in politics, and voted for Taylor for president in 1848. When the whig party went to pieces he became a democrat. He is known as a public-spirited and enterprising man, and his residence at Virden is one of the handsomest in the town.

## THOMAS. F. COULTAS

Is a native of Illinois, and was born in Scott county, September 24, 1832. His father was James Coultas, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Foster. They were married in England, and came to America leaving Liverpool in May, 1830. They settled three miles north-east of Winchester, in what was then Morgan but is now Scott county. Thomas Coultas was raised in the neighborhood of Winchester, and received such an education as a pioneer settlement could afford. He was married February 4th, 1855, to Elizabeth J. Loud, daughter of Rufus W. Loud, a native of Boston, and a ship-carpenter by trade; he married Jane Scammon, and died during the war of 1812. Mrs. Coultas was born in York county, Maine, March 16th, 1835. Her father moved to Scott county and settled near Winchester when Mrs. Coultas was four years old, and in the year 1854 moved to the vicinity of Virden. After his marriage Mr. Coultas devoted his time to farming in Scott county until the spring of 1867, when he moved to Virden township, and is now one of the substantial farmers of that section. He owns 278 acres of land. He has always been a republican in politics, casting his first vote for Fremont for President in 1856. Mr. Coultas has seven living children —Ellen; Horace W.; Rufus J.; Alvin F.; Franklin E.; Anna, and Emma J. He is a man who has always stood well in the community as an enterprising farmer and good citizen.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF T. F. COULTAS, SEC. 6. VIRDEN TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# WESTERN MOUND TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Western Mound is situated on the west side of the county, and occupies town 10 North, range 9 West. It is bounded on the north by Barr township, on the west by Greene county, on the south by Chesterfield township, and on the east by Bird township.

It was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, which has afforded material for building purposes, and fuel for those who prefer it to coal. Joe's creek flows south-westerly across the north-west part of the township, and with its branches drain that portion, while Hodges', Solomon's, Lick and Bear creeks drain the whole northern, eastern and southern area. The three latter named creeks empty into Hodges' creek, near the centre of the township.

The surface is generally hilly, especially along the creeks, where they are covered with timber. The bottom lands in this township are among the richest, most fertile and productive in the county. Particularly is this true of the bottoms adjacent to Bear and Hodges' creeks.

Sandstone is found outcropping on Hodges' creek, and is quarried for foundations and building purposes. Also coal No. 5, crops out in the bluffs of Hodges' creek, and has been mined to supply the local demands in this vicinity ever since the first settlement.

At Thomas Bilbey's mine, on section 29, the coal ranges from five to seven feet in thickness, which is the average of the other mines here.

Western Mound was never visited by Indians, since the first white man erected his cabin within its borders. But prior to this time they must have been numerous, as all the bluffs, and elevated lands around "low marshy swamps" and "Long" and "Round" bottoms, are covered with the graves of their dead. Especially is this the case just above where Solomon's creek empties into Hodges'. Their flint arrow-heads and battle-axes may be found in every part of the township.

### FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white man who settled in Western Mound township, was Samuel Judy, in about the year 1826. He first settled in the south-east corner of section 32, and afterward settled on the place now owned by James W. Lumpkin, in the spring of 1829, which improvements he sold the following summer, for a bushel of corn and a well bucket. He then settled the place where Thomas Bilbey now resides. The bushel of corn he took to Finley's mill, in Greene county, to be ground, and after it had passed from the hopper, it was discovered that there was no meal, and upon raising the cap surrounding the mill-stone, the meal was found adhering to the stone, the corn having been damp when ground.

In 1827, Bennet Tilley and family, natives of North Carolina, William Smith and family, Andrew Hughes, Henry Etter, a Mr. Robinson and their families, were next to settle. And the following year came Huriah Smith, with his father, Richard Smith and family, and settled September 7th, 1828, on section 31, on Hodges' creek. Norris Hayes and family, and J. Coddle and family, settled on section 31, in the spring of 1829. Daniel Deadrick, from Greene county, Illinois, and James McFarland and family, from Tenn., settled on section 34, in 1829. Jeptha Reeder, from Tenn., with a family of five daughters and one son—Paschall Reeder,—settled here in 1831.

There were quite a number of settlements made in the year 1832, among whom were—John Morris, an Englishman, with family, on section 34; William Chism and family, and Jacob Kelly and family, from Kentucky; James Carr and family, who settled on the farm now owned by Wm. T. Crossland; Joel Hubbard and family, from Tennessee, and others.

Rev. Charles Holliday, a Methodist minister, settled in the township about the year 1834; and the same year John Dews entered 80 acres of land in section 28, where he located in 1837, and has continued to reside there ever since. Samuel Hullett, a native of England, came here from Morgan county, Illinois, in 1835. Griffith Edwards and family were also early settlers.

The early settlers suffered great privation and many hardships. For many years they were compelled to do their milling and trading at Edwardsville, a distance of forty miles, or at St. Louis, a distance of over fifty miles.

The first child born in the township was a son of Samuel Judy and wife, in the year 1828. The next birth was Polly Ann Smith, the daughter of Huriah Smith and wife, born February 17th, 1830.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, the wife of William Smith, was the first death, which occurred September 1st, 1828. Her daughter, Nellie, died on the 7th of September, one week after her mother.

The first marriage in Western Mound was Huriah Smith and Sally Tilly, the daughter of John Tilly of North Carolina, which was also the *first in the county.* They were twice married; the first time on the 5th day of May, 1829, by William Kinkaid, a justice of the peace, of Greene county, Illinois, and the second time, on July 6th, 1829, by A. Brownlee, a justice of the peace of this county.

The first license was issued by Tristram P. Hoxsey, county clerk, May 4th, 1829, at which time he was holding the office by appointment. There being a doubt as to the county clerk, at that time, having the authority to issue a license, on account of some irregularity, Mr. Smith obtained a second license and was remarried July 6th, 1829, as above stated, during which time the county clerk had been elected and regularly sworn into office.

The above is a correct statement of the facts, though there is an inaccuracy in the marriage records at the county seat, and a difference in opinion as to the first marriage in the county; but Huriah Smith and Sally Tilly were unquestionably the first parties married in Macoupin county, after the county was organized.

*Early Churches.*—The first sermon was delivered by Rev. John McCray, a Baptist preacher, in the fall of 1829. The first church was organized in the year 1831, by Rev. John McCray, at the residence of Daniel Deadrick, in section 23. The meetings were held during the summer in groves, and in the winter at Mr. Deadrick's house. The Rev. McCray walked from Waverly, a distance of twenty miles, to conduct his meetings. "Bethel Church," which was the first erected, and the only church in the township, was built on section 3, in the year 1848, by the United Baptist denomination.

*Schools.*—The first school teacher was William Hamilton, who taught at the house of Mr. Hubbard. James Bates taught in a house built on section 8, in the year 1836.

*Mills.*—The first mill was built on Bear creek, in section 24, by Richard Smith, in the year 1834 or '35. It was a horse mill, and was the only one in the township for many years. Paschall Reeder subsequently built a tread or ox mill, but at present there is no mill in operation.

A blacksmith shop was erected by Lee Overstreet, in 1844, which was the first in the town.

Gopher Jayne, a physician, located on the south-west corner of Western Mound, in 1837; he was the first local practitioner.

*The first land entries* were Thomas Judy (*now living in Macoupin county*). May 31st, 1827, he entered eighty acres in section 32; Nathan Collins, April

22d, 1831, eighty acres in section 31; Hy. Wilkerson, May 21st, 1831, eighty acres in section 2.

Among the names of the old settlers in the county who are now residing in this town may be mentioned Huriah Smith, a native of North Carolina, settled here in 1828; John Dews, from Yorkshire, England, came to the county in 1834; John Kerley, a native of Virginia, located in 1839; David Holmes, from Tennessee, settled in 1830; Adam Dams, a native of the county, settled in this township in 1836, and W. C. Edwards came in 1834.

The statistics from the assessment book in July, 1879, were as follows: Number of acres improved lands 19,640, value $80,691; acres unimproved lands 2,756, value $4,720; total value of lands, $85,411; horses 677, value $10,927; cattle 1,147, value $7,496; mules 61, value $1,020; sheep 1,360, value $1,236; hogs 2,587, value $2,000; carriages and wagons 165, value $1,711; 127 watches and clocks, 52 sewing machines, 1 piano, 11 organs. Total value of personal property $36,138.

The officers since township organization are as follows:

*Supervisors.*—W. C. Edwards, elected in 1871; re-elected in 1872 and 1873; P. R. Cook, elected in 1874; re-elected in 1875 and 1876; Gus. Etter, elected in 1877; Philip R. Cook, elected in 1878; Elisha Dawson, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—W. D. Reader, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873; W. H. H. Ibbetson, elected in 1874; L. B. Smith, elected in 1875; E. Etter, elected in 1876; R. W. Carr, elected in 1877; P. L. Pitchford, elected, in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—A. B. Carr, elected in 1872; J. Earnest, elected in 1873; A. B. Carr, elected in 1874; B. J. Dorman, elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876; W. C. Edwards, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878, and 1879.

The following are the justices of the peace since township organization: O. W. Lee and Elisha Dawson, elected in 1878; T. Dawson, elected in 1874; A. B. Carr and N. Flanagin, elected in 1877; C. R. Aden——.

The following are the constables since township organization: A. M. Ambrose and M. H. Wilson, elected in 1873; E. Smith and A. Ambrose, elected in 1877; P. Kramer, elected in 1879.

*Commissioners for Highways.*—1871, John Hagaman, J. R. Wooley, Simpson Towse; 1872, James R. Wooley; 1873, Simpson Towse; 1874, James Grizzle, John Hagaman; 1875, James R. Wooley; 1876, James Grizzle; 1877, R. McCormick; 1878, James R. Wooley; 1879, I. M. Grizzle.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

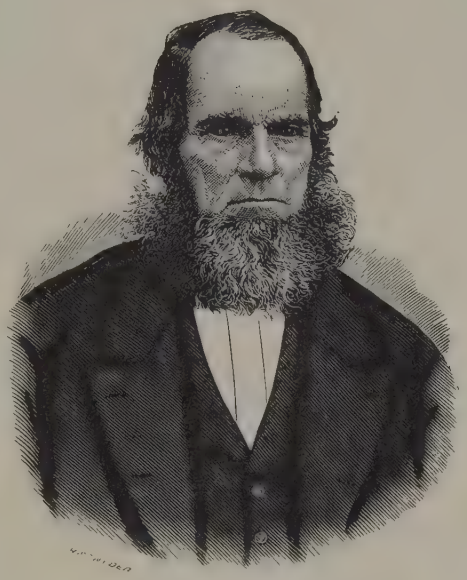
## JOHN DEWS.

When a man, actuated by pure motives, accomplishes something from which good is derived, he merits the approval of the hearts that love him. A person whom it is proper to praise cannot be flattered, and one who can be flattered ought not to be praised. We feel assured that, by a quiet and blameless life, he is deserving of mention in the pages of our work. He was born in the beautiful little village of Helaugh, Yorkshire, England, September 15, 1806, son of Thomas and Mary Dews.

The Dews family have lived in Yorkshire for many generations, supposed to be of French ancestry. Thomas Dews was a farmer, and educated the subject of our sketch to farm life. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Dews, upon hearing of the chances afforded a young man of energy in this new country, emigrated to America, and landed at New York in the spring of 1829. After traveling in the East for a few months, and not meeting with that success he expected, he became homesick, and as he had money enough to pay his passage across the mighty deep, he returned to his native land. In 1831 he again returned to this country with a determination to remain and succeed in life, if hard work and frugality would accomplish that end. When he landed at New York the second time he immediately went to Cincinnati. Upon his arrival at that place he found himself in debt thirty dollars to a comrade. He soon found employment in a rock quarry, at eighty-seven and a half cents per day, where he worked a short time. He then went into a brewery, where he engaged himself for three months, at ten dollars per month. At the expiration of this time he worked at a foundry about three years, working hard and saving his money with the intention of coming further west and locating. In 1834 he made a trip into this state, and after looking round for a suitable location, his choice finally centered upon Macoupin county, and in that same year he entered eighty acres of land from the government, but not having sufficient means to improve it, he returned to Cincinnati, where he followed driving stage and draying for nearly two years. In 1836 he came to Alton, where he was employed in a warehouse for about eighteen months; in the meantime he employed some parties to break and fence part of his eighty acres of land in this county. In 1837 he settled permanently in Western Mound township and began improving his farm. The same year he was married to Miss Sylvia Morris, of Macoupin county. They have raised a family of six children, five girls and one son, viz.: Louisa, Mary F., Elizabeth Ann, Hannah, Abiah Sophia, and William H. The girls are all married and settled in the vicinity of Chesterfield, with the exception of Mary F., who is living in Kansas. William H. is still under the paternal roof. Mr. Dews in his boyhood received little educational advantages, but in after life, from sheer necessity, he improved his education sufficiently to transact most any ordinary business. We find in Mr. Dews a man who started in life without aid, and what he has accumulated of this world's goods has been by hard work, frugality and good management. Mr. Dews has excelled as an agriculturalist, because he has always conducted his farming operations scientifically. From an eighty acres start in life, and this eighty gained by menial labor, we find him the possessor of over fourteen hundred acres of land. It is a proof of what energy and frugality will do for a young man in this country, that goes into the battle of life with a firm determination to succeed. In politics he was formerly an old line whig, but upon the formation of the republican party he identified himself with that party and continued to vote on that side; but in minor elections he generally votes for those he considers the best men. He was raised under the tenets of the Episcopal church, though never affiliating with any religious sect. After he gained his majority he always liberally supported religious and educational enterprises, believing that churches and schools form the basis of moral and intellectual development.

John Dews

FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN DEWS, SEC. 34, WESTERN MOUND TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



DAVID HOLMES.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOLMES.

## DAVID HOLMES

Was born in Tennessee, February 14th, 1818. He was the son of Joseph and Abigail Holmes. Joseph Holmes was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. His father before him, John C. Holmes, was also a native of Virginia, and lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. He emigrated with his family to the state of Tennessee, where he lived many years, and subsequently moved into Kentucky, where he died. Joseph Holmes served as a soldier against the Indians, and was at the battle of Horseshoe Bend on the Tallahoosa river, where the Indian forces were entirely annihilated. In 1828 he emigrated to Indiana, where he lived two years; he then came into Illinois, and settled in Carlinville in 1830; he built a cabin the same year on the ground which is now occupied by the county jail. At that time there were only five families living in the place. He lived there one year, and then returned to Indiana, where he died in 1834. Mrs. Holmes, after the death of her husband, returned to Carlinville with her family, where she lived until her death in 1837. The subject of our sketch was the third child in a family of nine children. During his minority he assisted his mother to provide for the family, and after her death for four years he provided for the family, his sisters keeping the house. In 1837 the family moved from Carlinville into what is now Western Mound township, where Mr. Holmes has since lived and followed the life of a farmer. In 1844, January 10th, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of Joel Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Macoupin county. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have raised a family of twelve children—three girls and nine boys. In politics Mr. Holmes is a democrat, and cast his first vote for General Jackson. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the early pioneers of Macoupin county. He has grown with the growth of the county. Fifty years have wrought a wonderful change in the West—then a wilderness with trees and grasses indigenous to the soil overspreading the entire country; now we have railroads, cities, villages and fruitful fields, with the promise of a future that is destined to astonish the world with its wonderful progress.

An excellent portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes heads this sketch.

### WILLIAM T. CROSSLAND

Is a native of Yorkshire, England. John Crossland, his father, was also a native of the same place. He married Mary Sharp, by whom he had seven children, five boys and two girls. Three of them have survived the parents. John Crossland was a farmer by occupation. In 1854 he emigrated to America and came direct to Illinois; he stopped in Greene county, and remained there from July 12th until Christmas of the same year, when the subject of our sketch purchased a farm in Western Mound township and moved on it. His father, two brothers and a sister accompanied him. The father remained here with his son until his death, which occurred on the 2d of June, 1865. The mother died October 26th, 1855. John Crossland was a strong, vigorous man, and he retained his strength and elasticity of mind and body until the time of his death. He was in his seventy-fourth year when he died. William T. married Elizabeth Rothery, who was also a native of Yorkshire, England. She was born in September, 1828. Her father Michael Rothery, was a gardener and ship owner. The marriage took place June 24th, 1847. Her parents died in England. Six children have been born to William T. and Elizabeth Crossland, two of whom are living, namely: Anne, wife of William Wood, and Mary Louisa, who is unmarried and is yet beneath the parental roof. The son, Michael Rothery Crossland, died when he was fourteen years of age. The others died in infancy. The subject of our sketch had good opportunities for receiving an education, as his father was then in good circumstances; but he preferred out-door exercises and sports to going to school and poring over books. The result was that his physical frame grew strong, healthy and vigorous, while his mind was stored with practical education that perhaps did him more good, after he came to America, than any book-learning would have done. When he came to Macoupin county he purchased 315 acres of land, to which he afterwards added forty, then again 165 acres, and now has over 500 acres of fine land, well tilled and under good improvement, and all of it is the accumulation of his own toil and good management. In politics he is republican, when it comes to the election for state or national officers. In local elections he votes for the best man, regardless of politics. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. In 1859 he returned to England to attend to some business, and after its completion came back to his adopted home, where he has since remained. In 1871 Mrs. Crossland, in company with her two daughters, paid a visit to her childhood's home in Merry Old England, and after a pleasant sojourn there of several months, they returned. Annie, the oldest daughter, was married to William Wood, who is a native of Spring Head, near Runnel, Yorkshire, England, and whose acquaintance she made while on her trip to England. The marriage took place May 1st, 1873. Three children are the fruits of this marriage. Their names are Addie May, Viola Elizabeth, and Lawrence O. They are bright, sunny children, and are pets of their grand-parents.

# HILYARD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township derived its name from the Hilyard family, who settled here about 1832. It is situated in the south-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Polk, on the west by Shipman, on the south by Bunker Hill, and on the east by Gillespie townships. It occupies town 8 north, range 8 west.

The surface is a beautiful undulating prairie, and is partly drained by small tributaries of the Macoupin creek. The C. A. and St. L. R. R. enters the township in section 3, and traverses the north-west corner, passing out on section 19.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

To David Coop and family belong the honor of being the first settlers, not only in this township, but also in the county. He built his cabin on a stream near the centre of the township, and the creek is now known as Coop's creek, named so in honor of the old pioneer.* In 1817 Mr. Coop was followed by John Powell and Abram Fulk, with their families, who settled in the north-east part of the township. In 1818 Thomas Smith settled in the south-west part, near a small stream, which is known as Smith's creek. The north-west portion was first settled in 1832 by William Jolley and Richard Skaggs. In 1834 there were fifteen families, representing seventy-five persons, residing in the township, among whom were the Gray's, Pruitt's, Hilyard's, Maxwell's, Leyarley's, Jolley's, Ray's, Skaggs', Lemey's, Miller's, and Thomas'.

The old settlers were all good marksmen, and fond of hunting the deer, turkey, and prairie chicken, all of which were abundant in those days.

The inhabitants of Hilyard township from the earliest settlement to the present time have been an industrious, hospitable, intelligent, and religious people, and no violent or disrespectful deeds of any note have darkened their history. In an early day, when the prairie was covered with a heavy growth of grass, fires frequently occurred in the autumn, which in a few instances burned dwellings and did considerable damage to property. During one of these fires, in the fall of 1833, a child of Aaron Leyarley was caught on the prairie and burned to death.

*Churches.*—The early settlers were mostly Methodists and Old School Baptists, and a church of the latter denomination was organized by John Powell as early as 1820; Rev. William Jones was their first preacher. The services were held at the different dwellings up to 1854, at which time the first church was built. The second church was organized by the Methodist Episcopal denomination at the house of William Jolley, in 1833; Rev. Meldrum became the pastor. The third was a Presbyterian Church, organized July 12th, 1851, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Platt. The fourth church organized was the Missionary Baptist, in 1851; Rev. Hopper, pastor. The United Baptist Church was organized in March, 1853; Rev. Jacob Rhoads was pastor. The first church edifice erected was in 1854 by the United Baptists, at a cost of about $1,000. The Missionary Baptist Church was built in 1855; cost, $800. In 1856 the Presbyterians erected a church which cost $1,500. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1858, at a cost of $1,500. They are all still standing, and regular services are held in each of them at the present time.

The first school-house was erected in 1837, near the place of the first settlement, at a cost of $10. The first teacher was Aaron Leyarley.

The first post-office was established in 1846. Alfred Ellet was the first post-master.

Dr. C. Murphy located here in 1854, and was the first resident physician.

The first mill was built by David Coop; it was a small, rude affair, propelled by horse-power, with a capacity of grinding eight or ten bushels a day. There were several mills of this description built during the early settlements. At present there is a steam mill operated by Welch, Brown & Co., which has a capacity of manufacturing 175 barrels of flour per day.

The following are the first lands entered in this township: Pleasant Leuray entered 80 acres on section 12, December 15th, 1830; Henry D. Rhea, 80 acres on section 12, August 20th, 1831; Benjamin F. Edwards, 80 acres on section 1, October 18th, 1831.

* For further information in reference to Mr. Coop, see chapter on Pioneers and Early Settlers.

Below we mention a few of the older settlers of the county, now living in this township: James P. Gray, settled in 1831; William and Leonard Hilyard came in 1832; Charles Rhoads and William A. Thomas, in 1834; Calvin Reckard and John Huckelbridge, in 1835; John C. Brown and Abraham Cramp, in 1836; Job Huckelbridge, in 1838; and John O'Neil, in 1839.

The following statistics of the township are from the assessor's book for 1879: Number of acres of improved lands, 19,332, value $152,274; acres unimproved lands, 3,444, value $11,046; total value of lands $163,320; value of town lots, $7,197. There are 604 horses, valued at $11,508; cattle 1,057, value $8,420; mules 103, value $1,913; sheep 725, value $669; hogs 1,587, value $1,213; 1 steam engine; wagons and carriages, 226, value $1,839; 114 watches and clocks, 102 sewing machines, 7 pianos, 15 organs. Total value of personal property $36,345.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

*Supervisors.*—William N. Thomas, elected in 1871; R. Cromwell, elected in 1872, re-elected in 1873; Peter Coriell, elected in 1874; R. Cromwell, elected in ——;—Joseph Waggoner in 1875; R. Cromwell, elected in 1876; Alex. Shultz, elected in 1877; Newell H. Brown, elected in 1878; James Hackney, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—Josiah C. Lemay, elected in 1871; J. Waggoner, elected in 1872; J. F. Schultz, elected in 1873; J. C. Owens, elected in 1874; C. Davis, elected in 1875; W. H. Dye, elected in 1876; S. W. Anderson, elected in 1877; E. Hewitt, elected 1878; Wm. McDonald, elected 1879.

*Assessors.*—Alex. Schultz, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873; B. F. Waggoner, elected in 1874, 1875, and 1876; B. Moore, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878 and 1879.

*Collectors.*—Ed. Fleming, elected 1871, and re-elected in 1872; J. C. Lemay, elected in 1873; A. Shultz, elected in 1874; A. D. Ruyle, elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1876; J. M. Foster, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878; W. B. Roberts, elected in 1879.

The following are the Justices of the Peace, since township organization: Richard Cromwell, elected in 1871; J. Waggoner and W. Hume, elected in 1873; Pruitt Smith, elected in 1874; N. H. Brown, elected in 1875; J. Lemay, elected in 1876; J. E. Campbell and G. Gerrick, elected in 1877; W. E. Ambrose.

*Constables since Township organization:* Smith Pruit and A. L. Grimsby, elected in 1871; S. W. Anderson and J. Owens, elected in 1873; G. Ambrose, elected in 1875; G. Ambrose and Wm. Roberts, elected in 1877; T. R. Anderson, elected in 1878.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, E. B. Meriwether, John O'Neil, Wm. N. Snider; 1872, Leonard Hilyard; 1873, Daniel Drew; 1874, G. L. Meriwether; 1875, W. E. Ambrose; 1876, M. Ruyle; 1877, James McKinzie; 1878, W. M. Coulter; 1879, J. M. Foster.

PLAINVIEW.

The village of Plainview is situated on the line of the C. A. & S. T. L. R. R., in part of sections 4 and 9, of Hilyard township. Its location is on a slightly elevated tract of land, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; hence its name. The village was laid out in the year 1853. It contains a public school building, and one church, Presbyterian, in which regular services are held. Rev. W. R. Adams is pastor. There is a society of Methodists, who worship in the school building. The Rev. G. W. Waggoner is their pastor.

The following are the names of firms doing business at present in Plainview: *General stores*—Samuel Brown & Son, and Shanner and Otwell. *Grocery store*—Michael Brassel. *Flouring Mill* — Welch, Brown & Co. *Blacksmith and Wagon shop*—A. W. Schultz. *Shoe shop*—Wm. H. Bartow. *Carpenter and Builder*—Peter Coriell. *Cooper*—Edward Potter. *Physicians*—Dr. W. J. Easley, and Dr. T. N. Burwash. *Post-master*—Samuel Brown. *Notary Public.*—N. H. Brown.

Plainville Lodge No. 461, A. F. & A. M.* was constituted October 23d, A. L. 5,866, with the following officers, Newell H. Brown, W. M.; John Tunnell, S. W.; Frank W. Stover, J. W.; James Anderson, Treasurer; Samuel Brown, Secretary; John A. Shanner, S. D.; Levi R. Darby, J! D., Emanuel W. Young, Tyler.

*Charter Members.*—John Tunnell, Samuel Brown, Newell H. Brown, Frank W. Stover, Levi R. Darby, Jesse W. Julian, Eli W. Taylor, Jas. P. Alter, James Anderson, William Dorman, Emanuel W. Young, Lawson J. Dickson, John M. Haycraft.

The following have been masters since the organization of the lodge: John Tunnell, William J. Easley, Josiah C. Lemay, Abraham W. Schultz.

*Present Officers.*—Newell H. Brown, W. M.; Henry Morrison, jr. S. W.; Josiah C. Lemay, J. W.; John A. Shanner, Treasurer; Gilbert S. Brown, Secretary; John Tunnell, S. D.; William B. Roberts, J. D.; Abraham W. Schultz, S. S.; Zachariah, J., Gibson, J. S.; John P. Vandyke, Tyler.

The lodge comprises nineteen members.

*For information relative to this lodge we are indebted to the secretary, Mr. G. S. Brown.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## BENJAMIN F. WAGGONER.

Mr. Waggoner comes of German ancestry. His great-grandfather, Adam Waggoner, emigrated from the vicinity of the Rhine in Germany, to America, in the year 1765. He settled in Montgomery county, Virginia, where David Waggoner, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born, raised, and married. In the year 1816 David Waggoner removed to Allen county, Kentucky, and afterward to Grayson county, where he died. Mr. Waggoner's father, William Waggoner, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, August 4, 1798, and was about eighteen years of age when he moved with his father to Kentucky. He subsequently went to Grayson county in the same state, where in April, 1823, he married Sarah Goforth. She was of Irish descent, and was born on Duck river, in Tennessee, of which part of the state her father was an early settler. William Waggoner, in the year 1828, emigrated from Grayson county, Kentucky, to Greene county, Illinois, and settled on Link's branch, three miles south-east of Carrollton. The family were among the pioneer settlers of that part of the county. Four or five years after their arrival Benjamin Franklin Waggoner was born, February 9, 1833. He was the fifth of a family of eleven children, consisting of six boys and five girls.

His educational advantages were limited to the subscription schools held in log school-houses, after the manner of pioneer times forty years ago. While these opportunities were necessarily narrow and limited, and he never went to school a single day after he was sixteen years of age, yet he obtained a fair English education. His father moved with the family to Macoupin county in 1851, and died in December, 1853. After his father's death he carried on farming operations in partnership with his five brothers. They bought land on time and devoted themselves to its improvement and cultivation with such energy and perseverance, that they were soon free from incumbrance. The names of his brothers were David C. Waggoner, William Waggoner, John V. Waggoner, Christopher C. Waggoner, and Joseph Waggoner. All are now deceased with the exception of Joseph, who resides at Carlinville. David C. died of typhoid fever in 1857; Christopher died

in 1858; William in 1860, leaving a wife and one child; and John V. in 1865. The three latter died of consumption, and all are buried at the old Hilyard graveyard, near the Waggoner farm in Hilyard township.

Since 1865 Mr. Waggoner has carried on farming operations by himself, and he owns 560 acres of land in Hilyard township. He was married August 29, 1855, to Mary E. Davis. Mrs. Waggoner was born near Woodburn, September 1, 1838; her father, Samuel Davis, was one of the early settlers of Bunker Hill township; her mother was Zerelda Gore, a sister to David and Michael Gore. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner have had seven children: Alla E., William C., Edgar, John V., Mattie, Benjamin F., and Mary E. Alla E., Edgar, John V., and Benjamin F. are deceased.

He first became old enough to take an active part in political matters at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, when the question as to whether these territories should be admitted into the Union as states with free or slave constitutions, was an important one to the American people. He embraced the "popular sovereignty" doctrines of the Douglas branch of the democratic party, though in sentiment he had always opposed the further extension of slavery. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he saw the necessity of giving all sympathy possible to the Republican administration, and he has since been an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party. His failing health of late years has prevented him from undergoing the vigorous work to which he was accustomed in early life, and he has also on this account in the hope of finding relief, undertaken extensive travels in different years to California and the Southern states. An illustration of his farm and residence occupies the whole of another page. His unassuming tastes have inclined him to lead the quiet and retired life of a peaceful farmer, but as much as any one in Hilyard township, he deserves mention in this work as a man who combines in himself the qualities which make a good neighbor, and a useful and enterprising citizen.

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## SAMUEL BROWN,

WHO has been engaged in the mercantile business at Plainview for more than a quarter of a century, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Robeson county, of that state, November 15th, 1824. The Brown family is of Scotch origin. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to America before the revolutionary war, and settled in North Carolina. His father, Peter Brown, was born and raised there, and on growing to manhood married Catharine Baker, daughter of Archibald Baker. Her grandfather was a Scotchman who settled in North Carolina at an early date. His grandfather Baker took part in the struggle of the colonies for their independence, as a soldier in the Continental army. Another of Mr. Brown's grandfathers, McCallam by name, was also a soldier in the revolutionary war. Samuel Brown was the oldest of a family of eight children, of whom four are now living. In 1826, when he was a year and a half old, his father moved to Giles county, Middle Tennessee, where the younger children were born. The family resided in Tennessee till 1839 and then emigrated to Illinois, and settled near Carrollton, in Greene county. In 1844 the family came to Macoupin county, and settled in Chesterfield township, north of Medora.

The elementary part of his education he obtained in the old subscription schools of Greene county. The schools of that day were of course of a very ordinary character, and little to be compared to the thorough educational facilities of the present time. Boys then could obtain a good education only under considerable difficulties. His time was principally employed in working on the farm till 1846, when, at the age of twenty-two, he entered Illinois college, at Jacksonville, in which he was a student till the spring of 1848. He subsequently taught school in Brushy Mound and Chesterfield townships. In the spring of 1849 he became a clerk in the store of Z. B. Lawson, at Chesterfield. At that time Chesterfield was one of the best business points in the county, and commanded the trade of a large scope of country. He remained there two years and three months; the latter part of this time the store had passed into the possession of Miller Huskey. In August, 1851, he went to Alton, and for nearly two years was a clerk in the store of George Booth. He left Alton with the intention of entering into business at the present town of Plainview, but the opening of the store was postponed, and meanwhile he went to Carlinville, and was there employed in the store of William M. Maddox, then one of the largest mercantile establishments in the county. He was in Carlinville from May, 1853, to January, 1854. The latter date marks the time of Mr. Brown's coming to Plainview. With David Gore and Samuel Welch as partners, he erected the building which he still occupies, and established a mercantile business which has continued to the present day. Various changes have taken place in the firm. The business was first started under the firm name of D. Gore & Co. In September, 1854, in company with R. C. Bullman he purchased the interest of Messrs. Gore and Welch, and in January, 1858, bought in turn Mr. Bullman's interest. During the late war of the rebellion his brother, Newell H. Brown, was in partnership with him, and William H. Otwell was also a member of the firm. His brother afterward retired to go into the milling business, and Otwell remained as partner till January, 1875. Since April 1, 1877, the firm has been composed of himself and his son, Gilbert S. Brown. He is now one of the oldest merchants of Macoupin county, and has sustained a reputation for honest and fair dealing second to that of no other business man.

He was first married July 11, 1854, to Sarah Smith, a native of Swansea, England. She was living at Carlinville at the time of her marriage. Her father, Joseph Smith, was one of the early settlers of Macoupin county. She died in March, 1856. His second marriage occurred May 20, 1858, to Mary J. Brown, daughter of John J. Brown, who settled in Chesterfield township in 1832. She was born in this county. He has one child by his first marriage, Gilbert S. Brown.

In his politics he was formerly a whig, and, in 1852, cast his first vote for president for Gen. Scott. His father, although opposed to the doctrines of the early abolitionists, was an anti-slavery man in sentiment, and from early boyhood Mr. Brown himself was in sympathy with free-soil principles. Consequently, when the whig party went to pieces and the republican party came to the front he became one of the first members of the latter organization; voted in 1856 for Fremont, the first republican candidate for president, and has been a republican ever since. Since 1854, both under republican and democratic administrations, he has been postmaster at Plainview. From the time he entered into business at Plainview he has been school treasurer of Hilyard township. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church the greater part of his life, and for twenty years a member of the session. He is a man temperate in his views on all subjects, and has commanded the respect of all who have known him, both as a business man and a private citizen.

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## NEWELL H. BROWN

WAS born in Giles county, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1835. His ancestors, both on his father's and mother's side, were Scotch people, who settled in North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. Some particulars of the history of the family in North Carolina will be found in the biographical sketch of his brother, Samuel Brown. His father was Peter Brown, and his mother's name before marriage was Catharine Barker. They were married in North Carolina, and in the year 1826 removed to Giles county, Tennessee, where they lived till 1839, and then came to Illinois and settled in Greene county near Carrollton. In 1844 the family moved to the south-west part of Chesterfield township in Macoupin county, and in 1850 to Hilyard township, half a mile west of Plainview. His father died in 1864 in Shipman township. Mr. Brown was four years old when he came to Illinois, and nine when his father became a resident of Macoupin county. The elementary part of his education he obtained in the subscription schools, and in September, 1855, he became a student in Shurtleff College at Alton. He left college in the spring of 1858, and for a couple of years afterward was employed in the store of his brother, Samuel Brown, at Plainview. He was a partner in this store from 1860 till October, 1868, when he went out of the mercantile business to become a member of the firm of Welch, Brown & Co., who have been carrying on the Plainview mill. He was married, November 13, 1862, to Miss Lizzie Otwell of Carlinville. He has six children living. He has been a member of the republican party from the time he was old enough to cast a vote. He was chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace, and held that position for two years. In the spring of 1878 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from Hilyard township, and is the only republican ever elected to that office in the township. He is the youngest of three brothers living in the county, all of whom have been among our best citizens; the oldest, Samuel Brown, is a merchant at Plainview, and the remaining brother, John Brown, resides in Shipman township.

RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF B.F. WAGGONER, SEC. 16, HILYARD TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

## JOHN M. HILYARD, (Deceased),

Is one of the pioneer settlers of Macoupin county, and settled in Hilyard township in 1831. He was born in Cabell county, Virginia, January 30th, 1798. When only about eighteen years old, in the year 1816, he married Mary Gray, also a native of Cabell county; she was born in the year 1801, and was only fifteen years old when she was married. He lived in Virginia till 1823, and then emigrated to Illinois and settled on Lick Creek, about sixteen miles south-west of Springfield, in Sangamon county. At that time only a few settlements had been made in Sangamon county, and their neighbors on Lick Creek were mostly relatives and connections from the same part of Virginia. In 1831 he came to Macoupin county and entered eighty acres of land in section 22, of what is now Hilyard township. His father had moved to Gillespie township three or four years previously. When the Hilyards settled in township 8, range 8, there were only two other families living in the township. John M. Hilyard, his father-in law, James P. Gray, and Erred Maxwell, all came down from Sangamon county together and settled within a short distance of each other. At that time the settlements in the county were few in number, and Mr. Hilyard was obliged to go to Belleville, in St. Clair county, to mill. The early pioneers had hard work to make a living, and were obliged to get along with the bare necessities of life. The timber and prairies furnished plenty of deer and wild turkey, but bread was made from flour of the commonest description. Before he had any land under cultivation he made rails at twenty-five cents a hundred, and with what he thus earned bought corn in St. Clair county at a dollar a bushel, going all that distance after it, and using the corn-meal for bread. The wheat was trodden out from the straw by horses, and wheat flour was such a rarity that it was used on extra occasions and for making a batch of biscuits for the Sunday dinner. The first school ever held in Hilyard township was taught in a room in John M. Hilyard's house. He was a teacher, and his own children and those of his neighbors were the scholars. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and filled that office for several different terms. He also, for two or three terms, held the office of county commissioner, as will be seen by a reference to the list of the officers of the county in a previous part of this work. He was a man of excellent business capacity and superior judgment, and one who enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people. All his life he had been connected with the democratic party, and was one of its leading members in Macoupin county. He and his wife were originally strong members of the Baptist church, but toward the close of his life he became a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, which he maintained with great earnestness and sincerity till his death. He died December 23d, 1872, having been a resident of the county for forty-one years. When the township in which he lived came to be named, "Hilyard" was bestowed upon it in his honor. He was over six feet in height, and of well-proportioned stature. He was a great hunter, and few men could excel him in the use of a rifle, or meet with better success in hunting deer. Soon after coming to the state he served in the campaign against the Indians at the time of the Winnebago outbreak. He was a man of peaceable disposition, of upright character, and undoubted honesty.

He had eleven children, of whom nine are now living. Their names are as follows: James Powell Hilyard, now a resident of Kansas; Joseph Hilyard, living in Sangamon county; William Hilyard, residing in section 16, Hilyard township, to whom we are indebted for this sketch of his father; Elizabeth, now the wife of James M. Wood, living in Shelby county, Illinois; Matilda Jane, who married L. Bullman, of Hilyard township; Leonard Hilyard, whose residence is in section 26 Hilyard township; Virginia C., now the wife of Henry Hilt, of Montgomery county; Samuel Hilyard, who resides on the old homestead, and Morris Hilyard, of Greenwood county, Kansas. John M. Hilyard, Jr., and James Powell, enlisted in the Mexican war together, and were in Col. Baker's regiment, of Springfield. John M. was taken sick while in camp on the Rio Grande, and died there in December, 1846.

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## JOSEPH B. HACKNEY

Has been a resident of Hilyard township since 1857. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born at Troy, March 20th, 1829. His father, William Hackney, was a blacksmith by trade, and while living at Troy was foreman of a foundry. His mother, Margaret Keglor, was descended from the early Dutch settlers who emigrated from Holland, and made the first settlements in New York. She was born at Albany, in 1794. The subject of this biography was the sixth of a family of nine children. He was seven years old when his father moved with the family to Illinois, and settled at Delhi, in Jersey county. He attended school at Troy, and afterwards in Jersey county. He was only seventeen years old at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war. In September, 1847, when he was only a few months past eighteen, he enlisted in an independent company of horsemen raised at Upper Alton, for service in Mexico. This company was commanded by Captain Little, and left Alton in the fall of 1847, proceeded down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from that city took passage for Vera Cruz. The company was detached to act as escort to a wagon train from Vera Cruz to Rio Freio, and was principally stationed at the latter place during their service in Mexico; and also guarded the mail between Pueblo and the city of Mexico. There was no opportunity to participate in any important battles, but the company was engaged in several skirmishes, and the irregular guerrilla warfare which was carried on at intervals occasioned losses quite as severe as those which some of the regiments experienced which took part in prominent engagements. The men had enlisted for the war, and were stationed at Rio Freio at the time peace was declared. Soon afterward the company started for home, and reached Alton in July, 1848.

The summer of his coming back from Mexico, gold was discovered in California, and the reports which came from the Pacific coast gave wonderful accounts of the abundance of the precious metal, and the ease with which a fortune could be accumulated. He was one of the first to start out the next spring for the new El Dorado. He was a member of an expedition which set out from Jerseyville in the spring of 1849, struck the plains in May, and reached Sacramento city in exactly six months from the date of, leaving Jerseyville. Two of the men out of the sixty who composed the train died from cholera (which that summer prevailed greatly in St. Louis), but with this exception all reached California in safety. As soon as he reached the gold regions he went to work at mining. He was favored with more than ordinary success, accumulating in about a year upwards of three thousand dollars. He was at work on the Stanislaus and Yuba rivers. He started for home in December, 1850, making the return trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. During this expedition to California he was accompanied by his brother. He had intended to return to California, but finally concluded to settle in Illinois, and bought, in partnership with his brother, three hundred and twenty acres of land, in section 25, township 8, range 8. This, at that time, was all raw prairie, and they went to work, brought it under cultivation, and farmed in partnership till 1860. From 1860 till 1867 he resided in Jersey county. His marriage occurred December 24, 1864, at Chicago, to Mrs. Mary Lyman. Her maiden name was Mary Hackney. She was born at Troy, New York; afterward resided at Hartford, Connecticut; and came to Illinois in 1864. In 1867 he went to farming, where he now resides. His farm consists of a hundred and seventy-five acres. A view of his residence may be seen on another page. Mr. Hackney has five children, Frederick, Paul, Albert, Harry and Lottie. Mrs. Hackney has also a son named George Lyman, by her deceased husband. Politically Mr. Hackney is a democrat. He is known as one of the substantial, enterprising and progressive farmers of Hilyard township. He has never held public office, nor has he aspired to any other position than that of a private citizen and a plain and unassuming farmer.

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## CHARLES SUNDERLAND.

Like many of the residents of Macoupin county, Mr. Sunderland, one of the substantial farmers of Hilyard township, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in the city of Trenton, the capital of the state, on the 8th of September, 1824. His father, Samuel Sunderland, when only fifteen years old, enlisted in a company of soldiers raised for service in the war of 1812. His father was a mill-wright by trade. His mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson. He lived in Trenton till he was fifteen years old, going to school occasionally, but spending a considerable part of the time in fishing, for which he had a strong natural inclination; the Delaware river which flows past Trenton afforded a good opportunity for the enjoyment of this sport. In 1839 his father emigrated with the family to Illinois, and settled a mile and a half from Jerseyville, in Jersey county. Mr. Sunderland lived in the neighborhood of Jerseyville till 1853, and then moved on the farm which he now owns in section fourteen of Hilyard township. His farm con-

sists of 187 acres of land, only fifty of which were under cultivation when he moved on it. January 18th, 1855, he was married to Leah Tresler, who was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, June 22d, 1837. Her father, whose name was Frank Tresler, moved to St. Louis in the fall of 1843, and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland have nine children living, five boys and four girls, and two who are deceased. The names of those living are, Charles H., Mary J., William Edward, Walter J., Bessie A., George W., Alice V., Leonora and Jennie M. He has been a democrat in politics, and always votes that ticket. His brother is the present sheriff of Macoupin county. He stands well as a good farmer and an honest man. He has had from boyhood a taste for hunting and fishing, at which he has been more than usually successful, and to which occasionally, at leisure moments, he still devotes his attention. While others have taken delight in schemes for the accumulation of money and the gratification of their wishes in other directions, Mr. Sunderland has never been so contented as when bringing down some game with his trusty gun or capturing the finny denizens of streams and rivers.

## JAMES HACKNEY.

THIS gentleman, the present supervisor of Hilyard township, was born in New York city, December 18th, 1824. His ancestors were old residents of the state of New York. On his father's side they were from England, and on his mother's from Holland. His father, William Hackney, was born at New Scotland, New York, and married Margaret Keglor, who belonged to one of the old Holland-Dutch families which settled at an early date along the Hudson river. She was born in the city of Albany. James Hackney was the fourth of a family of nine children. When he was about two years old his father removed from New York city to Troy, New York, where the family lived till 1836, when they came west, and the same year settled at Delhi, in Jersey county, Illinois. He never went to school except in the state of New York. He was twelve years old when he came to Illinois. No schools were in existence in the vicinity where his father settled, and his education has been obtained mostly by his own efforts.

When the Mexican war broke out in 1846 he was in his twenty-second year. In June of the first year of the war he enlisted in the 2d Illinois regiment, commanded by Colonel Bissel. He left Alton with his regiment for New Orleans, and thence proceeded by steamer across the Gulf of Mexico to Matagorda bay. The 2d Illinois at first formed a part of the army commanded by Gen. Wool, and was afterward commanded by Gen. Taylor. It was part of the force which marched triumphantly into the city of Mexico, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, 22d and 23d of February, 1847, and afterward stationed at Buena Vista, till his term of enlistment expired in June, 1847. He reached Illinois, on his return, about the 1st of July. He engaged in farming in Jersey county, where he lived till the spring of 1849, and then set out for California. Gold had been discovered the preceding summer. The news reached Illinois in the fall of 1848, and Mr. Hackney decided without hesitation to try his fortune in the new gold region, concerning the richness of which such fabulous reports were given. The expedition of which he was a member, numbering about sixty, left Illinois in the month of April, 1849, and crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph on the 1st of May. At that early date no well-marked road across the plains and mountains had yet been established, and the expedition pushed its way on to the Pacific as best it could. His brother, Joseph B. Hackney, was with him on this expedition. The famous gold country was reached in the month of September, 1849, and as soon as possible he went to work at mining. He was at work on the Stanislaus river the succeeding fall and winter, and at Downeyville on the Yuba river the spring and summer of 1850. He was successful; saved some money, and in December, 1850, returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, well satisfied to settle down in life, and thereafter devote his attention to the quiet pursuit of agriculture.

On the 21st of February, 1851, he married Amelia Britton, of Lee county. He had purchased a short time previous, in partnership with his brother, the land which comprises his present farm in section twenty-five of Hilyard township, and after his marriage moved on it, began to improve it, and has been farming there ever since. The death of his first wife occurred in January, 1868. He married Mary J. Vandeventer in July, 1870; she died in October, 1873. He has had ten children, of whom seven are now living. The oldest is William Hackney; James, the next, died in August, 1856; John is residing in McLean county; the next children are Joseph, Edward, and Stephen, Mary, who died in infancy, and Thomas, whose home is with Mr. Hackney's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, in McLean county. Amelia May and a deceased infant are children by his second marriage.

In politics Mr. Hackney has always been a democrat. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from Hilyard township in the spring of 1879, and has creditably filled that office. He is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen. His father died at Brighton in November, 1877, at the age of eighty-seven; and his mother, who was born at Albany, New York, in 1794, is still living in Brighton township.

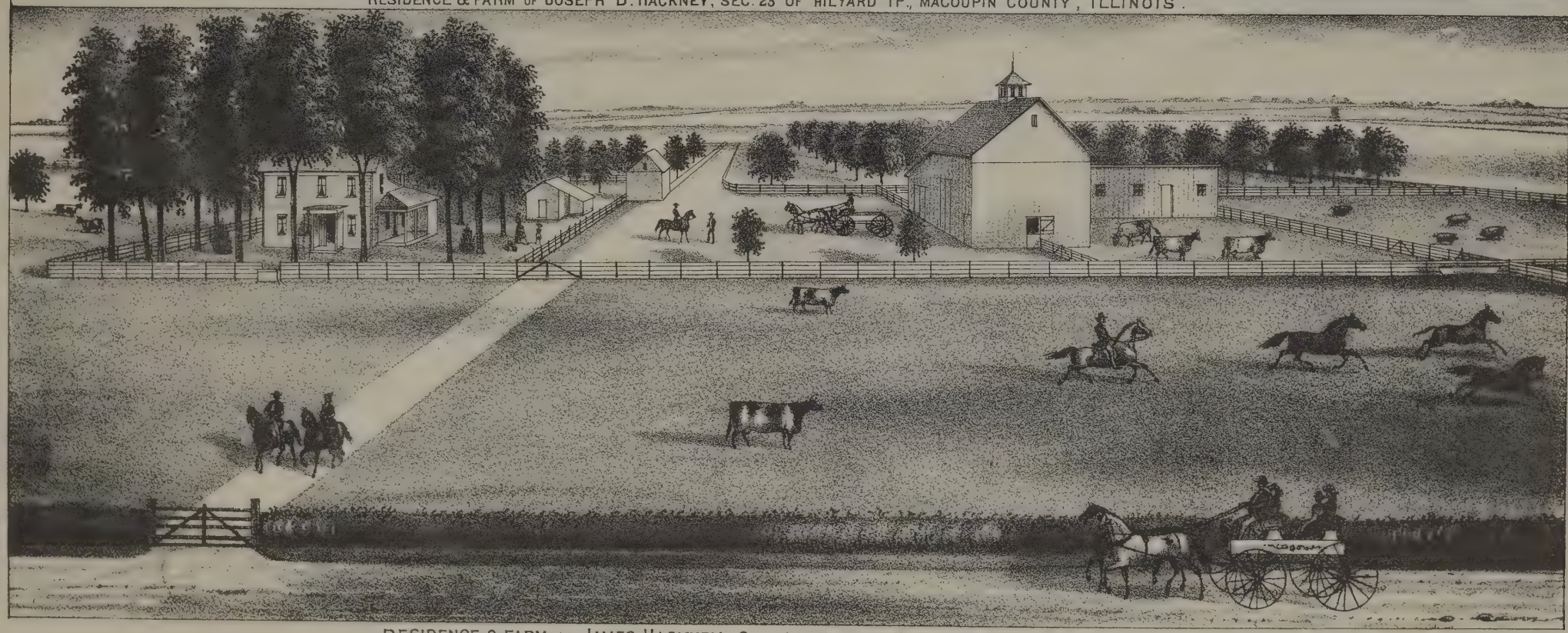
## CHARLES RHOADS.

JACOB RHOADS, the grandfather of Charles Rhoads, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. He settled in Hardin county, close to the present town of Elizabethtown, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of Kentucky. He was then a young man and unmarried, and lived for a time in a fort near Elizabethtown, and was often called upon to engage in the pursuit of the Indians, who frequently committed depredations on the scattering white settlements. Samuel V. Rhoads, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in the year 1791. He was raised in the county of his nativity. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of the Kentucky volunteers under Gen. Harrison, and took part in the battle of the Thames in Canada, at which the Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. He married as his first wife, Jane Pennybaker, whose father was a native of Pennsylvania. He experienced religion when twenty years of age, and became connected with the United Baptist Church. From Hardin he had removed to Grayson county, Kentucky, where he lived till 1834, and then removed to Illinois, and settled in Chesterfield township, about a mile from Rhoads Point, or as it is now called, Medora. About the time of his coming to Illinois he began preaching, and continued his ministerial labors until old age and infirmity prevented him from performing active service. He was instrumental in organizing several United Baptist churches in this part of Illinois, most of the churches of that denomination in Macoupin county having in fact been founded by him and his brother, the Rev. Jacob Rhoads. He died September 16th, 1877.

Charles Rhoads was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, August 12th, 1819. He was consequently about fifteen years old when he came to Macoupin county. The part of Kentucky in which the family had lived was poor and thinly settled, and had no good schools. The same state of circumstances in regard to educational facilities existed in Macoupin county. The school-houses were built of logs, with an opening along the sides where a log had been left out as the only apology for a window. Mr. Rhoads lived at home till his marriage. This event occurred on the 6th of October, 1842. Mrs. Rhoads was formerly Miss Nancy E. Cawood She was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, November 19th, 1822. Her grandfather, John Cawood, was an Englishman, who on coming to America, first settled in Virginia, and afterward in North Carolina. His home in North Carolina was in the extreme north-west corner of the state. When the state lines came to be definitely established, his farm was thrown into three different states, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. He lived on this farm till within a few days of a hundred years old, when he died. Mrs. Rhoads' father, Joshua B. Cawood, was born there, and on reaching manhood, married Eleanor Haynes. He served in the war of 1812. He first was employed as a teamster in Gen. Jackson's command, and returned home. He then enlisted a second time as a soldier, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He lived in Sullivan county, Tennessee; afterward removed to McMinn county, in the Hiawatha purchase, in the same state; came to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1837; settled in North Palmyra township in this county, in the spring of 1838; moved thence to Shipman township, south of Medora, and in 1845 to Hilyard township, where his death occurred the same fall.

After his marriage, Mr. Rhoads moved to his present location, in section six of Hilyard township, where at that time no farm had been improved. He has since been one of the substantial farmers of the township, and a man esteemed for many good qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He owns two hundred acres of land. He was originally a member of the old whig party, and cast his first vote for President for Gen. Harrison at the exciting campaign of 1840. His father, and most of his relatives, though natives of a slave state, had been anti-slavery in their sentiments, and when the slavery agitation became prominent, and the republican party sprang into ex-

RESIDENCE & FARM OF JOSEPH B. HACKNEY, SEC. 25 OF HILYARD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF JAMES HACKNEY, SEC. 25, HILYARD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

istence he became a republican. He and his wife have been members of the United Baptist Church since 1842, and were among the original members of Harmony United Baptist Church, who worshiped near his residence. He was one of those mainly instrumental in erecting, in 1854, the present commodious church building. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads have had seven children, of whom four are living. The oldest one, Jacob H. Rhoads, enlisted when eighteen years old, in the 30th Illinois regiment during the late war of the Rebellion, and served three years; he is now farming in Kansas. Sarah E., the oldest daughter, died when an infant. Carrie L., is the wife of P. G. Richard, and resides in Kansas. Margaret J., the next oldest, died in infancy. The death of Mary A., occurred on the 19th of June, 1872, at the age of twenty years and five months. E. C. Rhoads and Hettie E., who married Charles W. Jolley, are the two youngest children.

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## ALEXANDER SHULTZ

Was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 14th, 1829. His father was a farmer in good circumstances, and in 1836, moved to Grantsville, Allegheny county, Maryland, twenty-five miles west of Cumberland, on the National Road, which was then the main thoroughfare of travel between the East and the West. His father owned there six hundred acres of land, and built a hotel at a cost of seven or eight thousand dollars, and also was the owner of another hotel on the same route, but the building of railroads changed the current of travel, and rendered the property unproductive. Mr. Shultz grew up to manhood in that county. August 31st, 1859, he married Eleonora Glotfelty, who was descended from an old German family who settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary war, and afterward moved to Allegheny county, Maryland, where Mrs. Shultz was born. After he was married Mr. Shultz went to farming for himself on rented land, and afterward purchased a farm of three hundred acres at Grantsville. He continued to reside in Maryland through the war, and in 1866 emigrated to Illinois, landing in Shipman November 16th of that year. In 1872 he purchased the farm of 160 acres which he now owns, in section twenty of Hilyard township. He has eight children living: Joseph A.; Lydia C., now the wife of Elisha Turney; Robert Lee; Bayley; Kitty May; Alexander M.; Henry E., and Rosella. In his politics he has always been a democrat, as were all his ancestors before him. He has been one of the leading citizens of Hilyard township; for three years he was assessor of the township, and one year collector. In 1877 he represented the township on the Board of Supervisors, and in 1878 his name was prominently brought forward as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. The family from which Mr. Shultz is descended is of German origin. His grandfather, Jacob Shultz, came over from Germany when fourteen years of age, before the Revolutionary war. He settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and secured his tract of land by what was known as an old "Tomahawk Right." He was one of the old pioneer settlers, and was obliged to go to Hagerstown, Maryland—eighty miles distant—for salt and iron, which he would transport on pack-horses. Jacob Shultz was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Shultz's father, Adam Shultz, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania; he followed farming, and for forty years also carried on a tannery. His second wife (Mr. Shultz's mother) was Nancy Shockey, also born in Somerset county; her father, Abraham Shockey, served seven years in the Revolution, and after his death his widow drew a pension as long as she lived. The Shockey family was originally of French descent. The grandfather of Mrs. Shultz on her mother's side was also in the Revolutionary war; his name was Robert Compton, and he was a native of New Jersey; he was Aid-de-Camp on General Washington's staff, and once, while carrying dispatches was captured by the British; he was searched, but his papers, which were hid in the lining of his boots, were not discovered.

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## JOHN O'NEIL, (Deceased),

Whose death occurred June 30, 1879, was born in the county Louth, Ireland, in November, 1812, the son of Thomas O'Neil. He was raised in the same part of Ireland, and in 1836, when twenty-four years of age, emigrated to America. He landed in New York, and from there went to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position as foreman, and had charge of a gang, building the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad. He afterward had a similar situation at Catawissa, Pa., and from that place went to work on the Schuylkill canal, at Pottsville. While at work on the Catawissa railroad, he was married, in February, 1840, to Ann Klingeman, who was born near Catawissa, in Columbia county, Pa., December 11, 1820. Her ancestors were Germans. Her great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and settled in Berks county, Pa. In June, 1852, Mr. O'Neil came west. After stopping at Peoria, he settled at Carlinville, having secured a position as foreman on the Chicago & Alton railroad, then being constructed through the county. The track was then laid from Alton to within two miles of Carlinville, and Mr. O'Neil worked on it till the road was finished, and afterward till 1860, held the position of section boss. February, 1861, he moved to section 18 Hilyard township, where he had bought 120 acres of unimproved land. This he went to work to put under cultivation. He had never farmed any before, but won the reputation of being a good farmer, and owned 260 acres of land when he died. He had nine children, viz.: Thomas D., who died at the age of fourteen; Mary, wife of Michael Cooney, living north of Carlinville; John O'Neil, of Independence, Pike county; James, living in Shipman township; Annie, wife of Patrick Dillon, of Shipman; Hugh; Owen, who is managing the farm; Henry, who lives in Shipman; and Stephen A. Douglas O'Neil, still living at home. Mr. O'Neil had been a democrat ever since he came to America, and always did what he could in aid of the democratic ticket. His death resulted from an accident. While getting in his buggy to drive to the town of Shipman, his horse started, he was caught in the wheel, and suffered injuries from which he died in a short time. He had all the warm sympathies and impulses which belong to the Irish character, and possessed many friends.

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## WILLIAM B. ROBERTS,

The present collector of Hilyard township, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Hardin county, in that state, February 7th, 1837. His grandfather, David Rittenhouse Roberts, was in the war of 1812. His father, William C. Roberts, was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Kentucky, and married Mary Gilmore, daughter of David Gilmore, one of the early settlers of Hardin county. David Gilmore built a mill at the mouth of Gilmore's branch, which was the earliest mill constructed in all that part of Kentucky. Mr. Roberts' father lived on Otter creek, the boundary line between Hardin and Meade counties, and Mr. Roberts was raised in both counties. He was married February 14th, 1861, to Kitty Ann Allen, daughter of William Allen, born and raised in Hardin county. In April, 1864, he moved to this state, and went to farming in Hilyard township. In politics he has been a democrat, though his father was first a whig and afterward became a strong republican. Since 1873 he has been constable, and in 1879 was elected collector. His five children are Mary Frances, Julia Florence, Lillie May, Allen Bathurst and Hardin Alexander. He is a man who stands well in the community in which he lives.

# CAHOKIA TOWNSHIP.

CAHOKIA township constitutes what is known as town 7, range 6 west, and is bounded on the north by Honey Point township, on the west by Gillespie township, on the south by Staunton township, and on the east by Montgomery county. Some of the surface is rolling prairie land, which is well drained by the Cahokia creek and its tributaries. Nearly two-thirds of the township is timber land. The soil is rich on the prairies, and where cultivated yields good crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay and vegetables.

*Early Settlers.*—Ephraim Powers settled near the south-east corner of the township about the year 1828, and in 1830 Thomas Kinder with his family settled on section 11, where he made an improvement. The first permanent settler was soon followed by others, among whom were Peter B. Karnes and family, who came in 1831; John Kinder and family, Amos Snook and family, B. L. Dorsey, John Blevins, Tolton Blevins, Lodwick Jones, Nathan Duncan, and others who aided very materially in the development of this township. The first settlers experienced great inconveniences and hardships. For many years they were forced to go to Edwardsville, a distance of thirty miles, to mill.

*The first birth* was William S. Karnes, son of Peter B. and Sarah Ann Karnes, May 30th, 1832.

*The first death* was that of Mrs. Kinder, in May, 1832.

*The first marriage* took place between Christopher Kinder and Miss Mary Ann Cook, in the spring of 1832.

*The first preacher* was William Burg, a United Baptist, who came here about 1834, and held the first meeting at the residence of James Caulk. Mr. Burg was not an educated man, but was a faithful and devoted worker, and was loved and revered by all. Larkin Craig was also an early preacher here.

*The first church* was built by the United Baptists, about 1840, on land owned by Thomas Kinder, in section 2. It was built of hewn logs, and was subsequently used for a school-house, and finally caught fire and was destroyed. A gentleman by the name of Arnold, was the first teacher, and taught in this house.

*The first school-house* was built of hewn logs, on section 10, about 1835. The first teachers were Evan Hazzard and John Wilton.

John Blevins built a blacksmith shop, one-half mile south-west of the town of Clyde, about 1833, where he carried on blacksmithing, and was the first in the township.

*Mills.*—A grist, horse power mill, built by Eaton and English, was the first in the township.

The first land entries were by John Blevins, April 22d, 1831, eighty acres in section 10; Peter Kinder, May 9, 1831, eighty acres in section 10; George A. Kinder, May 9th, 1831, eighty acres in section 10; John Kinder, May 9th, 1831, eighty acres in section 10; Jacob and William Kinder, May 9th, 1831, eighty acres in section 14.

Prominent among the older settlers of the county, now residing in this township, are Peter B. Karnes, Nancy Snook, Larkin Craig, Nancy Keel, George Bayless, Benj. L. Dorsey, Jacob Kinder, Hugh Rice, William Anderson, Wm. Eickmeyer, E. S. Holme, and J. M. Rhoads. L. W. Link, a farmer living on section 3, is the present Supervisor.

The following statistics will be of interest to the reader, showing the resources of the township:—Number of acres improved lands, 14,913, value, $114,600; acres unimproved lands, 7,926, value, $17,095; total value of lands, $131,695; value of lots, $1,715. Horses, 491, value, $8,970; cattle, 965, value, $7,605; mules, 87, value, $1,665; sheep, 511, hogs 1,424, value, $1,034; carriages and wagons, 171, value, $1,465; 120 watches and clocks, 51 sewing machines, 2 pianos, 4 organs. Total value of personal property, $26,288.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

*Supervisors.*—Edward S. Holme, elected in 1871, '72, and '73; Allen Bayless, elected in 1874; William M. Baldwin, elected in 1875; L. W. Link, elected in 1876, '77, '78, and '79, the present incumbent and chairman of the board.

*Town Clerks.*—T. T. Yates, elected in 1871, and '72; A. S. Carter, elected in 1873, '74, and '75; G. W. Jones, elected in 1876, and '77; L. F. Holden, elected in 1878; A. Aikman, elected in 1879.

*Assessor.*—H. B. Blevins, elected in 1871, and re-elected each succeeding year up to 1879.

*Collectors.*—A. J. Cook, elected in 1871, and '72; A. Tate, elected in 1873; A. J. Cook, elected in 1874, '75, and '76; G. W. Duncan, elected in 1877; J. M. Rhoads, elected in 1878; G. W. Duncan, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace.*—L. F. Holden, and F. A. Richards, elected in 1871; A. J. Cook, and L. F. Holden, elected in 1873; Z. Harris, and A. Bayless, elected in 1877; H. Daniel, elected in 1878.

*Constables.*—S. Bayless, and A. S. Carter, elected in 1871; F. Keel, and J. F. Sturges, elected in 1873; A. Bayless, elected in 1874; Theo. Hutton, and Sam Snook, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, G. F. Boosinger, George Bayless, Daniel Stanton; 1872, John Alexander; 1873, G. F. Boosinger; 1874, G. B. Bayless; 1875, G. F. Boosinger, Geo. Bayless, J. Alexander; 1875, G. F. Boosinger, Geo. Bayless, G. W. Duncan; 1877, Geo. P. Bayless; 1878, Thomas C. Blevins: 1879, Alexander Robson.

### VILLAGE OF CLYDE.

The village of Clyde, is situated in the north-east part of section 3, and is on the Indianapolis and St. Louis rail road. It was laid out by Robert J. Hornsby, proprietor, and surveyed and platted by F. H. Chapman, in the year 1854. The town is located on an elevated prairie, and has an excellent site; and at the time the railroad was built, the company desired to locate their shops at this point, but the five acres of land demanded as a consideration by the company, were refused by the proprietor, Mr. Hornsby, and the shops were located elsewhere. The town has about 100 inhabitants. There are two frame churches; Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal denomination; there is also a frame school-house, neatly furnished.

The Clyde mill is a steam power custom mill, built by B. F. Clark, and is the first and only one in the township It has two run of stones, and is now owned and operated by Frank Holden.

The following is a list of the business houses in Clyde: *Physician*—Dr. J. B. Ellis. *General Stores.*—Hutton and Doran, and Stanley Carter, also postmaster. *Blacksmith Shops.*—Joseph Dillon, Peter B. Karnes. *Confectionery*—Joseph Patton. *Shoe Shop*—Joseph Whitmore. *Carpenter Shop*—L. F. Holden.

*The Post Office* at Clyde is known as "Hornsby," being named in honor of the founder of the town, Dr. R. J. Hornsby, who now resides at Bunker Hill.

We are under obligations to Peter B. Karnes, and Benj. L. Dorsey, for the data furnished us, for the history of this township.

SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM OF HUGH RICE, SEC. 17, CAHOKIA TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### LEWIS W. LINK.

L. W. LINK was born in Greene county, Illinois, December 25, 1835. His grandfather, Christian Link, was of German descent, and was born in Maryland about the close of the revolutionary war; on growing up he emigrated to Kentucky, and at Lexington marrried Eliza Bell, a native of Tennessee. In the year 1817 he removed to Illinois and settled in Madison county. In 1818 he moved into Greene county and settled three miles south-west of Carrollton, at the head of what is still known as Link's branch. He was one of the pioneers of Greene county, and only a few families had previously located in that part of the state. He was a blacksmith by trade, and when Carrollton was laid out he sold his farm and moved into the town, where he established the first blacksmith shop in Carrollton. Mr. Link's father, John Bell Link, was a boy when he came to Illinois. He married Cascinda Pruitt, a native of Kentucky, and whose family were among the pioneer settlers of Greene county. He died in 1837, when the subject of this sketch was about two years of age. Lewis W. Link was the next to the youngest of a family of seven children. After his father's death he lived among relatives at Carrollton till fourteen, and then, till 1851, lived with an uncle near Whitehall. He came with his mother and brother to the vicinity of Scottville, in Macoupin county, in 1851, and the next year to Plainview. In 1856 the family moved to the neighborhood of Gillespie. February 3, 1856, he married Elizabeth Davis, who was born and raised near Woodburn. He was farming near Gillespie till 1865, and then bought a farm in Honey Point township. He moved to Gillespie in the fall of 1866 and engaged in the milling business, in partnership with George Francis. They purchased a mill for $10,000 and made $5,000 additional improvements. February 11, 1870, the mill burned to the ground, proving nearly a total loss. He continued in the business of buying hay, at Gillespie, till 1874, and then went to farming in Cahokia township.

His first wife died in August, 1866. September 10, 1868, he married Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Elisha Mitchell, one of the first settlers of Honey Point township. She died in the summer of 1870. His present wife, whom he married in August, 1872, was formerly Miss Christiana James. She was born in Kentucky, married a gentleman named Martin, and moved to Missouri, where her first husband died during the war. Mr. Link has five sons.

He is politically a democrat. In the spring of 1876 he was elected supervisor from Cahokia township, and has been re-elected to that office each year subsequently. In the spring of 1878 he was made chairman of the board, and has since discharged the important duties of that position in a creditable and efficient manner.

# SHAW'S POINT TOWNSHIP.

SHAW'S Point township, is situated on the east side of the county, and comprises township 10 north, range 6 west. It is bounded on the north by Nilwood, on the west by Carlinville, and on the south by Honey Point townships, and on the east by Montgomery county. The surface is a gently rolling prairie of rich alluvial soil, and is very productive. Fine belts of timber border along the creeks, and furnish an ample amount for those who prefer to use it as fuel, and for building purposes.

It is well drained by the Macoupin creek and its affluents, which flows south-westerly through the north-west part of the township. Cottonwood creek, and Shaw's Point Branch, are its principal tributaries.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement in the township was made by a man by the name of Shaw, who settled on section 35, in 1825, and from whom the township received its name—"Shaw's Point." Mr. Shaw built a small log-cabin, and improved a few acres of land, which he abandoned before any more settlements were made in the township.

Mr. John Lewis was probably the next who settled in the township. He, with his family came here in 1827. Soon after followed Job Sperry, C. K. Hutton, the Powells, Coops and Geo. W. Barnett, and others. The Yowells came about 1829, and a Mr. Fullerton settled in 1833. The Davis family settled here in the spring of 1834. Mr. Geo. W. Barnett, sen., came in 1837. He was elected Justice of the Peace when only twenty-four years of age, and held the office for fifteen years. Among the old and prominent settlers in the county who now reside in this township, are:—John J. Womack, a Kentuckian by birth, came to the county in the year 1835; W. C. Anderson, a native of Macoupin county, was born in 1830. In 1829 came James W. Yowell, a native of Kentucky, and Strawder Yowell from the same state, came the same year. E. L. Owen and L. W. Dugger, Tennesseeans; the former came in 1835, and the latter in 1834. In 1830 R. B. Clark became a resident of the county; L. N. English in 1837 and Hardin T. Richardson in 1839.

Capt. Samuel Cummings, came with his parents and settled first in North Palmyra township near a place now known as Vancil's Point, in the year 1825. His father afterwards sold out the improvement. On the breaking out of the Black-Hawk war, Capt. Cummings, then a young man, enlisted as a private. He also bore an honorable part in the war of the late Rebellion. He has for many years been a resident of this township.

These old settlers, like all pioneers, were sober, industrious, honest and hospitable men. They raised nearly every article of food and manufactured most of their clothing. In those days game was plenty, and many were fond

of hunting the deer, turkey and prairie-chicken, which were abundant. The pioneer usually settled on the edge of the timber, for the reasons that the land adjoining timber is generally more fertile, and that the settler's home can be built with less labor from handling the heavy logs of which they are constructed, and the forest protects them from wind and storm.

*The first preacher* was B. F. Chastaine, and next came R. G. Allen. They both belonged to the Christian church, and preached in the only house of worship, the "Hickory Wall" church, on section 23, near the site of Bethel Chapel. There are now four churches, viz.: the Rural and Bethel, Methodist, and one Christian, and a Baptist church. The value of church property is about $10,000.

*Schools.*—There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who taught the first school in the township; some contend that Silas Haris was the first, while others claim the honor belongs to F. McClernand. They were, however, both early teachers, as was also James Johnson, familiarly known as "Jimmy Johnson;" all three of whom taught in the "Hickory Wall" church and school-house. At the present there are four district schools. The first teachers received $2 50 per quarter for each scholar; now they receive about $40 per month, and teach on an average eight months in a year.

*Mills.*—In 1840 William Nichols built a grist-mill on Macoupin creek, which was propelled by water power; he subsequently sold it, and it was changed to a steam-mill. There was prior to this a small horse-mill, built by a Mr. Powell, near the present residence of Wm. Anderson. Two others of the same kind were also built, respectively by Peter Akes and David Plain. At present there is no grist-mill, and only one saw-mill in the township, which is owned by J. Morgan, and is situated near the centre of the north part of the township.

A store was at one time kept by Mr. G. W. Barnett, and was undoubtedly the first in the township.

The first land entries, as shown on the records, were: David Coop, May 4th, 1829, 80 acres in section 9; Wm. G. Coop, May 4th, 1829, 40 acres in section 17; John Yowell, July 25th, 1830, 80 acres in section 3.

We copy the following statistics from the assessor's book for 1879:

Number of acres of improved lands 15,312, value $104,745; acres unimproved lands 5,631, value $16,832; total value of lands $121,577. Horses 650, value $9,695; cattle 994, value $6,811; mules, 137, value $2,490; sheep 1,317, value $771; hogs 1,955, value $1,177; carriages and wagons 229, value $2,132; 179 watches and clocks, 88 sewing machines, 2 pianos, 18 organs. Total value of personal property, $35,904.

OFFICERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

*Supervisors.*—John Lewis, elected in 1871 and '72; G. W. Barnett, elected in 1873 and '74; E. W. Johnson, elected in 1876; David Gooch, elected in 1877; J. J. Womack, elected in 1878 and '79.*

*Town Clerks.*—W. H. Snelling, elected in 1871; J. W. Giberson, elected in 1872 and '73; A. K. Gates, elected in 1874; J. W. Giberson, elected in 1875 and '76; A. H. McAllister, elected in 1877; W. H. March, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Assessors.*—J. Davis, elected in 1871 and '72; N. C. Carpenter, elected in 1873; J. Lewis, elected in 1874 and '75; C. Harrington, elected in 1876; J. M. Cole, elected in 1877; D. N. Buffington, elected in 1878; S. McMahan, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—E. W. Johnson, elected in 1871 and '72; J. J. Giberson, elected in 1873; W. O. Trout, elected in 1874 and '75; C. Konneker, elected in 1876; G. Stubblefield, elected in 1877; W. Kirkland, elected in 1878; I. Giberson, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace.*—W. H. Snelling and A. Travis, elected in 1871; James Davis, elected in 1872; J. J. Womack and C. Carpenter, elected in 1873; J. J. Womack and W. O. Trout, elected in 1877.

*Constables.*—C. E. Lewis and E. W. Johnson, elected in 1871; W. A. Barber, elected in 1872; W. Wildens and J. Crabtree, elected in 1873; C. J. Hemphill, elected in 1875; J. F. Groves and W. A. Barker, elected in 1877; J. Padget and R. B. Bowsher, elected in 1878.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, J. D. Walker, C. T. Richardson, John Davis; 1872, Benson Boring; 1873, William Barnett; 1874, J. D. Walker; 1875, Benson Boring; 1876, L. N. English; 1877, R. A. Fuller; 1878, John Whitfield; 1879, B. R. Bowsher.

* Not represented in 1875.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## CAPTAIN SAMUEL CUMMINGS.

Among the old soldiers and prominent residents of Macoupin county, none deserve better mention than Captain Samuel Cummings. He was born on the 21st of December, 1813, in Scott county, Kentucky. John Cummings, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Virginia; he was born in the year 1763. He resided there for many years, but being fond of adventures he and a few others emigrated to Kentucky, where he met the noted Daniel Boone, and joined him as a scout, a business which he continued for three years. These scouts were employed by Boone and Tanner to keep watch of the movements of the Indians, who were very troublesome at that time. They had to be men very fleet of foot, as well as discreet. On the 15th of January, 1792, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Elliotte, and then settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, giving his attention to farming, but when necessary he led a party of scouts. Subsequently he moved to Scott county, Kentucky, where he lived for a few years; from there he emigrated to Indiana, where he lived for a time. But being favorably impressed with the reports of Illinois, he concluded to emigrate in 1821, and settled in what is now Saline county. After living there a short time, he sold out, and in the early part of October, 1822, he moved to Sangamon county and bought the improvements of a squatter, and soon entered the land. In 1825 he moved for the last time, and settled in Macoupin county, north-west section 4; township 12; range 8. His wife died November 3d, 1838, and six years later, while on a visit to his daughter, he died November 3d, 1844.

The family consisted of ten children, of whom there were eight boys and two girls; only two are now living—Samuel and his sister, Elizabeth Potts, who resides in Johnson county, Missouri, and is now at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Captain Cummings was next to the youngest child. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war the Captain responded to the call; after peace was restored he returned to his father's farm. On the 29th of June, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary B. McCulley, daughter of John McCulley. They have had born unto them seven children, whose names we give in the order of their birth: Louisa Jane, deceased 1877; Wm. Jackson; John Thomas; Calvin M.; Richard Dallis, deceased 1874; Marinda Caroline, deceased 1869; Edith A.

The Captain commenced to farm his own land October, 1837, in town 12, range 8, where he remained for five years. He then bought a farm on section 12, which he improved and sold at a fair advance. He owned several different farms from 1844 to 1857, and therefore changed his location a number of times. In 1858 he bought 200 acres in Shaw's Point township, and rented a farm at three dollars per acre of Dr. J. W. Grifham, east of Carlinville. The financial crisis of the country at that time, together with a complete failure of crops, proved disastrous to Captain Cummings. To satisfy the demand he sacrificed all his property, except 40 acres of mostly unimproved lands, where he now lives, and which he has improved by constant and hard labor to be a pleasant home. In 1861, at the outbreak of the most gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times, the tap of the martial drum, the call "to arms!" resounded all over the land, and the oppressions of a century was at stake; the gauge of battle was flung at the feet of the North, and thousands of the gallant and patriotic men took it up; among those who were first to respond to the call was Captain Cummings. He enlisted in Company "I" of the 32d Illinois regiment, and was commis-

sioned Captain at Camp Butler by Gov. Richard Yates. At the battle of Shiloh he endured exposure which resulted in typhoid fever. After being home for a time on furlough with a hope of regaining his strength, he returned to the regiment, but his health was bad, and as there was no prospect that it would improve, he was compelled to resign his commission. He was scarcely able to reach his home; for a long time he was not able to do anything, but he has recovered almost beyond expectation; although not strong but a very ambitious man, he has done considerable work, more, perhaps, than he was really able to do. In reviewing the Captain's life we see he has had his trials, but he has kept up hope, and assisted by his most estimable wife, together with industry and perseverance, he is very comfortably fixed in his old days. He is warm-hearted and generous to a fault. While not able to leave a large fortune to his children, he will leave to them what is better—the reputation of being a loyal and honest citizen..

## DAVID RUSK

First settled in Greene county, Illinois, in 1830, and remained there until 1855, when he moved to Shaw's Point, where he has improved a fine farm. He was born in 1809, in Pendleton county, South Carolina. His father came from county Antrim, Ireland, to America, in 1803. He had a family of eight children, of whom only three are now living, David being the oldest. March 5, 1837, David married Miss Elizabeth Barr. From this union they had two children. Their son James married Miss S. J. Smithson, and is now farming the place for his father. Mary Parcilla is married to Benjamin Plain, who resides on a farm near by. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, Mr. Rusk responded to his country's call; he was then young and strong, and could endure more, perhaps, than most young men. At the last battle his second lieutenant was shot dead by a wounded Indian, who lay concealed in the grass. The officer was the second man to Mr. Rusk's right. Mr. Rusk says of him, that he was as fine a man as ever lived. After peace was restored he returned to his home and assisted in farming until he was married. He started out in life with no capital save his own energy and self-reliance, and his success has been gained by his own efforts. He has now reached a position among the substantial farmers and respected citizens of the county. He and his wife are now well advanced in years; both are quite active, and we hope they may live a long time to enjoy the fruit of their labors, which have been for many years in one of the richest counties of the state of Illinois.

## JOHN H. BLOOME

Was born March 24th, 1831, in Brunswick, Germany. His father, Christopher Bloome, was also born in Germany, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He and his family emigrated to America in the fall of 1852, arriving at St. Louis, where he remained two months. In the spring of 1853 he moved on a place belonging to T. G. Lofton, on section 32, Shaw's Point township, where he lived until his death, which occurred the next fall, at the age of sixty years. His family consisted of nine children, of whom only five are now living.

John is the eldest son. He is justly reckoned among the most thrifty and energetic farmers of Shaw's Point township. He received his early education in Germany, and emigrated to America when sixteen years of age, in December, 1847. Some weeks later he landed at New Orleans, where he worked at shoemaking until March, 1848; then he went to St. Louis, where he engaged in coopering for three years, after which he moved to Macoupin county, and worked with several farmers until the spring of 1853, when he joined his father in farming. In the spring after his father's death, he, with his sister, two brothers, and step-mother removed to a farm on Hickory Grove. On September 25th, 1857, he was united in marriage by Father Owen to Miss Margrata Leefers, daughter of Herman Leefers.

He bought a farm on section 18, where he now resides. The farm at that time was new and not much improved. He has now about one hundred and sixty acres, with a good brick-house and other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Bloome have had born to them nine children, eight of whom are now living, four boys and four girls.

He is not a partisan politician, but believes in supporting the right man. He now holds the office of school director, which he fills with excellent satisfaction; he has no inclination to make himself prominent in politics, and the above office he accepts solely from an interest in education. He has the welfare of his adopted country at heart; and, like many of his countrymen, he has assisted to make the state of Illinois what we find it today. We have thus briefly sketched the outlines of Mr. Bloome's life. As already intimated, he came to this country a stranger in a strange land; but he was welcomed to the protection of American liberty. Aided by his wife, he has acquired, by industry and frugal habits, a comfortable competency. In the management of the farm he has been very successful. Among his neighbors he bears the reputation of an honorable and upright citizen.

## DR. C. D. BUFFINGTON

Was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1846. His father came from Pennsylvania while yet a young man; he is a physician, and now one of the oldest in Jersey county. Our subject being a natural student, and of an investigating mind, gave his early attention to the loved and honored profession of his father's choice. To enlarge his field of observation, he read medicine under the direction of Drs. Duhadway and Lyon, of Jerseyville, afterward practicing with them until he located at Shaw's Point township, in 1869. Although a young man, he soon had a lucrative and extensive practice. The doctor certainly deserves the esteem in which he is held by the community as a physician. November 29th, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Masters, the daughter of John B. Masters, whose biography is also given in this history. She is a most amiable lady and an excellent housekeeper, possessing the qualities which make home attractive.

## R. B. CLARK

Was born May 22d, 1820, near Lexington, Ky. Samuel B. the father of the subject of this brief memoir, moved to Illinois about 1830, and finally settled on Brushy Mound Prairie, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1841. His family consisted of six boys and two girls, all of whom are now living. R. B. Clark was the third child, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. A log school-house, with a hole for a window, and a slab for a seat, was the style of the building where he received his early education.

His time was given him at the age of eighteen, and he immediately hired to Calvin Record for one year, at $12 per month. He gave such excellent satisfaction, that at the close of that year he was offered $15 per month to continue, which he did, for one year and a half more. He saved his money and bought eighty acres of government land. Dec. 27th, 1842, he married Miss Artamasiah Mitchell, by whom he had fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living. She died May 3d, 1870. Mr. Clark was now surrounded with a large family of small children. Oct. 13th, 1870, he married Mrs. Sarah W. Lambert. From this union they have had two children.

Mr. Clark started life from the bottom of the ladder. He has always followed farming, and has succeeded quite well. His religious views are those held by a class known as United Baptists. He is a liberal contributor to all charitable objects, and is a social and highly moral man. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

## CHARLES HARRINGTON

Is a native of Madison county, Illinois. He was born February 12th, 1842. He is the third child of a family of eight children. His father's name was William O.; he was also a native of Illinois. His grandfather came from Alabama. Charles came to this county in 1849, and it has been his home ever since, except about four years spent in Logan county. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company H, of Seventh regiment of Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. John Cook; he was mustered in at Springfield, Illinois, April 25th, 1861, and was among the men from Illinois who went to fill up the Illinois quota of the three months' call. On his return he enlisted in the 32d Illinois regiment, commanded by Col. John Logan of Carlinville, Illinois; he was mustered in at Camp Butler, December 31st, 1861. He took part in all the battles the regiment participated in, except the one at Jackson; after the expiration of the war he returned home. He was married September 19th, 1875, to Mrs. Julia Lofton, widow of Thomas G. Lofton. Mr. Harrington has been a supporter of the principles of the republican party.

# NORTH OTTER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme north part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Sangamon county, on the west by North Palmyra, on the south by South Otter, and on the east by Virden and Girard townships. It comprises township 12 north, range 7 west.

It derived its name from "Otter Creek," which flows diagonally through the eastern portion of the township. This creek was called Otter, from the fact that large numbers of otters were found on its banks.

There is no town or village within the township, and the inhabitants are confined strictly to agricultural pursuits. The soil is rich and productive, and is well drained by Otter creek and its branches.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the year 1829 the township was first settled by the following persons, all being heads of families:—Hugh Gibson, John Pope, John Chandler, Jesse Cox, John Stewart, and G. L. McGinnis. William C. Crump settled in 1833, and W. C. Alderson in 1834; both of whom, together with G. L. McGinnis, are still residing in the township. These families were natives of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, and came here from Sangamon county. The men who formed the first settlement were well suited to the task. They were men of irreproachable character, fearless and industrious, and soon changed the rough, unbroken prairie into fields of waving grain. As skilled in the use of the rifle, as with implements of toil, the deer and turkey furnished them an ample supply of meat for food.

The first birth in the township, was that of William H. Cox, on the 22d day of November, 1829.

The first preacher was Father Stewart, known throughout this locality as "Uncle Johnny" Stewart. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Church.

The first church was erected about 1866, by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is valued at one thousand dollars. There is also a Union Church in the township.

The first school was taught by George Boggess.

*Mills.*—The first mill was built by Thomas Sprouse. It was a rudely constructed horse-power affair. The machinery consisted of a large horizontal cog-wheel, which geared into a trundle-head and the shaft to which the upper stone was attached, all of which was of home manufacture. The present milling facilities are ample.

Dr. Goode was the first resident physician, who located here nearly forty years ago. Dr. Chapman located here two years ago, in 1876.

Most of the grain and produce raised here is carted to Virden and Girard.

*Murder.*—A base and mercenary murder was committed here in the spring of 1840. Two brothers, William and Aaron Todd, of Indiana, were visiting relatives in Scott county, of this state, and when ready to return, they persuaded their cousin, a young man named Larkin Scott, to accompany them, which he consented to do. He had on his person thirty dollars in money, of which fact the Todds were aware, and for which they planned to murder and rob him. When near Elm Grove, in this township, and on what is known as "Gopher Hill," they stopped to rest, and Aaron came up from behind and struck Scott a heavy blow on the head with a large hickory walking-stick, which felled him to the ground, and notwithstanding the piteous beggings for life by his cousin, Aaron finished his horrible deed by stabbing him several times with a large dirk. They then took his money and clothes, leaving his body nearly naked lying on the snow, where it was discovered a few weeks afterwards. A clue to the deed was obtained, and the perpetrators followed by James Clark and others, arrested, brought back, and held for trial.

William Todd turned states evidence against his brother, and was acquitted. Aaron Todd was convicted of murder and hung.

*The first land entered.*—The following are the first land entries in the township: Owen T. Merry, Nov. 10th, 1828, eighty acres in section 19; Hardin Lodsdew, Nov. 24th, 1828, eighty acres in section 19; James McGinnis, Feb. 24th, 1829, eighty acres in section 19.

We give below the statistics of North Otter township, as taken from the assessor's book in July, 1879:

Number of acres improved lands, 19,332; value, $142,854; acres unimproved lands, 3,737; value, $12,865; total value of lands, $155,719. Of horses there are 777, valued at $12,478; cattle, 2,067; value, $15,821; mules, 83; value, $1344; sheep, 510; value, $539; hogs, 2,397; value, $2,489; 1 steam engine; carriages and wagons, 262; value, $2,629; 191 watches and clocks; 84 sewing machines, 11 organs. Total value of personal property, $48,968.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

*Supervisors.*—Andrew A. Atkins, elected in 1871, and (Chairman) in 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. Wm. A. Gardner, elected in 1876, and 1877. D. W. Solomon, elected in 1878. Enoch Hall, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks.*—C. A. Woolley, elected in 1871; A. W. Brickey, elected in 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875; J. L. Ditson, elected in 1876; F. P. Brickey, elected in 1877; I. York, elected in 1878; J. W. Crump, elected in 1879.

*Assessors.*—J. G. Hayler, elected in 1871; E. Hall, elected in 1872; C. A. Woolley, elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1874. W. H. Cox, elected in 1875; D. C. Ashbaugh, elected in 1876; W. B. Chapman, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878; N. Chamberlain, elected in 1879.

*Collectors.*—N. Chamberlain, elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873; E. Hall, elected in 1874; G. A. W. Cloud, elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1876; N. Chamberlain, elected in 1877; E. Hall, elected in 1878; J. Deck, elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace since Township Organization.*—Ben. F. Reble and W. H. Hart, elected in 1871; G. A. W. Cloud and W. H. Hart, elected in 1873; G. A. W. Cloud and I. Hays elected in 1877.

*Constables.*—T. D. Kramer and J. W. Hayler, elected in 1871; B. Adcock and H. C. Sanders, elected in 1873; B. Adcock and H. T. Hayler, Jr., elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—1871, S. L. Twichel, J. Deck, A. Hayes; 1872, S. L. Twichel; 1873, A. Hayes; 1874, Samuel Hall; 1875, Benjamin F. Kable; 1876, Wm. M. Drennen; 1877, Wm. S. Bond; 1878, S. J. Hayes; 1879, Wm. C. Crump.

"OLD HOMESTEAD."

"TENANT HOUSE."

RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF WILLIAM H. JENKINS, SEC. 29. NORTH OTTER TP, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JAMES WILLIAMS, JR., SEC. 12, NORTH OTTER TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

# SOUTH OTTER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the more northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by North Otter, on the west by South Palmyra, on the south by Carlinville, and on the east by Nilwood township. It is geographically known as township 11 north, range 7 west. In the eastern portion and most of the southern the land is a beautiful prairie, of a deep, black soil. The north-west portion of the township is covered with a fine growth of timber, the principal kinds being oak, hickory, and cottonwood. Formerly the west and north-west sides, comprising about one-fourth of the township, were timber land. The principal streams are Otter creek and its tributaries. The lands adjoining this stream are heavily timbered, and thus afford an excellent opportunity for stock husbandry. The general surface is undulating, but near the creek the bluffs are quite abrupt, and the soil is mostly clay. The drainage is principally effected by Otter and Grove creeks and their tributaries. Lasting water is found in abundance at distances varying from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface. This township, as well as its principal stream, took its name from the number of otters formerly found along the creek. A part of the village of Nilwood is within its eastern limits.

The first settler, within the present limits of South Otter township, was a man by the name of Days, who moved a log house across Otter creek, from South Palmyra township. The first new buildings were erected by Samuel and Henry Miller; the former completing his house first. Prominent among the earliest settlers of the township may be ranked the names of Henry and Samuel Miller, Irvin and Martin Pullam, Joel Bond, Alvey Graves, William Etter, Comfort Smith, Samuel Clark, David Davidson, J. Adams, T. S. Barrow, M. M. Ross, Robert and Thomas Bacon, G. D. Crawford, and others.

The first physician who came to the township was Dr. Vance.

William M. Clark, son of Samuel and Mary Clark, was born March 14, 1838, and was the first birth in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, in September, 1838, at her son's house, on section 30.

The first party married was Samuel Raffurty, to a Mrs. Hoover, in the fall of 1837.

A log school-house was built on section 30, at an early date, and Mrs. Mary Bacon was the first teacher. Annie Dorman succeeded her.

In 1839, Mrs. Mary Bacon organized a Sunday-school at her house, in section 19, which was the first in the township.

Rev. William Vance, a Methodist, and a Rev. Williams, a Presbyterian, preached in the school-house, on section 30, at an early day. The Baptist church, at Hickory Point, was erected in 1869, and is the only one in the township.

Daniel Snyder was the first regular carpenter in the township.

A saw mill, built by Henry Miller in section 30, and run by horse-power, was the first, and in fact the only one in the township. He abandoned it about the year 1850.

The first land entry was made November 8, 1831, by M. P. Pullam and M. Witherow; it consisted of ninety-two acres in section 2. The second, comprising forty acres, lying in section 6, was entered December 5, 1833, by Peter Lair. Another entry, comprising forty acres, situated in section 10, was made on the 26th of May, 1834, by Casper Roland.

*Present Old Settlers*—The present old settlers of the county, residing in this township, are:—T. G. Barrow, J. Adams, David Davidson, and M. H. Ross, all of whom settled here in the year 1830; G. D. Crawford, who came in 1832, and Robert Bacon, Thomas Bacon, and J. M. Lair, whose residences date from the year 1837. Below we give the statistics of the township from the assessor's book for this year.

Acres improved lands, 17,380, value $107,403; acres unimproved lands, 5,591, value $11,641; total value of lands, $119,044; value of lots, $1,555. There are 668 horses, valued at $8,587; cattle 1,002, value $5,857; mules 137, value $1,958; sheep 694, value $741; hogs 1,596, value $984; carriages 188, value $1,050; 164 clocks and watches, 68 sewing machines, 1 piano, 10 organs. The total value of personal property is $22,245.

The chief agricultural productions are wheat, corn, oats, and hay; and the principal stock raised are cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep.

### LIST OF OFFICERS SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

*Supervisors*—William H. Johnson, elected in 1871; Robert Bacon, elected in 1872, and '73; Moses Yowell, elected in 1874, '75, '76, and '77; Thomas Mahan, elected in 1878; Moses Yowell, elected in 1879.

*Town Clerks*—J. M. Yowell, elected in 1871, and '72; P. R. Cox, elected in 1873; W. D. Metcalf, elected in 1874; T. Bacon, elected in 1875, '76, and '77; I. Conlee, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Assessors*—T. Bacon, elected in 1871; J. D. Johnson, elected in 1872, '73, '74 and '75; R. Bacon, elected in 1876; T. P. Carmody, elected in 1877; R. Bacon, elected in 1878 and '79.

*Collectors*—M. Smith, elected in 1871; R. Z. Johnson, elected in 1872, and '73; T. Mahan, elected in 1874 and '75; J. W. Johnson, elected in 1876; R. Bacon, elected in 1877; T. Cole, elected in 1878; J. S. Hart elected in 1879.

*Justices of the Peace*—A. Cunningham, and I. D. Crawford, elected in 1871; J. W. Johnson, and J. M. Lair, elected in 1873; H. J. Howard, and E. J. Palmer, elected in 1877.

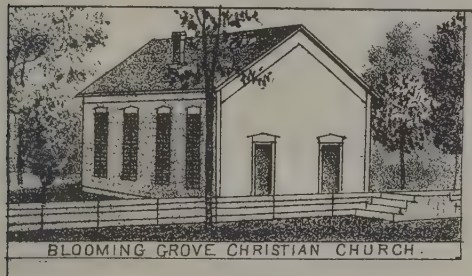
*Constables*—W. B. Gilmore, and B. V. Carey, elected in 1871; T. M. Lair, elected in 1872; G. F. Jones, and S. S. Cole, elected in 1873; L. Harbor, elected in 1874; E. B. Crawford, and T. Bacon, elected in 1877.

*Commissioners of Highways*—1871, John Conlee, M. Crouch, Joseph Crawford; 1872, M. Smith; 1873, John Conlee; 1874, M. Crouch; 1875, Mortimer Smith; 1876, David Zweifle; 1877, W. H. Jenkins; 1878, M. Crouch, R. Z. Johnson; 1879, R. Z. Johnson, C. F. Alford.

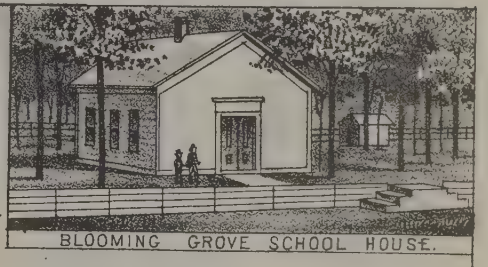
# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Among the representative men of South Otter township none stand forth more conspicuously than does Robert Bacon. Although not one of the first settlers in the township, yet by great industry, coupled with sound practical economy and excellent judgment, he has rightfully assumed a place with the largest farmers and most substantial business men of the county. As exhibiting an example worthy the emulation of all, particularly the young, we herewith present a brief sketch of Mr. Bacon's life and character, feeling as though the history of South Otter township would be incomplete without a notice of that gentleman. He is now the present nominee of the republican party for county treasurer; is a native of England, and was born in Norfolk, near the city of Norwich, on June 10th, 1825. His father, Richard Bacon, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and his wife's maiden name was Mary K. Sayers. Robert Bacon was the second of eight children. From the time he was old enough, he was sent to school quite regularly, and laid the foundation for the main part of his education in England before coming to America. He had little opportunity for attending school after coming to this country, and with the exception of the opportunies he had in England, his education is largely the result of his own efforts. In 1835 his father emigrated with his family to America; came across in a sailing vessel, the voyage occupying about a month, and reached New York June 1st, 1835. From New York they went to the city of Troy, where the family remained until the fall of 1837, and then removed to the West. Reaching St. Louis, the family came at once to Carlinville, settling there on the recommendation of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, whom his father had met in Troy. On coming to the county his father moved on Dr. Blackburn's farm, near Carlinville, and lived there one year, and then the family moved to Chesterfield township, and rented the farm now owned by Nicholas Challacombe. While living there, Mr. Bacon's father died, in August, 1839. His mother moved then, with the family, to a farm north of Carlinville, and in the spring of 1840 his mother entered forty acres of land in section 19, town 11, range 7, where she lived for some years, and where the children were raised. Her place was Mr. Bacon's home until he was twenty-four years of age. For a couple of years he worked by the month in Chesterfield township, and the remainder of the time was employed in farming at home, until his marriage, which occurred November 18, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Miller. Mrs. Bacon was born in Floyd county, Indiana, and became a resident of Macoupin county in 1836. Her father was Henry Miller, who came to the county that year and settled on section 30, South Otter township. After Mr. Bacon was married he went to farming on his own account where he now resides, and has ever since been engaged in farming. His farm consists of 240 acres, and a view of his residence is shown elsewhere among the illustrations in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have had three children: Emily, who married George M. Killam, and is now deceased; Henry R., who died in infancy, and Anna M., wife of John C. Wiggins. Mr. Bacon began his political life as a member of the old whig party, and cast his first vote for president in 1848. He voted the whig ticket until the dissolution of that party, and when the war broke out he became a strong and earnest republican, and has remained a member of that party ever since. In 1872 he was chosen supervisor of South Otter township, and was re-elected to that position the succeeding year. He was one of the board of supervisors during the period when the trouble became most prominent regarding a levy of a tax with which to pay the indebtedness incurred by the county in building the court-house. He took a determined stand against paying anything of what he believed to be an unjust claim until the matters had been compromised on a just and equitable basis. As a member of the board, he voted against the levy of a tax in compliance with the mandamus of the United States circuit court, and was one of the seventeen who were fined one thousand dollars each for refusing to comply with the mandamus and levy a tax. In 1876 he was the republican candidate for circuit clerk, and made a race creditable to himself, receiving more votes than the majority of the ticket. In 1879 the republican convention nominated him by acclamation as their candidate for county treasurer. Mr. Bacon is a man who stands well among the citizens of the county. He is a gentleman of personal honor and integrity, and has been influential in the counsels of the republican party in Macoupin county. In

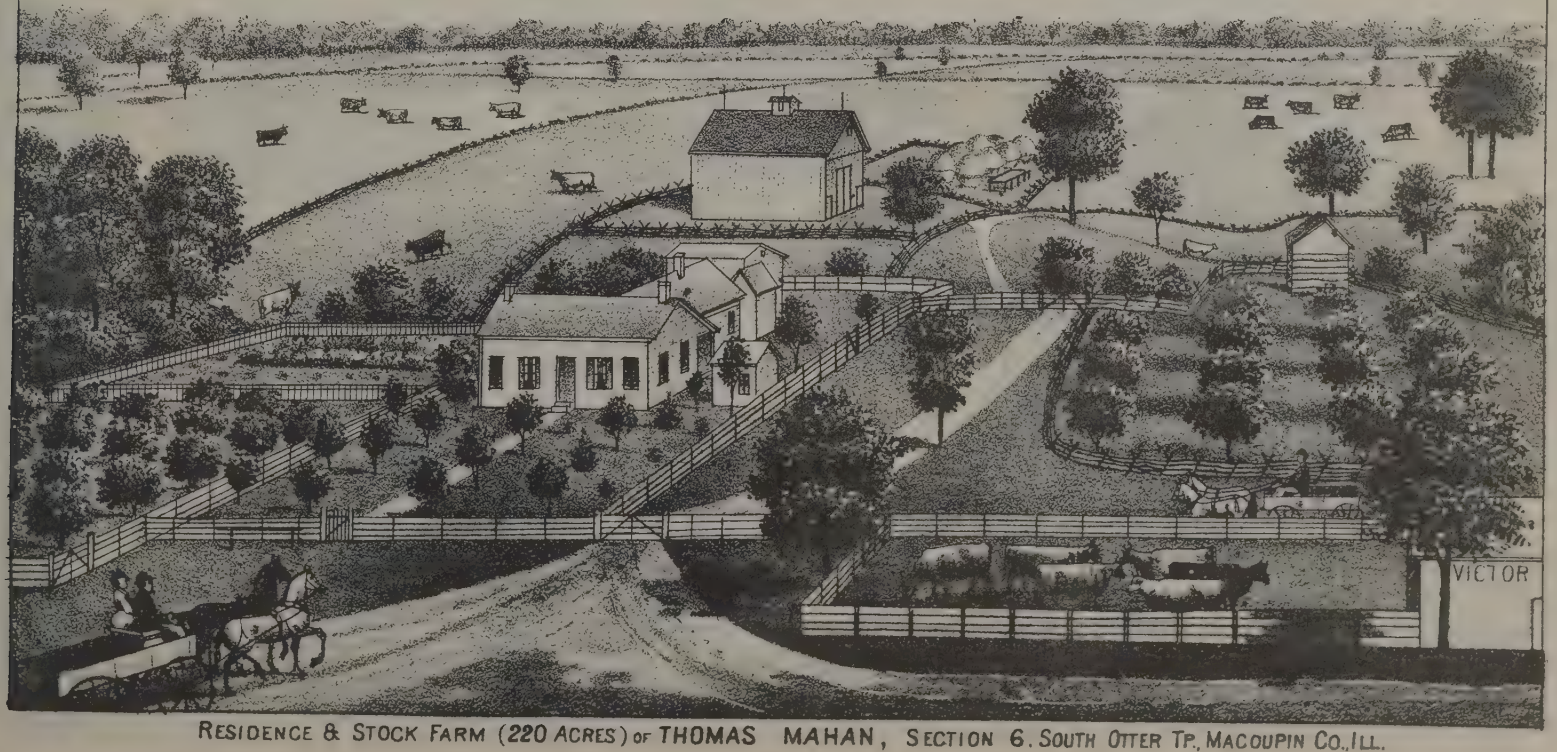
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM P. ALLEN, SEC. 22, SOUTH OTTER TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.



BLOOMING GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

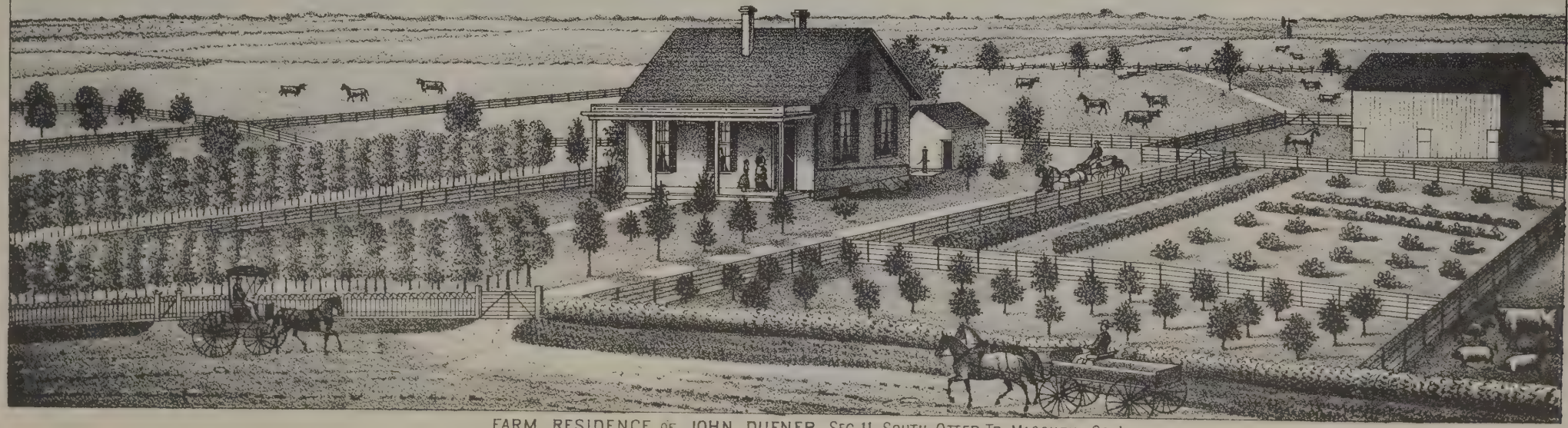


BLOOMING GROVE SCHOOL HOUSE.

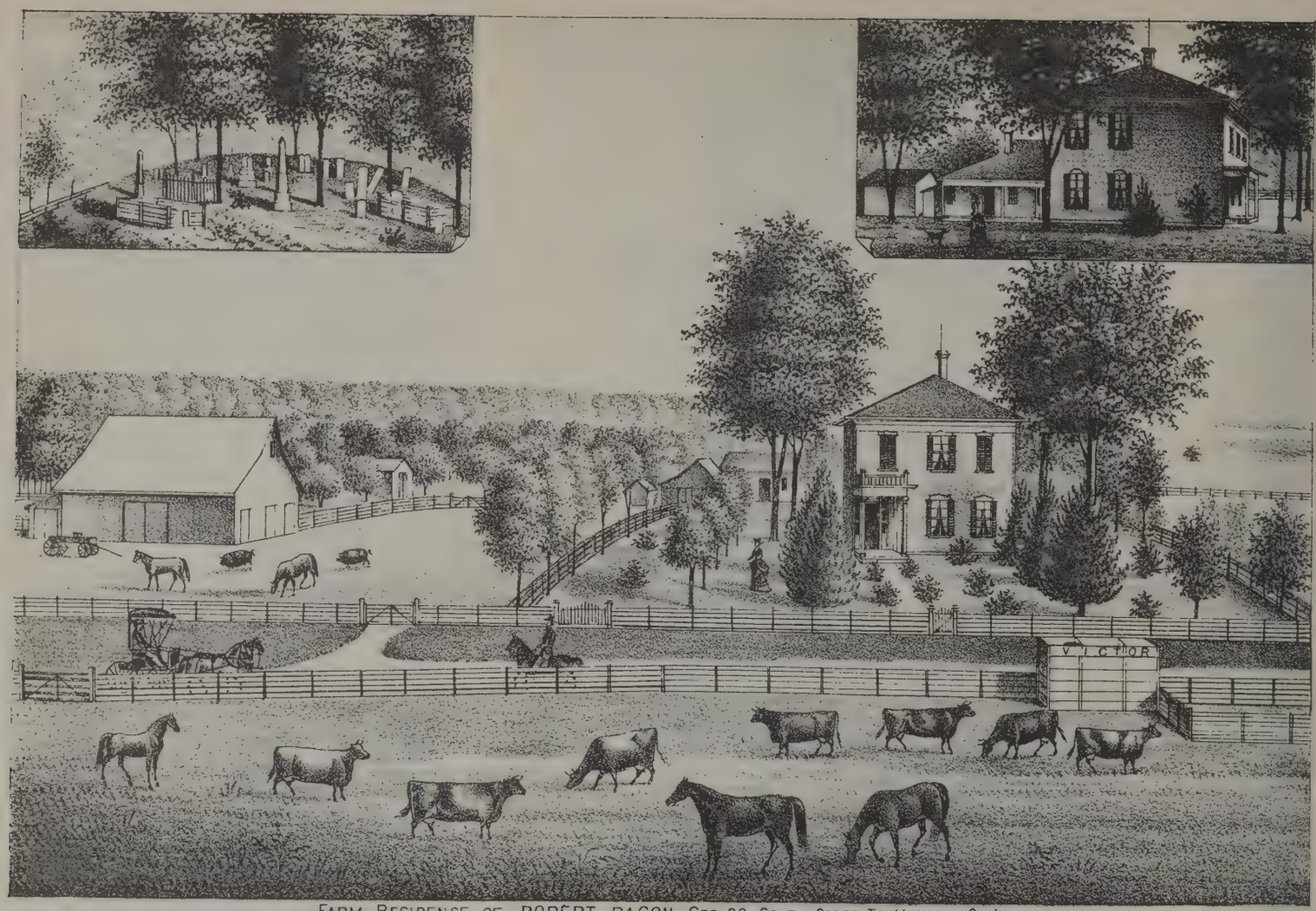



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM (220 ACRES) OF THOMAS MAHAN, SECTION 6. SOUTH OTTER TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF T. W. THACKER, SEC. 7. NILWOOD TP., MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN DUFNER, SEC. 11. SOUTH OTTER TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.




FARM RESIDENCE OF ROBERT BACON, SEC. 30. SOUTH OTTER TP., MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF JEFFERSON ADAMS, SEC. 15. SOUTH OTTER TP, MACOUPIN CO. ILL.

conclusion, Mr. Bacon may be relied upon as a sterling business man, quiet in his demeanor, and charitable where there is any just claim. What he has is the result of hard labor, the cumulative proceeds on the earnings of a poor boy.

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## JEFFERSON ADAMS,

One among the oldest settlers in Macoupin county, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, November 22d, 1823. He was the son of Horatio and Sytha Adams. His father was also a native of Henry county, Kentucky, and married at the age of twenty-two, and for eight years afterwards followed farming in that state. In 1829 he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in Clay county, where he lived two years; then removed to Greene county, where he remained until 1835; he then came to Macoupin county, and settled in the north-east part of what is now Bird township; at that time there were very few settlers in this locality. He followed the life of a farmer, in which avocation he was very successful; he died at the residence of his son, the subject of our sketch, near Medora, August 26th, 1873; his wife preceded him, eight months to a day. He raised a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. Mr. J. Adams being the second, he assisted his father on the farm until near of age, when he married Miss Emmiline Peebles, September 12th, 1854. She was a daughter of Bird Peebles, also an early settler of this county, and a Kentuckian by birth. They have had seven children, all of which are deceased. After Mr. Adams' marriage he began farming, his father giving him some assistance. He first began in Bird township, in the spring of 1845, where he continued until 1851, when he sold his farm, and invested the money in merchandize, and carried on a store in Carlinville until 1856; his new calling proved unsuccessful, and from 1856 to 1860, he was engaged farming. He then took a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and spent nearly a year there; on his return he began farming again in Bird township, where he was engaged until 1865; he then emigrated into the state of Iowa, with the intention of remaining, and making his home in that state, but after five years he returned to his old associates in Macoupin county. His return was in 1870. He went to Chesterfield township, where he rented two years, and afterwards moved into Shipman township. He then moved into South Otter township—this being in 1874—where he has since remained, and followed farming. He has a neat little farm, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. Mr. Adams has experienced some very narrow escapes during his lifetime. The following incident occurred to him in 1854, when a passenger upon the steamboat "Kate Kearney," plying between St. Louis and Alton. The boiler of the steamer exploded, killing between forty and fifty persons. Scarcely any of the boat remained but the hull. Many others of the passengers were severely injured, but Mr. Adams escaped without a scratch. He is a republican in politics; both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

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## THOMAS MAHAN,

One of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of South Otter township, was born in Rush county, Indiana, January 6th, 1837. His father, James Mahan, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana about 1834, where he lived and was extensively engaged in handling stock until 1850, when he moved farther west, arriving at Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois, in the fall of the same year. The following spring he came to Macoupin county, and settled in South Otter township; he lived in the same vicinity and followed farming until his death, in 1868. The subject of our sketch was the third child in a family of ten children; during his minority he assisted his father on the farm, and went to school during the winter months, whereby he received a fair education. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ditson, a native of Macoupin county, and daughter of Jesse Ditson. They have a family of eight children. As Mr. Mahan was raised and educated to farm life and the handling of stock, he has made that his exclusive occupation. He has a fine farm, which is well adapted for stock raising, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this book. In politics he is a staunch republican, and cast his first vote for the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. He has filled the office of collector in his township two terms. In 1878 he was elected supervisor; he received the whole vote of his township, as he had no opposition. He is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Mahan has lived a truthful and honorable life, and stands well in the community in which he lives.

# ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE LATE REBELLION.

### SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

*Company A.*—Corporal, Isaac D Newell; Musician, Francis D. Orcutt; Privates, John Brand, Phillip F. Howell, John C. Myers.

*Company F.*—Captain, J. F. Cummings; First Lieutenant, Wm. O. Jenks; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Adams; Sergeants, Henry Allen, Thomas B. Atchison, Thomas H. Gildemeister, Eldridge Atchison; Corporals, Josiah Lee, Marshall Allen, Samuel L. Moore, John E. Barnes, John McTirk, Henry Hoagland, Stanley March; Musicians, Frederick W. Cross, Charles T. Grubbs; Privates, Hiram R. Andrews, George W. Bickner,* Wm. B. Button, Wyatt Brownlee, Charles T. Carroll, Christopher Camp, James Crocker, Frederick Davis,* Edward C. Ellett, John Flanagin, Henry Hillier, Benard T. Hetge. George James, John E. Larkin, Charles P. Laing,* Henry Luther, Wm. B. Moore, Joshua S. March. Thomas Landgrin, Columbus Ryan, James F. Roady,* Henry . Robbins,* Jacob Scheer, Samuel Smith, Hiram Schmoleske, Roswell C. Staples, George W. T. Taylor, Jabez Walker, Robert M. Walten; Recruits, Henry Anderson,* Augustus E. Allen, John H. Becker, George Brenton, David E. Fruit, Henry C. Hall, John P. Hale,* Henry Hovey, Phillip Himmel, Tin Partridge, Henry W. Phillips,* Taylor Smith,* Eldridge Walton,* Adolph Wendt, Stanley March,* Hugh H. Porter,* Augustus E. Allen, Marshall Allen, Wm. Britton, John E. Barnes, Norman Tarr, David E. Fruit, John M. Firk, Wm. W. Glasgow, Robert B. Kelly, Henry Lubker, Josiah Lee, James Mathie.

*Company I.*—Recruit, Silas T. Combs.*

*Company K.*—Captain, Richard Rowett; First Lieutenant, Manning Mayfield; Second Lieutenant, George Hunter; Privates, John M. Anderson, Wm. Ashbaugh, Luther Boyer, John W. Bowman; Recruits, Charles H. Billings, Jesse C. Botkin,* Lucius C. Carr, Albert H. Duff, Wm. W. Dorman, Jacob, De Roga, Edmond J. De Len, Charles W. Ferguson, Wm. D. Graham, Harrison Hodges, Moses T Jones, Jesse C Jones, Joseph S. McMillen, Duncan McMillen, Lewis P. More, Grundy McGuire, John H. Morris, George W. Parker Charles Perrine, Wm. Rusher, Henry Ramey, James H. Skaggs, James P. B. Shepherd, John P. Van Dyke, Wm. H. Van Horn; Veterans, Martin V. Davis, John D. Davis, Elbert M. Enos, John D. Eddy, Joseph Fearn, Washington Forsythe, Thomas Hoffman, Henry Hampton, John Hoke, Martin V. Kellner,* Martin J. Langford, Felix Lane, David A. Lewis, Winford Mitchel, Phillip H. Mear, Joseph Padgett, George H. Palmer. Hiram Russell, William Roper, Theobald Steinberg, James H. Strayes, Wm. Schadewetz, Wallace Smith, Joseph B. Sanders, Richard Taylor, Joseph White Julius Wolff, unassigned Recruits, Nathan D. Atchison, Robert J. Cowper, James H. Gargus.

### EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company H.*—Private, James Larner.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Drum Major, Wm. P. Emory; Adjutant, C. Ward Lang; First Assistant Surgeon, Samuel A. Davidson.

*Company C.*—Sergeants, Charles Qimmerman, Rufus Mayfield: Corporals, Wm. M. Cherry, David K. Kitzmiller, George N. Yowell, John W. Phillips, George B. Weed, Joseph L. King; Wagoner, James A. Smith; Privates, John B. Anderson. Henry Boax, Wm. H. Bainbridge, Wm. Bagley,* Wm. P. Bales, L. C. Carr, Michael Cooney. Henry A. Chesley, Jerry Dunn, Orange Drake, James Dale, James Deaton. Laban B. Faulkner, Bartholomew Gartland, George W. Hall,* George F. Hart,* Wm. Hughes,* Neum Hapger. Robert Jones, Wm. A. Jones, Geo. Jones, Moses T. Jones, Elias Kurtz, Solomon Kendley,* Martin Kennedy, Amet Kiel, George Lott, Wm. Leaman, Wm. L. Mackey, Thomas M. Mackey, Wm Morris, John McMarrow, Hilbra Moulder,* Robert A. McKinnie, Wm. E. Milton, John O'Neil, Vincent J. Patten, James Queen, John Riley, Terry Riley, Leopold T. Renter, John E. Reed, Pat. J. Spinners, Thomas Sparks, Wm. Stauterry, Edward Shearman. Wright William, Gustavus Wirzberger, Wm. E. West, Marshall Young; Veterans, Henry Boch, David L. Baker, P. H. Cherry, L. A. Faulkner, George W. Jones, Wm. E. Milton, James Quinn, Adam Smith; Recruits, John Duncan, Charles E. Dalrymple, James Taughnen, Thomas Haynes, Josiah Haynes, John H. Hall. John D. Jones, Thomas W. Jones, James Morgan, Asher F. Neeley, Quincy A. Palmer, Adam Smith, Franklin Walker, Aaron Artman, Barnes Hanley, Theo. Winnis.

*Company D.*—Captain, John H. Henderson; First Lieutenant, George R. Pincard; Sergeant, John H. Henderson; Musician. Frederick R. Gray; Privates, Thomas D. Barton, John G. Davis, Philemore Grant, James Gray, Thomas Kidd, Henry H. Jennings, Samuel Sanders, Samuel Walker, Mark Tracey, Charles H. Barton, John H. Henderson, Francis M. Sharp, Jacob Shelburn, Augustus Shelburn, Samuel Sanders, Samuel Walker; Recruits, W. R. Crocker, Samuel Culbertson, John A. Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. Hulce, James Kidd, Frank M. Martin. Jasper Ovley, Ira J. Picket, Preston B. Sharp, Francis M. Sharp. Malcom Tunstall.

*Company F.*—Corporal, George R. Pinckard; Privates, Michael Dwyer, Wilhelm Greiner, Henry Voege, Wm. Wise.

*Company H.*—Private, Lawrence M. Reckford.

### VETERAN BATTALION, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Non-Commissioned Staff.* –Commission Sergeant, Samuel Sanders; Drum Major, Daniel Baker.

*Company A.*—Recruits, Andrew J. Cessna. John D. Oldham, Jacob Wagner.

*Company B.*—Privates, Charles Barden, Charles Dalrymple, Thomas Haynes, Josiah Haynes.

*Company D.*—Sergeant, Thomas J. Kidd; Privates, Augustus Shelburne, John F. Cole, Samuel Culbertson, Wm. R. Crockett, Abraham Fallard, John A. Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. Hulse, Simon J. Kidd, Francis M. Martin, Wm. E. Milton, Jasper D. Ooley, George R. Pinkard, Ira J. Pickett, Francis M. Sharp, Jacob Shelburne, Mark Tarey, Samuel Walker.

*Company F.*—First Sergeant, John D. Jones; Sergeant, Wilbur F. Randle; Corporal, Peterson H. Cherry; Privates, Henry Bock. Laban A. Faulkner, George W. Jones, Asher F. Neeley, Adam Smith, Edward Sherman, Franklin Walker; Recruits, Daniel Baker, James Quinn, Samuel Sanders.

* Refers to those in the Death List who were killed or died while in service.



### FOURTEENTH (RE-ORGANIZED) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Commission Sergeant, Samuel Saundery; Drum-Major, Daniel L. Baker.

*Company A.*—Privates, Absalom Bridges, Andrew J. Cessana,* John D. Oldham, Jacob Wagner.

*Company D.*—Sergeant, Thomas J. Kidd; Corporal, Augustus Shelburn, John F. Cole, Samuel Calbertson, Wm. R. Crockett, Abraham Folliard, John A. Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. Hulse,* Simon J. Kidd, Francis M. Martin, Wm. E. Milton, Jasper D. Ooley, Ira D. Pickett, F. M. Sharp, J. Shelburne, Mark Tracey, Samuel Walker.

*Company E.*—First Sergeant, Ezra P. Bryant; Sergeant, John J. Huls; Corporals, John C. Alford, Wm. Farley; Privates, Mathew M. Alford, Anderson Baudy, John Bruner, Fordyce C. Childs, John F. Friend, William Gardner, William Gros, Alexander Hart, William Hambee, Ernest Hussinger, James H. Jones, Barney McDonald, Stephen D. McWithey, Wm. T. Reid, Phillip Smith, Adam Stamp, John R. M. Sexton, Wm. V. F. Thompson, Cornelius N. Tosh, Hubert Walter.

*Company F.*—First Sergeant, John D. Jones; Sergeants, Wilbur C. Campbell, Thomas W. Jones; Corporal, Peterson H. Cherry; Privates, Henry Bock, Daniel Baker, Laben A. Faulkner, George W. Jones, Asher F. Neeley, James Quinn, Adam Smith, Edward Sherman, Franklin Walker.

*Company G.*– Charles Dalrymple, Thomas Haynes, Josiah Haynes.

*Company K.*—Wm. Dearth, Andrew McGaffey, John F. Seavey.

### TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company C.*—First Lieutenant, Edward Lohman.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Adjutant, John B. F. Mead.*

*Company H.*—First Sergeant, John W. Boosinger; Sergeant, James W. Edwards; Corporals, Wesley Snell, Timothy M. Gates, Daniel Powers, John W. Walker; Privates, Wm. L. Arnett, Wm. C. Adock, Robert A. Allen, Wm. Brackhous, Charles Bossinger, Benjamin F. Cowell, James B. Chandry, John C. Cox, Franklin J. Crutchfield, John T. Ford, Charles M. Ford, William Ford, Ludwich Henderson, Peter H. Henderson,* John Handley, John R. Hoffman, John McGiven, Frank Missick, John J. Morrison, John F. O'Neil, John H. Oldhausen, James Pierce. August Quellmalc, Robert Snell, Moses McD. Smith, Thomas Torey, Samuel M. Voyles, Elisha Wyatt, Wm. Webb, Frienier West, Uriah J. Williams, Marion West.

### TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company I.*—Corporal, C. Dennison; Musician, James Dennison; Privates, John H. Climer, David Climer,* E. W. Dawe, Christy Malga, Thomas McReavy, Jacob Thison; Recruit, Lawrence Connor.

### THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company H.*—First Sergeant, John W. Palmer;* Wagoner, Andrew Foley;* Privates, Harmon Ables, Joseph Boyles, John W. Constant,* Archibald Carter, Daniel Chany, Nelson M. Constant Marman A. Constant,* John Greenwood, Edward Grimes, Isaac Graves, James Gaston, Horace Gambol, Simeon Hornbuckle, Archibald Honley, Lyman T. Hornbuckle,* John Hanshaw, Wm. Holland, Robert Hullett,* Jesse Honley, Charles Hoggs,* John Hicks, Harrison Jones, Wm. Jolly,* Isaac R. Kidd, Guy S. McMickle. Asbury Newal,* Jeremiah O'Sullivan,* R. B. Phelps, James Partridge, Charles Robertson,* Jacob H. Rhoads, Jesse Rhoads, David Scott, John Surguy, James Shaw, Henry W. Strong, Milton Whitehorn, Wm. Wise, Wm. B. Woods; Veterans, Harmon Ables, H. P. Gamble, Isaac Graves,* James C. Gaston, Simeon Hornbuckle, Guy S. McNickle, Wm. M. Snow, Benj. Stead, James Shaw, John A. Vornkohl, Wm. Wise, Joseph Courtne,* Isaac Z. Davis.* Peter Dea,* A. J. Fort, Robert Hansby, Wm. L. Hornbuckle, John Hallet, Jesse Lewis, John Murray, Samuel B. Turner, Wm. Tye, Thomas J. White.

### THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company A.*—Private, Wm. H. McCoy.

### THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Colonel, John Logan; Major. Henry Davidson; Adjutant, James F. Drish; Quartermaster, Charles A. Morton; Chaplain, Edward McMillian.

*Non-Commissioned Staff.*—Quartermaster Sergeant, Albert Davidson; Principal Musicians, Shuman M. Brown. Wm. R. Wheeler, Wm. Strachan, Charles Boring.

*Company A.*—Captain, John Berry; First Lieutenants, Joseph S. Rice,* Wm. A. Bernett; First Sergeant, Wm. T. Burnett; Sergeants, Nathan R. Gill,* Thomas H. Badgett, T. J. P. Davidson; Corporals, Joseph E. Gaylor, Anthony Gillmartin, Andrew M. Young, Edwin Shumway, Samuel J. Delaplain, Aaron Adams, Wm. W. Littrell; Musicians, Levi Berry, Wm. R. Whelan; Privates, Raby Alderson, Charles Alford,* Wm. H. Alford, Wm. H. Allen, Wm. A. Adcock, James P. Barrow, Downing H. Cave, Philip R. Cot, Wm. H. Crum,* John W. Crum, George W. L. Chiles,* Albert Davidson, John Davidson, Thomas J. Doss, David H. Frazier,* Francis M. Fife,* James Y. Gooch, Leslie C. Gardner, David Good, Colydon Gifford.* John M. Gibson. William J. Harris, Milton F. Harris,* Samuel B. Hodges,* Silas Hughes,* Joshua W. Hogan. P. M. Johnson, F. M. Kirby, Peter Lanz, James M. Lear, George W. Lacock, Wm. H. Lee, Jef. Lumpkins, Adam McLaughlin,* Preston L. Mahan,* Fernando W. Morse, Wm. Moore,* Wm. F. Murphy, Charles Y. Padget, John R. Palmer. Wm. M. Peek, John R. Pickens, Cyrus S. Prowty, Edwin A. Rice, John F. Rice, James O. Ross, Constantine C. Russell. Alfred P. Richards, Samuel R. Steidley, James W. Steidley,* Samuel Simpson, Isaac N. Smith,* Edward D. Scott, Phillip Shaw, Thomas Smith, Nathan T. Vanout, Wm. A. Tosh,* Charles R.

* Refers to those in the Death List who were killed or died while in service.

Walters, Henry Wilkins,* Thomas Wolf, James A. Young, Nathan M. Young; Veterans, James P. Barron, Ambrose R. Courtney, Phillip R. Cox, Samuel J. Delaplain,* Joseph E. Gayler, Wm. H. Padgett; Recruits, Ambrose R. Courtney, Wm. S. Clevenger, Charles Crouch, John F. Courtney,* Alexander Davidson,* Albert G. Jones, Gifford G. King, David S. King, Isaac Massey, Hugh Nowell, Wm. G. Rice, Caleb Capps, Wm. R. Samples.

*Company B*—Captain, Benj. H. Penn.

*Company C.*—Captains, Thaddeus Phillips, Abram D. Keller, Edwin C. Lawson, Hardin T. Richardson; First Lieutenants, William C. C. Logan,* Thomas W. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Josiah Borough; First Sergeant, Daniel W. Messick;* Sergeants, Abiel M. Baker, James A. Vanardale,* Robert A. Lowe, Wm. Yoll;* Corporals, Isaac Hardcastle,* Samuel Hawkins, John W. Harris, Wm. Thayer, Wm. T. Brown, Robert Rusher, Charles Rodgers; Musicians, Cicero Borough, Headly Fenwick; Wagoner, John Allen; Privates, George N. Arnold, James Boulter, John Bishop, Jeremiah Bishop, James Burch, James P. Bell,* Alexander Brown, Isaac Barlor, Sparrow Brown,* George W. Brown,* Robert Bates, George Cowell, John C. Conover, George W. Duggi, John W. Deck,* John W. Dewert, James Fury, Alling Goodsell, Lucien Goodsell, Samuel Gray, James Hendrix,* Charles Harrington, Andrew Hollingsworth, Adolphus Hinson, John H. Hall,* Charles H. Keller, Charles S. King, John Lowery,* Edwin C. Lawsan, Wm. T. Lewis,* Patrick Magan, George W. Miller, James Miller, Robert A. Miller, Henry C. Nail, Alfred J. Osborn, Wm. Pervines, Elijah C. Pullian, Benj. H. Penn, Wm. R. Redman, Hardin T. Richardson, John M. Rice, Jesse Sutton, John A. Squires,* William C. Sinclair, Benj. F. Stockton, Abraham Sclowalter, Isaac Stran, Watson Towse, John W. Taylor, George Thornton, Alexander Woods, Fred. Wilkins, Silas W. Webster, Walker Wiley, Phillip Zimmaker, Jerrett Tennis, Jona'n A. Wickersham: Veterans, Lewis Anderson, Abiel M. Barker, John W. Bishop,* Fanwick Y. Hedley. Thomas W. Johnson, Charles H. Keller, Alfred A. Rusher; Recruits, Lewis Anderson, L. M. Brown, Cicero Borough, John M. Baker. Abisha Cramer, Alexander Davis, Kaynn Eagan, Moses Freeman, Ezra Gunlin,* Wm. Grey, John C. Harville, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Jackson, John C. Loville, Henry T. Moore,* Charles J. Neely, John T. Patterson, John W. Phillips, Charles K. Taggart, Samuel Tilile, Wm. W Worth, Isaac M. Wiseman.

*Company D.*—Second Lieutenant, James W. Mitchell: First Sergeant, Jacob Shoemaker; Corporal, John W. Goff;* Privates, Pinkney M. Cole, Alfred Converse,* Wm. L. Duff, John H. Davison, Wm. F. Fox, Alexander Henderson, James Jayne,* Noah Patterson, Stephen Rieves; Recruit, James W. Cole.

*Company H.*—Privates, Louis Fiesler, John W. Griffith, James E. Hannah, Wm. Patton, John A. Sharp; Recruit, George Russell.

*Company I.*—Captain, Samuel Cummings; First Lieutenants, Robert P. Drake, Richard J. Rucher; Sergeants, Thomas Cummings, William S. Drew;* Corporals, R. J. Robinett,* Robert Curry;* Privates, James Barnett, James M. Butler, Robert D. Carter, Benj. F. Comer, Seth Carpenter, Greenup Daers, Thomas Fair, John Hall, Lewis Kerley, John Lofton, Charles Nail,* Henry C. Nail, Richard J. Ruker, Samuel Stockton, Jesse Wallace.

*Company K.*—Privates, James M. Lair, William Lee, Wm. T. Moore, Thomas Wolf; Recruit, Edgar M. Brink; Unassigned Recruits, Andrew J. Bates, Wesley Cummings, Jonathan M. Rich, John Roberts, Walter A. Warren.

### THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company A.*—Cyrus A. Bailey, William T. Biggarstoff,* David P. Langley; Veteran, George E. Alderson; Recruits, George S. Alderson.

*Company D.*—Sergeant, Michael Simondson; Corporal, John W. Pepper; Privates, Henry Evarts, Alpheus Jourdan, George Lyman, John B. Melvin, Charles Perrings, Robert Travis, Thomas Worren, Daniel Webster,* Floyd Webster; Recruit, James A. Chamberlain.

*Company G.*—Hiram H. Mulligan.

### THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company D.*—Sergeant, Charles Eckles; Corporal, Henry D. Wood; Privates, John Albars, Josiah J. Deck, Patrick J. Hall, Fred. F. Klosterband, Alfred T. Mead, Albert Slater, John B. Classen, Marmaduke Eckles, Clifford Eastwood, Robert C. Gaston, Lewis Gleichman,* Ira B. Hutton, James N. Haire, Charles W. Jackson, Deedrick Kruger,* George Lamkin, Charles W. Morgan, Sidney L. Morgan, Wyckham C. Raynolds, G. H. L. Sartorius, Samuel Shaw, Wm. Shaw, Wm. H. Schock, Emanuel Schick,* Francis J. Tilton.

### FORTY-THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company K.*—Corporals, James S. Clark, John Lowe, John W. Strawn.

### FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company E.*—Captain, Henry W. Kerr; Corporals, Wm. G. Davis, V. A. Davis; Privates, Francis Aicardy, John Bolivins, John Easly, John Fireman, Joseph Goodnough, John Glover,* Wm. R. Glover,* Ellis Herrin, Isaac Lamb, George Melbourn, Robert G. Mouseg, George Pollard, Charles Rosenthal, J. F. Shultz, George W. Thomas, John Blevins, John F. Easley, John Tireman; Recruits, A. W. Crowder, Wm. T. Gooch, Marshall McWaine, John W. Rice, Hardin Stromatt, Alexander Welch.

*Company F.*—Private, Harrison Hawkins.

*Company G.*—Sergeant, Alexander Elkins; Privates, H. A. Crouk,* Samuel Elkins, Wm. M. Elkins, James McFurlow, William Nossett, James H. Robertson; Recruits, George M. Clayborn, Jesse Davis, John Davis, Hiram M. Fisher.

### FIFTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company G.*—Recruit, William C. Boyd.*

*Company H.*—Private, George W. Walls.

*Company K.*—Private, Alfred B. Hogan.

### FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company I.*—Captains, Alfred W. Ellett, Charles F. Adams,* James A. Beach; First Sergeant, Alfred B. Blake;* Sergeants, Wm. Cleaver, John Duffee,* Gilbert C. Hamilton, Richard R. Ferdon; Corporals, John T. Hanlon, John Hallam, Samuel Fisherman, James P. Donnan, Reuben W. Smith, George W. Bailey, Adolph Hulsenbech: Musician, Henry C. Terdon; Privates, Charles C. Isaacs, Jonathan Miller, Elijah B. Mitchell, Elias Roberts, Wm. Robertson, James L. Smith,* Thomas M. Stockwell, James H. Sikes, Wm. Fieman, George D. Walton; Recruits, Edward W. Bartlett, William H. Cline,* John V. Holland, Albert G. Huddleston, Lorenzo M. Hill, James F. Lock, James A. Mitchell, Alexander M. Marshall, Wm. McCoy,* John P. Sawyer, Tobias N. Taft, John Varble, Richard Welch, Wm. F. Warren, Daniel W. Young, Robert B. Beach, Edward C. Ellett.

### SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company B.*—Recruit, Wm. Wood,

*Company E.*—Charles B. Atkins, Wm. D. Albion, Joseph P. Caruth.

*Company K.*—Recruits, Peter C. Barlow, Price M. Jones, George F. Rutherford.

### SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company B.*—Recruit, Richard K. Ragan.

### SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company H.*—Recruit, Nathan M. Young.

### SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY, REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company D.*—First Lieutenant, Ike P. Hartstock.

* Refers to those in the Death List who were killed or died while in service.

### NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company I.*—Recruit, John F. Pearce.

*Company K.*—Sergeant, James W. Oats; Privates, George Deal, John W. Maxfield; Recruits, Wm. Deal, Wm. H. Robinson.

### NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

First Assistant Surgeon, Constantine M. Smith: Non-commissioned Staff. Sergeant Majors, Patrick H. Pentzer, Wm. E. Best, Wm. Mathie, Hugh R. Johnston; Commissionary Sergeant, R. R. M. McLeary,

*Company A.*—Captains, Wm. H. Willard, Richard H. Wood, Wm. E. Best: First Lieutenants, Alexander C. Atchison, Wm. H. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, Wm. R. Eddington; First Sergeant, George W. Trask; Sergeants, Wm. H. Hamilton, Leander S. Bird,* Wm. R. Eddington; Corporals, Robert Kelly,* Wm. L. De Witt, Samuel P. Bird,* Hugh R. Johnson, Joseph N. Brown, Thomas M. Pentzer, Benj. R. McLeary, George Brebner; Wagoner, Robert Ewing; Privates, George A. Apple, A. H. Barnes, Almond H. Barnes, Joseph H. Barnes, Wierd Baur, George W. Barringer, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. E. Best, John W. Brown, Robert Brown, Charles T. Barster, Merritt L. Cox, George W. Collison,* Jeremiah Dwyer, David Dickey, Elliott Giffin, John Gilles, Henry Golicke, Andrew J. Gray,* Jesse Hoffman, Charles W. Johnson, Alonzo James, George W. Lee, Augustus Lisbelt, Orlena Lukin, John Lilly, John B. McPherson, Johnson McGillroy,* Willis McGillwen, Wm. H. Medlin, William Melcher, William W. McKee.* Robert Miller, Jeremiah Naughton,* Martin V. B. Opdyke, John Oltman, John W. Paul, Thomas Pope,* James Pope,* James Pore, S. M. Partridge,* Wm. Patterson, Newton Porter, Robert E. Patrick, James Robinson,* Wm. J. Stark, Stephen Smith, James T. Squires, Ernest Shrive, Henry Spette, Robert E. Smith, Benj. F. Smith,* Thomas Swain, Perry Shouts, J. R. Stennett, Wm. F. Savage, Joel Wheeler, Peter Wegand, Lewis D. T. Wood, Henry Wise, Robert H. Wallace, Samuel Watson, Mathias Wendlin; Recruits, John Bridges, Reuben S. Bates,* Elias L. Ball, John A. Chambers, Wm. W. Clayton, Charles A. Carroll, James M. Dunn, H. J. Duncan,* Jacob P. David, Andrew P. Dyer, Sebastian Elter, Boyless Forrest, Wm. J. Holland, Martin Hollingsworth, Callard P. Hawkins, Robert H. Jones, John Jeff,* James H. Jones, Wm. Ketchum, David Morris, Wm. Mathie, David Powers, George Powers, George D. Plumhaff, Charles A. Palmiter, Wm. H. Powers, B F. Sawyer, John Shrier, Asa Swain, Wm. D. Wood, Jesse Webb.

*Company C.*—Captain, Patrick H. Pentzer.

*Company E.*—Recruit, George W. Leach.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

*Company B.*—Private, Wm. Griffith.*

*Company E.*—Private, Granderson Henderson.*

### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Colonel, John I. Rinaker, promoted Brevet Brig. Gen. March 13th, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel, James F. Drish: Major, James E. Chapman; Quartermaster, Wm. W. Freeman; Surgeons Marines, W. Seamon, Wm. A. Knox; First Assistant Surgeon, John P. Mathews; Chaplain, John H. Austin; Non-Commissioned Staff, Sergeant Majors, John N. McMillan, James W. Gardner; Q. M. Sergeants, Hugh Colton, John H. Cherry, John Craggs; Commissionary Sergeant, John C. Miller; Hospital Steward, Daniel Wise; Principal Musicians, George Lee, James P. Lair, Martin Woods, David Coon.

*Company A.*—Captain, Wm. B. Dugger; First Lieutenants, Thomas G. Lofton, James M. Valentine, Arthur Comer; Second Lieutenants, David B. Haldennau, Bailey O. Bowden; Sergeants, Milford E. Davenport, Mark Crowder, Luther Crowder, Arthur Comer; Corporals, Benwin Wedell, Henry Binds, Richard T. Phillips,* George T. Jones, Charles S. Patchin, Wilson Boring, Job O. Wickersham, Jesse B. Ash; Musicians, Jesse Undercofler, E. P. Penn; Wagoner, George W. Morris; Privates, Henry C. Ashbaugh,* Charles D. Ashbaugh, John Q. Adams, Wm. M. Anderson, Francis M. Byrum, Charles F. Barrack, James M. Bottom,* Robert L. Berry, George N. Burington, Samuel L. Berry, John C. Baugh, Bailey O. Bawden, Harman Burdorff, Gideon B. Brown, Aaron Challicombe, Frederic Challicombe, Joseph S. Crossgrove,* Adolphus Campbell, Dennis Campbell, August Chapino, John M. Chapman, Samuel H. Chapman, Steven B. Cole, Henry Deisel,* Alexander M. Davis, John W. Davis,* George Davidson, Anthony Dallas, Francis M. Etter, John S. Enoss, Patrick Fitzgerald, Eli R. Friend, Chris Fricke, Frank Fricke, Wm. H. Gephart, John R. Gowins,* James H. Gulick, August Hake, Joseph B. Hill, Virgil L. Herin, Newton Harlor, Joseph G. Henry, Joseph G. Hitchings, Andrew Jackson, William Johnson, James M. Joy, August Klannberg, Lewis Kasseskie, Daniel W. H. Killion, Alchaner Lowry,* Truston P. H. Loveless, George Lee, Jr., Dennis H. Murphy, Francis M. Manuel,* James D. McReynolds, John C. Miller, Phillip Moss, John M. McMillen, Hyrum Mavity, Wm. H. Otwell, E. L. Owen, Amos Pickem, John W. Piper, John Rohr, Wm. Robinson; Recruits, Anderson Bounds, George W. Brown, Oscar A. De Leun, Olivar W. McGinnis, Henry Opperman.

*Company B.*—Captain, Manoah Bostick; First Lieutenant, John Harding; Second Lieutenants, Eli H. Davis, John I. Fletcher; First Sergeant, Thomas F. Stevens; Sergeants, Levi B. Smith, John White,* John Fletcher, John F. Woodmansee; Corporals, James H. Stone, Andrew J. Calahan, William Hettick,* Wm. T. Richmond, John Mize;* Musician, Charles Erhart; Wagoner, James W. Duncan; Privates, Lewis W. Atteberry, Charles E. Atteberry, Hapson Arnold, John W. Butler, John Baker, Owen Butler, Perry A. Baty, John Bacon,* Benj. F. Bivin, John Croford, John Charleston, S. B. Croford, John H. Calahan, Joseph L. Crum, Wm. Clark, Wm. H. Duggar, James W. Drake, John Decker,* George W. Edwards,* George Ebert,* Henry L. Evans, Newton Farris, Arthur C. Foster, James W. Greer, Henry C. Greer,* James W. Gardiner, John F. Gregory,* Lewis R. Holly, Benj. F. Hedges, John Hawks, Lysander L. Hungerford, Major Jones, James T. Johnson, Robert Lynch, John Lynch, Wm. H. Madison,* James B. Morris, Calvin Neighbours, Wm. M. Owens, Saunders P. Perry, John D. Pulliam, David W. Pinkerton, Wm. Ridgway, Wm. G. Roberts,* Evan F. Richmond,* F. W. Richardson, Stephen Rice,* John W. Scott, John Schermer, James Scott, Franklin Siebert, Ezekiel Sharp, Nimrod Sharp, Robert S. Shipley, Charles Shumway, John W. Schaning, Willis H. Thompson, Noah M. Weaver; Recruits, Ira E. Butler, Thomas C. Butler, Thos. J. Bristow, John W. Evans, Josiah Fishback, John C. Miller,* Russell J. Stoddard,* A. W. Smith, Wm. A. Smith, Erastus Thompson, Leonard J. Thompson, Maton B. Thompson, Robert J. Wells, George W. Right.

*Company C.*—Private, Jesse Cockrell.

*Company D.*—Captain, Lewis P. Peebles; First Lieutenants, James N. Halt, Henry C. Gooding; Second Lieutenant, John F. Roach; First Sergeant, John F. Roach; Sergeants, John C. Peebles, Thomas P. Oliver, Ed. G. Duckels, Samuel Creamer; Corporals, Joseph C. Hall, Wm. S. Harlan, Wm. H. H. Ibbeteson, John Leech, James L. Murphy, Theo. L. Leadbrook, Lucius B. Corbin, John T. Johnson; Musician, Oscar Beck; Privates, Hobert M. Andrews, Robert F. Andrews, John Ashton, David Atterberry,* John H. Barker, M. Spencer Brown, J. McKendree Brown, Joseph B. Bell, David Blachwell, Joseph M. Cloud,* Fitzgerald Coleman, John Craigs, Franklin Chapman,* Edmund Chapman,* John F. Coonrod, Coren A. J. Cummings, John R. Cundall, John W. Crayse, Thornton Cummings,* Joseph F. Cantrell, Albert Dowden,* Eugene W. Deleplain, Jerome W. Deleplain, Wm. M. Delaney,* F. W. Eastwood, James M. Graham,* John F. Hagler,* Alfred Holms, Isaac W. Harlan, Isaac N. Johnson, Alex. Jemison. Robert Kell, Arch D. Kincaide, Timothy Loveland, George Lee, Jesse Litton, Aaron Lanning, Wm. R. McGahey,* George W. McGahey, Henry F. McNeil, A. Moffatt, Seb. C. Moore, Martin V. Nivans, Wm. H. Peters, George W. Peebles, Winfield S. Peebles,* Francis F. Patterson.* Henry L. Paddock, John Pugh,* Ambrose Robings, Wm. Stratton, George Sheperson,* Wm. Sawtell, James B. Smith, Jacob Sell, Wm. Sawyer, John. W. Thomas, Austin S. Thomas, Isaac Vannaman, James H. Williams, William Winson, Wm. A. Young; Recruits, James Ashton, Francis Dubreal, James A. Huston, Wm. B. Hood, John A. Oliver, Perly A. Peebles, James Sprowel.*

* Refers to those in the Death List who were killed or died while in service.

*Company E.*—Captains, Baxter Haynes, Abraham C. Hulse; First Lieutenants, Benj. V. Carey, Thornton G. Capps; Second Lieutenant, Dennis Springer; First Sergeant, Thornton G. Capps; Sergeants, James Burlison, John M. Taylor, John A. Lee, Jacob C. Wood; Corporals, Enoch S. Richards, John B. Clevenger, Wm. B. Moore,* John Swift, Daniel Chapman, John W. Young, Jonathan L. Jennings; Musicians, James P. Laire, John W. Williams; Privates, Wm. J. Ashlock, Caleb Adcock,* Laban C. Arnold, David M. Angelo,* Joshua M. Baldwin, James W. Baldwin, Jeremiah L. Baldwin, Le Roy Brigendine, Samuel Bridges,* Joseph M. Brigendine, Joseph Crawford, Jesse H. Crawford, John D. Crawford, Isaac N. Clevenger,* Josh B. Clevenger,* M. B. Clevenger,* Samuel Covey, Wm. C. Carr, Lytle B. Chowning, Jesse M. Cheny,* James T. Courtney, John W. Crum, Thomas H. L. Evans, A. C. England,* John England, Robert Edwards, Wm. Edwards, J. C. Grimmett, Andrew J. Hogan, John T. Horton,* Layhorn Hunt,* Robert T. Hunt, Jeff G. Hunt,* George W. Harford, James M. Hayes, Wm. H. Hewett.* Emanuel M. Kimball,* Ezekiel Knight, James M. Laird, Samuel Laird, Wm. B. Loyd, JohnW. Laycock. James Murry, Andrew J. Myers, Wm. M. McGlothlin, James B. McGinnis, Samuel M. Piper, Francis Phillips, Wm. Price, Lewis Redman, George W. Rice,* Edmond Richards, Elijah G. Steeley, Dennis Springer, James W. Steeley, Wm. T. Swift, Jesse Stennitt, Wm. J. Stennitt, Wm. W. Tosh, Wm. H. Thompson, Wm. J. Vance, Isaac N. Vance; Recruits, James J. Adcock, J. C. Clavinger, Robert Orr, John R. Ray, John W. Richards, Stacey Thomas, Robert B. Walker,

*Company F.*—Captain, James S. Chiles; Second Lieutenants, Duncan C. McIver, Peter Murphy; First Sergeant, James Sharp; Sergeants, John D. Murphy, David Whittico, Wm. H. Terry; Corporals, Reuben R. Fletcher,* George W. Deeds, John Ables, Wm. T. Philpot, John Coulter, Wm. F. Raymond, Charles T. Holman,* James Anderson:* Musician, Lafayette T. Hall; Wagoner, Wm C. Taylor; Privates, Jacob B. Ashlock,* Wm. J. Bridge.* Hiram O. Bridges, Charles B. Blake, Isaac Brown,* Richard S Burton,* John L. Borrow,* Wm. Chad, wick,* Henry Draper, Joseph Edwards, Richard Fentress, Ruffin D. Fletcher, Wiley Fanley, Wm. Hornbuckle, Gabriel Jones. Pendleton J. Miller, William Murphy, Duncan C. McIver, Francis M. Neel, Martin Melin, Evan Odle, Lewis Rhoads, Charles Rogers, Richard B. Reamer, William A Sherman, Francis M. Sheperd, John H Sherman, Benj. H. Tolbert,* Luther B. Tunnel. August Wickerman, Hiram J. Withrow, Samuel Young.

*Company G.*—Captain, Bulfour Cowen; First Lieutenants, William H. Cox, John A. Shaw; Second Lieutenants, Rufus W. Loud, Augustus C. Brown; First Sergeants, George W. Cox, Peter M. Boyer, Joel E Martin; Corporals, Wm. W. Sewell, Albert W. Jackson,* Charles C. Cruser, Geo. R. Brannock. Daniel Wise, James C. Cox, John P. Ward, Ferdinand Fensky; Musician, Melvin A. Brown:* Magoner, James S. Daniels; Privates, Henry Austin, Simeon Bird, P. Branch or Braugh, Thomas Ball, John Brown, John E. Beattie, Henry Brothers, Chester Cogswell, L. J. Cox,* Thomas C. Carrico, Henry A. Collier,* John W Clark, Firman J. Compton, Guy M. Chedester, Charles H. Drake, Benj. Evans. Wharton English, James R. Fueman, Edward Fortune, Silas R. Green, Samuel J. Hays,* George H Hill, Herman Keil,* Adolph N. Leoben, Edward Morhouse, William McConnell Wm. McCune, Andrew Menard, Joseph M. Melvin, Julius Mirus, Samuel J. Newman, Elisha Nossinger, Wm. Ploppler, Herman Quass, Daniel C. Routzhan, Adam Ruth, James W. Renfo, Wm. L. Richardson, Charles R. Sperry, Wm. M. Stevenson, John H. Taylor, Aaron Vandeventer, Elijah T. Wright,* Charles J. Wright,* Henry M. Wilcox, James H. Walters, Horace H. Weston; Recruits, Alfred N. Andrews, John W. Davidson, Joseph H. Redman.

*Company H.*—Captain, Benjamin Leigh; First Lieutenant, James C. McNight; Second Lieutenants, Pleasant L. Bristow, Sergent McNight; Sergeants, Wm. H. Shook, Julius T. Bridges,* John H. Cherry, Plumer Magoon; Corporals, Hezekiah S. Webb, J. W. Laugley, James M. Lynch, J. L. Ryan, A. B. Canby, Nathan Francis, Joseph D. Grunwell; Albert W. Peebles; Musicians, Martin Wood, John W. Brooks; Wagoner, John Hartford; Privates, James E. Atterberry, Wm. Abner, James H. Brown, John L Bradley, Henry C. Bradley, Jesse T. Bryant * Julius Balkin,* Jeremiah Butcher, John Brown, Richard M. Crump, Thomas Carringtou,* David Coon, Nathan H. Coop, Randolph W. Callis. Thomas B. Crouch, Mathias Crum, John T. Childs, Wm. Cox. George W. Dudderar, David A. Foster, Michael Flannagan, Wm. W. Holt, Lorenzo B. Harlan, John S. Irvin, James Jones James P. Johnson, Gideon A. Jennings, Wm Jennings, Wm. H. Lynch,* Joseph Lewis, Thomas A. Landrith, Jesse W. Lee, Joseph E. McPherson, Spencer McKinney, Johannas Muller, John Odle, James Odle, Wm. H. Owens, John W. Peebles, Samuel W. Peter, James Pinkard. Joseph H. Rouch, James C. Rutherford, Wm. M. Riddle, Wm. Ridgway, Albert W. Shook, Hiram Sherrill, Wm. B. Smith, Andrew J. Shores, Benj. Scott, Jesse H. Smith, Wm. Seaton. Isaac A. Taylor, Thomas W. Thacker Erastus Thompson, Abner Van Winkle. John A. Walden, James J. Walden, John W. Webb, Robert Woods, Thomas J. Wilkerson; Recruits, Isaac V. M. Bristow, Samuel R. Bingham, Isaac Butterfield, Emery W. Lynch, Wm. M. Wilson.*

*Company I.*—Captains, Andrew F. Duncan, Stephen T. Sawyer; First Lieutenant, Augustus M. Sparks; First Sergeant, Levi Klock; Sergeants, George W. Paisley, Thomas Furguson, Elijah Lane, Ed. G. Handly; Corporals, John Percin. Abner H Sawyer,* Joseph D. Chapman Hardy Sparks, Allen Y. Duncan. Samuel A. Kinder, William Southard. Cyrus Tiffin; Musicians, James Sparks. Frederick Wagoner; Wagoner Wm. C. Walker; Privates, Francis C. Burg, James W. Bess. Daniel Boyd, George W. Barrington, James M. Caulk, Virgil T. Cox, Jerrett, Cavender, Thomas W. Duncan. S. A. Duncan, George Dix, Alanson W. Edwards, James Ferris, Robert Forge,* Thomas W. Hampton, John A Howerton, Clifton Howerton. Charles Houser, S. T. Havern, Wm. H. Havern,* Bernard Horn, William Higgins,* James Holden, James M. Ivy, Charles Jennison, Richard Johnson. Arthur Jarmin,* Harvey Jones, Frederick Kardell,* Jesse Kinder,* Isaac N. Knight, James Luckey, T. P. H Lovelace, Thomas Mathews, Frederick Neal, James K. Polston. James Pendergress, Oscar Richtmire, Joseph J. Ramey, John M. Sanders. Hosea V. Swyer,* James W. Smith, Levi S. Sparks, Anderson Sawyer,* Charles W. Smith, Clarbourne Sroggins Peter Semon, Wm. H. Snyder, Wm. E Sharp, James P. S. Starks,* James Thornton, Richard Thornton, James M. Taylor. Fred. Tatch, Henry Upperman, Richard Volls. Thomas Vernsdale, J. Severe Valentine, James H Warnack, George H. Walker, James H. Washburne, Ernst Webber, Wm. J. Westrope, Thomas White; Recruits, Wm. H. Anderson, James W. S. Bess, Alexander Caulk, Alvin Dix, Josiah Pruitt, Charles S. Smith

*Company K.*—Captains, Josiah Borough,* John S. Colter; Second Lieutenants, Thomas Miller, James McKee; Sergeants, Hardin Heatherford, Frank Cameron, George Craig, Martin O'Rourk; Corporals, John W. Loveless, John Teeley, David Sutton, William Weatherford, James Kerby, Thomas Phillips Daniel Kincaid, Russel Langley; Musicians, William Knowles, John Jorden; Wagoner, John Shoemaker.* Privates, Wm. Brydon, Wm. G. Bishop, Thomas Brock, William L. Bishop, John W. Barett, Wm. Carnell, Hugh Colton, John S. Crane, Thomas Dier, John Durn, Andrew W. Dorman, Daniel Dougherty,* David Davidson, Thomas Edwards, Jacob F. Eichin Alexander Eller, George W. Elmore, Henry Flantje. Frank Fulton, Patrick Grogan, F. M. Greenawalt, Patrick W. Gallaghar, James F. Gibson.* Wm. H. Greenawalt, Wm. R. Greenawalt, Wm. R. Gaston,* Samuel F. M. Hicks,* Edward Husman, Wm. Kelly, Thomas Lee,* John Luft, Huston Maberey, Wm. R. Mooney, John G. Martin. James Milsted, John M. Nivins, George T. Petty, Joseph L. Painter. Robert A. Queen, James Ramey, Frederick Riser,* Ernst or Enoch Russell,* John Redman,* John M. Rue. Green W. Rogers,* Solomon Simmons, Woerner Schoctte, James K. P. Stone. Wm. A. Sullivan, Wm. H. Simmins, Joseph M. Smith,* James Stark,* Thomas B. Tilley, Wm. Whitworth, Joseph W. Wright, Wm. Wright, Payton L. Wolf; Unassigned Recruits, Elasha C. Burton, A. J. Ellen, David Hutchinson.

### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE).

Colonel, Thaddeus Phillips; Quartermaster, Thomas. B. Clark; Second Surgeon, James B. Corr; Non-Commissioned Staff Quartermaster Sergeant, Francis A. Vickery.

*Company A.*—Corporal, John T. Anderson; Private, Charles H. Goodrich.

*Company F.*—Captain, George W. Duggar; First Lieutenant, Allen Cockell; Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Sturgis; First Lieutenant Samuel M. Lewis; Sergeants, Charles B. Richardson, Charles L. Andust, John H. Hall; Corporals John K. Tafft, Thomas S. Stephison, Charles Dorman, Jeremiah M. Reed, John H. Partridge, Wm. P. Keller, Wm. D. Graham, Joseph S. McMillen; Privates, Samuel O'Barr, Samuel L. Berryman, Lindsley M. Barnett. George Braley, Wm. E. Bridges, Fred. D. Bailey, Charles Bodah, Samuel M. Berry, Albert C. Corr, T. B. Corey, George W. Clark, Thomas H. Church, Robert Carter, Jr., Robert Cowell, John Cashel, John W. Cummings. James M. Dugger, Nicholas Dubous, Edmond J. De Leuw, Theodore A. Ellis, Charles W. Ellis, Paterick Fishback, Charles H. Furgeson, Thomas J. Galbreath, Elijah Harlan, Andrew J. Harris, George W. Hall, Jacob Kessinger, James P. Kessinger, Minett J. Keeler, Charles Long. T. W. Lefton, Charles E. Lewis, Austin L. Lair, James L. Leaton, Charles H. Loud, Samuel Mills, James Morrison, William A. Nelson, Robert O. Perviance. Harvey M. Peebles, Thomas Potts, Joseph F. Penn, James Ramey, John W. Rogers, Thomas J. Rollins, Mathew Slicgack, Thomas D. Stansbury, Wm. Schutze, Larkin Smock, Elijah D. Solomon, Morse Sterling, James M. Towey, Edmond J. Trible, Wm. Wolf, John Wones, R. O. Wood, Samuel M. Welton, John Weed, Andrew J. Washburn, James M. Young, Howard L. Young.

*Company G.*—Captain, Wm. H. Edwards; Second Lieutenant, Rufus C. Barnett; First Sergeant, Charles W. Bailey; Sergeants, Thomas B. Robinson, Lucas B. Parmeter, George W, Spangle, Wm. H. Sutton; Corporals, Dey Bienliff, David W. Campbell, Ebert A. Shannon George Morrison, Lewis Martin, Timothy M. Gates, Benj. A. Jones, John W. Bossinger; Musician, David Knowls; Privates, Aaron Armstrong, John Alsop, Hubert C. Berton, Wesley Bossinger, John A. Cochran, George W. Cochran, James P. Clark, John F. Chandler, Benton Callison, Moses Callison. James Dooley. Hiram English, George Ewing William Elliott,* Joseph C. Gates, George Herndrix, Isaac Hardin, Joseph Jacobs, James F. Missick, William H. McGovern, James McPherson, D. McDonalds, Robert S. Nelson, Isaac Osburn, H. F. Pentezer, Cyrus Puitt, Peter J. Range, Henry C. Range, George B. Rickett, James Spangle,* Hezekiah Short, Warren Smith, Leonard Simmermaker, August Sawyer, Charles F. Subby, Charles Smith, Jacob Warner; Recruits, Riollay F. Gray.

*Company H.*—Captain, R. T. Rose; Second Lieutenant, James A. Young; First Sergeant, Joel H. Sauls; Sergeants, John H. Rice, Samuel T. Hawkins, David H. King. Corporals, Thomas J. Young, John Hulse Elijah Cole, George W. Stewart, John C. Alford, Charles F. Alford, Richard Batty, Wm. J. Bates, Oliver P. Baker, George S. Cloud. Wm Crouch, Wm. F. Crum, Randolph Doss, Wm. A. Ditson. Thomas Dotson, George W. Fink, Wm. Fink, Robert J. Graves, J. G. Graham, George W. Gray. James H. Hamilton, John L. Hodges. John H. Hanshaw, James Jones, Wesley M. King, John Lambert. Cicero Mansel, Isaac N. Morris, Mathias O'Neal, Wm. W. Pulliam, John G. Patterson, John F. Richmond, Oscar L. Rose, Samuel L. Richardson, George W. Rice, Joseph N. Ross, Robert M. Rice, John B. Tucker, Dennis Turner, Bartlette Joseph D. Welsh.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE HUNDRED DAYS SERVICE).

*Company D.*—Corporal, Medric Holly; Wagoner, Theodore Wilson; Privates, Alfred A. Bade, George Grafton, Robert J Drymin, Thomas Eckles Erastus H. Fisk. Henry R. Gratiot, Wm. Hackett,* Sidney L. Morgan, John Miller, Hiram F. Moeller, Stephen F. Oliver, David S. Page, Bruce Park. Nickham Reynolds, Gideon W. Seavey. Edward Sax, Jacob Schrock, Samuel Shaw, Julian W. Stillwell, Fletcher Seavey, Lewis G. Sartorious, Wm. Schock, Francis Tilton, Isaac Vandervort, Edwin C. Wetherbee, John Williams.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

*Company G.*—Sergeant, Howard L. Young; Privates, Hurbert C. Benton, Wm. Chappell, Joseph L. Cannon, Franklin Denham, John Elliott, Pinkley Goock, Thomas Harberson Wm. H. McGovern, Lewis Robinson, Edward Rise.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

*Company E.*—Private, Andrew Akerman.

*Company I.*—First Sergeant. Waddy Johnson; Sergeant, Frederick D. Railey; Corporals, Michael D. Rainey, Joshua D. Kerr, Harman M. Friend, Aaron D. Townsend, John B. Hubard, Aaron Lane; Musician. Theodore A. Ellis; Privates, John Anderson, David U. Anderson, Elijah D. Bullman, William Buckman, Isa Barton, O. F. Butts, Andrew J. Bates, Frank Burger, Willis A. Conner, Marton Crosby. Thomas F. Crosby,* Joseph Crouch, Alfred Davis, John W. Donaldson, Thomas J. Edwards, George H. Emmett, George Fox, Jon. P. Fletcher, Thos. H. Frazier, George Geengal. John W. Herron, Enoch Hallown. James W. Hamilton, Jasper Heuron. Wm. H. Hogan, James H. Husky, Eli Jackson, Charles E. King, Samuel M. Lewis, Johnson Linder. Jabez Lloyd Lewis S. Lair, Hugh B. Lane, Frederick Lahman, John S. La Force. Michael Manning, D. Montgomery. James H. Mattison, Jesse P. Morris, Wm. S. Miller, James Martin, Isaac Mulkey. Charles D. Oliver, Harvey M. Peebles, James B. Peoples, J. G. Patterson. John Pierce, Gilbert F. Peacock, T. B. Richardson, Wm. E. Ryan, Edward F. Rice, Hiram Sherrel, John Shipfer, W. J. Seaman, Henry A. Stout, Isaac Tarvis, John R. Turner, Robert P. Wamach, John Wones, James H. Whitmore.

## CAVALRY.

### THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Company L.*—First Sergeant, Benj. F. Cowell; Sergeants, Wm. Snell, John A. Higgins; Corporals, Chas. A. Damby, James Snell. Wm M. Mitchell, Henry Albright; Bugler, Benj. Harra; Farrier, John H. Purdy; Blacksmith, Charles Tittmire; Saddler, Ferdinand Bartman; Wagoners, Henry Adler, Joseph Bartman, Henry Best, Harvey Best, John Boot, John Bullock, John Brown, Chas. Benning, Andrew M. Chapman, August Dingerson, Simon L. A. Ferris, Jacob Frey, John Frey, Wm. R. Funderburk. Abel E. Funderburk, Wm. B. Green, Joseph Green, Samuel O. Higgins, Chas. Hoffman, Charles Jackson, Wm. Kingdon. Robert P. Louis. Gede Lombartus, George W. Marsh, Michael Morrow, John Michael, Noah W. Powers, E. L. Powers, J. B. Purdy, John Shoen, Wm. Shultz, George H. Snell, George Sturgen, Garrett Tallant, George Taylor, Phillip M. Wagoner, Frank Wise; Veterans, Alexander S. Robertson; Recruits, Geo. E. Ferris, Daniel Ferris, Monroe Higgins, John Jacobs, Wm. S. Lockwood, James Pore, Richard W. Ripley, Allen Vanhooser, Henry Whalen.

### SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Company G.*—Recruit, John T. Borrow.

*Company I.*—Recruits, Alexander Kendall, Benj. A. Pell.

### NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Company D.*—Captain, Lewellyn Cowen; First Lieutenants, John H. McMahan, James H. Haylett; Corporal, John W. Weisner; Privates, John Feneil, James H. Hazlett, Francis Holliday, Hiram A. Hawkins, John H. Johnson, Michael Schrieder; Recruits, James Conner, Anthony Dumas, Thomas J. Qualls, John Strittmatter, John C. Weimer.

### TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Company C.*—Veterans, Robert B. Clark, Michael Faun, Henry Fever, Delphi Fever, John Linneaues, James Nedo, Elmer W. Walker; Recruits, Josiah Anderson, Stephen Davidson, George W. Eldridge, Samuel H. Enos.

*Company E.*—Captain, Wm. H. Stout; First Lieutenant, Henry J. Solomon; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. Dorman; Farrier, Byron P. Henderson; Privates, William J. Dorman, Thomas Doty, Wm. H. Finley, Moses L. Patterson, Henry Quinton,* Henry J. Solomon, William J. Smith, George W. White; Veterans, Jacob Mize. Jugurtha M. Schuler, Jonas N. Shuler; Recruits, Thomas J. Baker, Edward H. Henderson, James A. Nelson, Wage Nelson, Jugurtha Shuler, William S. Stewart * Thomas Vancourt, Elias Vancourt, Joseph A. Witt.

*Company H.*—Private, William Larrable.

### ELEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Company A.*—Recruit, Hiram Lueneman.

## ARTILLERY.

### FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY, (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

*Battery F.*—Privates, John J. Cox, Jacob Hoffman, John Reardon, Rush Shick, James Thompson, Wm. M. Black, Franklin Conway, Homer H. Clink, John W. Deck, Alfred Eyre, Theodore Johnson, Henry W. Short, John Tombow, Van J. Thomas.

* Refers to those in the Death List who were killed or died while in service.

# DEATH LIST OF SOLDIER'S ROSTER.

### SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company F.*—George N. Bickner, died November 28, 1861. Frederick Davis, died at home (on furlough), January 20, 1862. Charles P. Laing, died May 3, 1862, of wounds. James F. Roady, died at Mound City, Ill., December 12, 1861. Henry Anderson, died at Mound City, Ill., September 7th, 1861. John P. Hale, died at Pittsburgh Landing, April 6, 1862, of wounds. Henry W. Phillips, killed at Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864. Taylor Smith, died April 14, 1862, on furlough. Eldridge Walton, killed at Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864. Stanley March, died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 9th, 1865. Hugh H. Porter, died at Rome, Ga., November 4, 1864, of wounds. Henry M. Robbins, killed at Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864.

*Company I.*—Silas T. Combs, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 31, 1863.

*Company K.*—Jesse C. Botkins, killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864. John W. Bonman, died at Florence, Ala., March 15, 1864. Martin V. Kellmer, killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company C.*—William Bagley, died October 19, 1863. George W. Hall, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. George F. Hart, died September 3, 1863. William Hughes, died February 22, 1863. Solomon Kindley, died May 26, 1863. Hilbra Moulder, died July —, 1862, of wounds.

### FOURTEENTH (RE-ORGANIZED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company A.*—Andrew J. Cassna, died November 17, 1865.

*Company D.*—Thomas B. Hulse, died March 16, 1865.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) REGIMENT.

*Company H.*—John B. F. Mead, died April 21, 1862, of wounds received at Pittsburgh Landing. Peter H. Henderson, died at Mobile, July 7, 1865.

### TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company I.*—David Climer, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.

### THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company H.*—John W. Palmer, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. Andrew Foley, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. John W. Constant, died at Cairo, October 8, 1861. Norman A. Constant, died at Fort Donelson, March 24, 1862. L. T. Hornbuckle, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. Robert Hullett, died at Cincinnati, April 7, 1862. Charles Hoggs, died at Cairo, January 22, 1862. Wm. Jolly, killed at Donelson, February 15, 1862. Asbury Newel, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, killed at Fort Donelson, February 14, 1862. Charles Robertson, died at Jackson, Tenn., October 22, 1862. Isaac Graves, died July 30, 1864, of wounds. Joseph Courtne, died August 19, 1864, of wounds. Isaac Z. Davis, died at Fort Donelson, March 25, 1862. Peter Dea, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

### THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company A.*—Joseph S. Rice, killed in battle of Shiloh. Mathial R. Gill, died at Memphis, April 29, 1863. Charles Alford, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Wm. H. Crum, died August 10, 1863. George W. L. Chiles, died at Butler, September 22, 1861. David H. Frazier, died at Bolivar, Tenn., October 27, 1862. Francis M. Tipe, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Colydon Gifford, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Milton F. Harris, wounded at Shiloh, died May 1, 1862. Samuel B. Hodges, died at home, October 31, 1861. Silas Hughes, died at Girard, Ill., May 2, 1862. Adam McLaughlin, died at Girard, Ill., May 2, 1862. Preston L. Mahan, died at Camp Butler, November 2, 1861. Wm. Moore, died at Memphis, September 9, 1862. James N. Steidley, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Isaac N. Smith, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Wm. A. Tosh, died at Natchez, July 15, 1863. Henry Wilkins, died at Evansville, Ind., April 16, 1862. Samuel J. Delaplain, killed at Kinckajack Creek, July 5, 1864. John F. Courtney, died at Rome, Ga., July 14, 1864. Alexander Davidson, died at Bolivar, Tenn., November 8, 1862.

*Company C.*—Daniel W. Messick, killed at Shiloh, March 1, 1862. James A. Vanarsdale, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Wm. Yoll, died at Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1862. Isaac Hardcastle, died at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. James P. Bell, died at Natchez, Miss., December 19, 1863. Sparron Brown, died at Natchez, Miss., August 8, 1863. John W. Deck, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. James Hendrix, died at St. Louis, July 18, 1863. John W. Hall, died at Vicksburg, June 18, 1863. John Lowery, died at home, May 3, 1862. Wm. T. Lewis, died at home, April 11, 1862. John A. Squires, died at Cairo, April 30, 1864. John W. Bishop, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 8, 1865. Ezra Gimlin, died at Camp Butler, February 6, 1862. Henry T. Moore, died at Pittsburgh Landing, March 26, 1862. John W. Goff, died at home, November 20, 1862. Alfred Converse, died at Bolivar, Tenn., April 14, 1862. James Jayne, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

*Company I.*—Wm. S. Dew, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. R. J. Robinett, died at Black River, Miss., July 16, 1863. Robert Curry, died at Mound City, May 1, 1862. Chas. Nail, died at Mound City, May 2, 1862.

### THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company A.*—Wm. T. Biggarstoff, killed at Vicksburg, May 29 1863.

*Company D.*—Daniel Webster, died at Vicksburg, May 26, 1863.

### THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company D.*—Lewis Gleichman, died March 22, 1865, of wounds. Deedrick Kruger, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. Emanuel Schick, died at Vining Station, Ga., August 7, 1864.

### FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company E.*—John Glover, supposed dead.

*Company G.*—H. A. Cronke, died in hospital at Mound City.

### FIFTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company G.*—Wm. C. Boyd, died January 21, 1865.

### FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company I.*—Charles F. Adams, died of wounds, October 16, 1862. Alfred B. Blake, died of wounds, March 12, 1864. John Duffee, killed at Chaplain Hills, October 8, 1862. James L. Smith, killed at Chaplain Hills, Ky., October 8, 1862. Wm. H. Cline, died March 11, 1862, of wounds. Alexander N. Marshall, died at St. Louis, November 2, 1862. Wm. McCoy, killed at Chaplain Hills, October 8, 1862.

### NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company A.*—Leander S. Bird, died at Memphis, December 19, 1862. Robert Kelly, died at Memphis, December 19, 1862. Samuel P. Bird, died at Jefferson Barracks, July 1, 1863. George W. Collison, died January 18, 1863. Andrew J. Gray, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 15, 1864. Johnson McGillory, died at Young's Point, La., March 7, 1863. Wm. W. McKee, died February 25, 1863. Jeremiah Naughton, died March 11, 1863, of wounds. Thomas Pope, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 31, 1863. James Pope, died at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863. S. M. Partridge, died at Young's Point, La., March 5, 1863. James Robinson, died January 23, 1863. Benj. F. Smith, died at Memphis, December 19, 1862. Reuben S. Bates, died at New Orleans, May 4, 1865. H. J. Duncan, died April 11, 1865, of wounds. John Jeff, died at Young's Point, La., March 7, 1863. William Ketchum, died at Blakely, Ala., April 10, 1865. George D. Plumhaff, died at Baton Rouge, December 3, 1864.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT,

*Company B.*—William Griffith, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

*Company F.*—Granderson Henderson, died at Jackson, Tenn., March 8, 1863. Richard T. Phillips, died May 21, 1864.

### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company A.*—Henry C. Ashbaugh, died at Cairo, March 16, 1864. James M. Bottom, died at Carlinville, Ill., October 22, 1862. Joseph S. Crossgrove, killed in battle at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Henry Deisel, died at home, September 16, 1863. John R. Gowins, died at Memphis, July 28, 1863. Alchaner Lowery, died February 18, 1863, of wounds. Francis M. Manuel, died at Jackson, Tenn., April 15, 1863. John D. McReynolds, died at Corinth, May 14, 1863. Henry Opperman, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. John H. Wamack, died at home, March 22, 1864.

*Company B.*—John White, died at Cairo, Ill., February 15, 1864. Wm. Hettick, died February 16, 1863, of wounds. John Mize, died September 17, 1863. John Bacon, died at Cairo, Ill., March 9, 1864. John Decker, died at Trenton, Tenn., December 3, 1862. George W. Edwards, died at Scottville, Ill., November 16, 1864. George Ebert, died at Scottville, Ill., March 25, 1864. Henry C. Greer, died at Scottville, Ill., March 25, 1864. John F. Gregory, died at St. Louis, July 22, 1863. Wm. H. Madison, died at Saulsberry, Tenn., July 21, 1863. Wm. G. Roberts, died April 14, 1865, of wounds. Evan F. Richmond, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Stephen Rice, died at Cairo, Ill., April 24, 1864. John C. Miller, killed at Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. Russell J. Stoddard, killed by railroad accident, near Franklin, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

*Company D.*—David A. Atterberry, died at Andersonville prison, September 10, 1864; No. of grave, 8,381. Joseph B. Cloud, died at Trenton, Tenn., December 31, 1862 Franklin Chapman, died at Carlinville, Ill., October 18, 1862. Edmund Chapman, died at Carlinville, Ill., September 27, 1862. Thornton Cummings, died at Corinth, Miss., June 2, 1863. Wm. M. Delaney, died at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864. James M. Graham, died at Carlinville, Ill., September 10, 1862. John F. Hagler, died at Jackson, Tenn., February 10, 1863, of wounds. Wm. R. McGahey, died at Jackson, Tenn., April 13, 1863. Winfield S. Peebles, died at Paducah, Ky., January 6, 1864. Francis F. Patterson, died at Trenton, Tenn., February 3, 1863. John Pugh, died in Andersonville prison, September 4, 1864; No. of grave, 7,972. George Stevenson, died at Montgomery, Ala., May 4, 1865. James Sprowel, died at St. Louis, January 20, 1864.

*Company E.*—Wm. B. Moore, killed in action at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Caleb Adcock, died at Memphis, January 20, 1863. David M. Angelo, died at Corinth, Miss., April 22, 1863. Samuel Bridges, died at Corinth, Miss., January 13, 1863. Isaac N. Clevenger, died at Corinth, Miss., January 13, 1863. Josh. B. Clevenger, died at Corinth, Miss., January 13, 1863, of accidental wounds. M. B. Clevenger, died at Cairo, Ill., April 5, 1864. Jesse M. Cheny, died at Jackson, Tenn., January 30, 1863. A. C. England, died at Paducah, Ky., January 20, 1864. John T. Horton, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1863. Layborn Hunt, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864. Jeff. G. Hunt, died at Saulsbury, Tenn., June 20, 1863. Wm. H. Hewett, died at Cairo, Ill., June 19, 1864. Emanuel M. Kimball, died at New Orleans, April 27, 1865. James B. McGinnis, killed at Trenton, Tenn., December 20, 1862. George W. Rice, died at Saulsbury, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

*Company F.*—Reuben R. Fletcher, killed in action at Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862. Charles T. Holman, died at Cairo, Ill., February 19, 1864. James Anderson, died at Cairo, Ill., February 20, 1864. John B. Ashlock, died at Corinth, Miss., May 22, 1863. Wm. J. Bridge, died at Andersonville prison, September 23, 1864; No. of grave, 9,570. Isaac Brown, died at Trenton, Tenn., January 13, 1863. Richard S. Burton, died at New Albany, Ind., January 4, 1865, of wounds. John L. Borrow, died at Paducah. Wm. Chadwick, died at

Trenton, Tenn., December 9, 1862. Benj. H. Tolbert, murdered at Cairo, Ill., January 22, 1864, while on duty as military police.

*Company G.*—Albert W. Jackson, died at Corinth, Miss., May 3, 1863. Melvin A. Brown, died at Corinth, Miss., March 3, 1863. L. J. Cox, died at Memphis, Tenn., November 18, 1863. Henry A. Collier, died at Corinth, Miss., March 14, 1863. Samuel J. Hays, died at Trenton, Tenn., January 14, 1863. Hermann Keill, died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1865. Elijah T. Wright, died at Trenton, Tenn., December 1, 1862. Charles J. Wright, died at Corinth, Miss., April 20, 1863. Henry M. Wilcox, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862.

*Company H.*—Julius T. Bridges, died at Mound City, Ill., September 28, 1864. Jesse T. Bryant, killed in battle at Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862. Julius Balkin, killed by railroad accident, September 23, 1862. Thomas Carrington, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 24, 1864. Wm. H. Lynch, died at Corinth, Miss., March 31, 1863. Wm. M. Wilson, drowned May 19, 1865.

*Company I.*—Abner H. Sawyer, died at Paducah, Ky., February 14, 1864. Robert Torge, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., December 23, 1864. Wm. H. Havern, died at Paducah, Ky., January 15, 1864. Wm. Higgins, died at Pulaski, Tenn., December 26, 1863. Arthur Jarmin, died at Saulsbury, Tenn., July 20, 1863. Frederick Kardell, died at Paducah, Ky., January 15, 1864. Jesse Kinder, died at Paducah, Ky., January 8, 1864. Hosea V. Sawyer, died at Corinth, Miss., May 24th, 1863. Anderson W. Sawyer, died at Cairo, Ill., March 6, 1864. James P. L. Starks, died at Carlinville, Ill., September 24, 1862.

*Company K.*—Josiah Borough, killed in battle, July 14, 1864. John Shoemaker, died at Benton Barracks, January 3, 1864. Daniel Dougherty, drowned in Ohio River, April 27, 1864. James F. Gibson, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Andrew R. Gaston, died at Paducah, Ky., February 10, 1864. Samuel F. M. Hicks, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Thomas Lee, died March 30, 1864, of wounds. Frederick Riser, died at Trenton, Tenn., November 5, 1862. Ernst or Enoch Russell, killed at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. John Redman, died at Saulsbury, Tenn., August 1, 1863. Green W. Rogers, died at Paducah, Ky., February 29, 1864. Joseph M. Smith, died at Corinth, Miss., April 28, 1863. James Stark, died at Carlinville, Ill., January 21, 1863.

### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company G.*—Wm. Elliott, died at Rock Island, Ill., June 28, 1864. James Spangle, died at Rock Island, Ill., August 21, 1864.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company D.*—Wm. Hackett, died at Memphis, July 21, 1864.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Company I.*—Thomas F. Crosby, died at Tallahoma, Tenn., March 12, 1865. Eli Jackson, died at Tallahoma, Tenn., March 23, 1865. Hugh B. Lane, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1865. James B. People, died at Tallahoma, Tenn., April 20, 1865.

## CAVALRY.

### THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

*Company L.*—John H. Purdy, died at Staunton, Ill., August 14, 1863. Harvey Best, died at St. Louis, December 25, 1861. John Boot, died at Staunton, Ill., December 24, 1863. John S. Ferris, died at Rolla, Mo., February 1, 1862. Wm. R. Funderburk, died at Memphis, December 4, 1862. Abel E. Funderburk, died at Benton Barracks, February 9, 1863. Gude Lumbartus, died at home.

### TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

*Company E.*—Henry Quinton, died at Fayetteville, Ark., February 24, 1863, of wounds. Wm. S. Stewart, died at Huntsville, Ark., June 22, 1864.

# PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

## CITY OF CARLINVILLE.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, W. E. P. | Carlinville | Carl'le | Attorney at Law | Macoupin Co. Il | 1850 |
| Anderson, C. H. C. | " | " | Banker | Christ. Co. Ky. | 1834 |
| Burke, Don A. | " | " | Broker and R. Est. Dlr. | Macoupin Co Il | |
| Boring, A. M. | " | " | News Dlr., Books Notions | Greene Co. Ill. | 1849 |
| Braley, P. | " | " | Retired [etc. | Mass. | 1849 |
| Burgdorff, W. H. | " | " | Clothing, Tailoring & | Germany | 1858 |
| Burgdorff, Chas. H. | " | " | Gents' Furn'h'g Goods | " | 1858 |
| Burton, F. W. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1857 |
| Brockmeier, Henry | " | " | Boot & Shoe Mcht. & Mfr. | Germany | 1864 |
| Baker, A. M. | " | " | Printer | Monroe Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Baker, Mrs. Harriet C. | " | " | Wife of A. M. Baker | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Corn, S. T. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Ky. | 1866 |
| Conley, J. D. | " | " | Prof. of Chem. & Nat. H. | Monroe Co. N Y | 1869 |
| Castle, Geo. J. | " | " | Propr. City Livery Stab. | Conn. | 1853 |
| Chapman, F. H. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1828 |
| Clark, Jas. H. | " | " | Mchnt [Horses & Mules | Mass. | 1864 |
| Cundall, T. G. | " | " | Pro. Liv. Stab. & Dlr. in | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Crouch, F. Wayland | " | " | Co. School Supt. | Tenn. | 1857 |
| Cooney, Patrick [gen | " | " | Practical Engineer | Cavan Co. Irel. | 1853 |
| Cooney, Mrs. S. E. Co- | Died April | 16, 1868 | Late wife of P. Cooney | " | 1854 |
| Corr, A. C. | Carlinville | Carl'le | Physician and Surgeon | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Corr, Mrs. L. H. | " | " | Late wife of A. C. Corr | " | 1844 |
| Crow, Wm. H. | " | " | Butcher and Meat Mark. | Warren Co. Ind | 1867 |
| Dohoney, John | " | " | Grocery Merchant | Ireland | 1850 |
| David, A. G. | " | " | Ins. Agt. and Loc. Editor | Pa. | 1850 |
| Dubois, A. McKim | " | " | Retired [of *Democrat* | Baltimore, Md. | 1834 |
| Dresser, Rev. D. W. | " | " | Episcopal Clergyman | Virginia | 1857 |
| Daley, H. | " | " | Groc. & Agt. Cunard St'rs | Ireland | 1852 |
| Deibel, Geo. P. | Died Dec. | 3, 1876 | | Germany | 1869 |
| Deibel, Mrs. Susan | Carlinville | Carl'le | Widow of G. P. Deibel | " | 1869 |
| Fitzgerald, Patrick | " | " | Baker, Confectr. & Dlr. in | Dublin, Ireland | 1857 |
| Furber, James K. | " | " | Cashier in Bk. [Notions | N. H. | 1848 |
| Farrell, Wm. | " | " | Hardware Merchant | Ireland | 1855 |
| Freeman, W. W. | " | " | Police Magistrate | Pa. | 1844 |
| Glessner, L. C. | " | " | Pub. *Macoupin Co. Herald* | Ohio. | 1879 |
| Gilbert, S. S. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Glouc'ter, Mass. | 1848 |
| Gilbert, E. A. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Gordy, G. | " | " | Carriage and Wag. Mfr. | Md. | 1867 |
| Harris, Q. Z. | " | " | Co. Treasurer | Ill. | 1839 |
| Hughes, Geo. R. | " | " | Circuit Clerk | Tenn. | 1850 |
| Howell, Jos. C. | " | " | Retired | Trenton, N. J. | 1836 |
| Heaton, Isaac | " | " | Ex-Sheriff Macoupin Co. | Greene Co. Pa. | 1854 |
| Hurd, E. L. | " | " | Professor of Theology and Moral Science. | Wyo'g Co. N Y | 1877 |
| Hamilton, C. L. | " | " | Coal Operator | Va. | 1864 |
| Head, M. H. | " | " | Phys. & Surg. | Jeffers. Co. Ky. | 1851 |
| Hankins, J. W. | " | " | Physician and Surgeon. | N. J. | 1844 |
| Horine, Wm. H. H. | " | " | Jeweler & Photographer | Md. | 1869 |
| Heinz, Peter | " | " | Furniture Dlr. & Undkg. | Germany | 1852 |
| Hall, Oliver W. | " | " | Constable [Church | Ruthrf. Co. N C | 1823 |
| Hoy, Rev. L. | " | " | Pastor St. Mary's Catholic | Ireland | 1878 |
| Hankins, W. C. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Macoupin Co. Il | 1853 |
| Happel, Charles | " | " | Saloon Keeper | Germany | 1875 |
| Johnston, James | " | " | Attorney at Law | Cumbr. Co. Ky. | 1863 |
| Mrs. Mahala C. Wright | " | " | Wife of J. Johnston | Clinton Co. Ky. | 1863 |
| Kimball, H. M. | " | " | Editor of *Democrat* | Mass. | 1856 |
| Klauenberg, Chas. H. | " | " | Druggist and Apothecary | Macoupin Co. Il | 1854 |
| Keplinger, Martin L. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1872 |
| Logan, John | " | " | Physician and Surgeon | Hamilton Co. O. | 1833 |
| Loomis, T. L. | " | " | Farmer & Coal Operator | —— Co. N Y | 1835 |
| Loehr, John C. | " | " | Dry Goods Merchant, and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc. | Germany | 1852 |
| Lancaster, John | " | " | Farmer and Brick Manuf'r | England | 1851 |
| Lancaster, Mrs. Sarah | " | " | Wife of J. Lancaster | Ireland | 1850 |
| Lorenz, Bernhard | " | " | Saddle and Harness Mkr. | Germany | 1857 |
| Liston, Joseph B. | " | " | Capitalist and Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Mayfield, A. L. | " | " | Attorney at Law | " | 1855 |
| Miessler, B. | " | " | Pastor of Lutheran Ch. | Germany | 1876 |
| Minton, R. B. | " | " | Prof. of Mathematics | Morris Co. N J | 1862 |
| Matthews, J. P. | " | " | Physician and Surgeon | England | 1861 |
| Maddox, Wm. M. | " | " | Merchant | Ky. | 1835 |
| Miller, John C. | " | " | Manager of Co-op. Assoc. | Indiana | 1856 |
| Mounts, L. W. | " | " | Retired | Warren Co. O. | 1854 |
| Moore, Thomas E. | " | " | Teacher in Blackburn U. | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Messick, James F. | " | " | Dlr. in Pianos and Organs | " | 1843 |
| McClure, Milton | " | " | Druggist | Ky. | 1835 |
| Miners, Edward | " | " | Saloon Keeper | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| Nutting, R. | " | " | Prof. Greek & Lat. Lang. | Orange Co. Vt. | 1876 |
| Nathan, Lesser | " | " | Clothing Merchant | Germany | 1878 |
| Ostrop, F. A. | " | " | Catholic Priest | " | 1878 |
| Owens, Sol Phill. | " | " | Coal Miner | Ireland | 1861 |
| Prouty, C. T. | " | " | Post Master | Huron Co. O. | 1858 |
| Peebles, L. P. | " | " | Co. Judge [for Mac. Co. | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1836 |
| Plain, J. L. | " | " | Propr. Title Abst. Books | Ky. | 1831 |
| Palmer, John Mayo | Springfield | Spri'ld | Attorney at Law | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1848 |

## CITY OF CARLINVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reed, Samuel | Carlinville | Carl'le | Editor Macoupin Co. *En-* | Clark Co. O. | 1877 |
| Rinaker, John I. | " | " | Attorney at Law [*quirer* | Baltimore, Md. | 1852 |
| Riefenberg, Henry | " | " | Furniture Mfr. & Undr. | Germany | 1865 |
| Rasmusson, B. M. | " | " | Merchant and Miller | " | 1869 |
| Ruegg, Albert | " | " | Tonsorial Artist | " | 1877 |
| Baumann, W. H. | " | " | Tonsorial Artist | " | 1858 |
| Rowett, R. | " | " | Fmr. & Fancy Stock Br. | England | 1854 |
| Robertson, Charles | " | " | At Home | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Robertson, Dr. W. A. | " | " | Retired Capitalist | Va. | 1835 |
| Rogers, John T. | " | " | R. Est. Dlr. & Gen. Trdr. | England | 1858 |
| Shirley, R. B. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Ill. | 1852 |
| Siemens, Wm. | " | " | Propr. Loomis House | Germany | 1857 |
| Siegel, V. H. | " | " | Dlr. in Tobac. and Cigars | Monroe Co. Ill. | 1869 |
| Sunderland, John F. | " | " | Sheriff of Macoupin Co. | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Shryer, John G. | T. Haute, I. | T. H. I. | Wholesale Hardware Dlr | Indiana | 1876 |
| Siegel, George | Carlinville | Carl'le | Manf. of Agricult. Imps. | Ill. | 1868 |
| Slagel, C. H. | " | " | Proprietor Pennsylvania Hotel and Butcher | Pa. | 1869 |
| Steinmeyer, W. H. | " | " | Dry Goods Merchant | Germany | 1854 |
| Steinmeyer, T. H. | " | " | Druggist and Apothecary | " | 1854 |
| Smart, E. K. | " | " | Pork Packer and Grocer | Essex Co. N. Y. | 1868 |
| Stewart, J. G. | " | " | Photographer | England | 1864 |
| Taggart, F. | " | " | Retired [Fine Poultry | Ky. | 1833 |
| Valentine, J. M. | " | " | Breeder of Italian Bees & | Greene Co. Ill. | 1848 |
| Valentine, Mrs. Mary | " | " | Wife of J. M. Valentine | Wash. Co. Tenn | 1848 |
| Westermeier, Jr., C. | " | " | County Clerk | St. Louis, Mo. | 1861 |
| Walker, C. A. | " | " | Attorney at Law | Nashville, Tenn | 1830 |
| Whyte, George E. | " | " | Deputy Sheriff | New York City | 1852 |
| Woods, J. P. | " | " | Dry Goods Merchant | Ky. | 1858 |
| Wright, Wm. | " | " | Retired | Ky. | 1835 |
| Wright, Mrs. Delila | " | " | Wife of Wm. Wright | N. J. | 1835 |
| Whalan, Mrs. Ellen | " | " | Propr. of O'Neil House | Killarney, Irela'd | 1851 |
| Whalan, Thomas | " | " | Husb. of Mrs. E. Whalan | Ireland | 1850 |
| O'Neil, Michael | Died Feb. | 14, 1864 | Farm'r, husb. of Mrs. Whalan | " | 1851 |
| Welch, W. R. | " | " | Judge 5th Judic. Circuit | Jessam'e Co. Ky | 1861 |
| Walker, C. D. | " | " | Clothing Merchant | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1841 |
| Surman, Wm | " | " | Clothing Merchant | Indiana | 1867 |
| Westermeier, John | " | " | Deputy Co. Clerk | St. Louis, Mo. | 1861 |
| Walter, Geo. P. | " | " | Barber | St. Joseph, Mo. | 1876 |
| Caroline Heinz | " | " | Wife of G. P. Walter | St. Louis | 1854 |

## CARLINVILLE TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, M. M. | Carlinville | Sec. 11 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Christ'n Co. Ky. | 1834 |
| Anderson, Mrs. M. A. | " | 11 | Wife of M. M. Anderson | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Brown, G. L. | " | 30 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Berkshire Co. Mass. | 1866 |
| Brown, Mrs. Mary L. | " | 30 | Wife of G. L. Brown | Litch. Co. Conn. | 1866 |
| Carr, William C. | " | 31 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1843 |
| Carr, Mrs. P. J. | " | 31 | Wife of W. C. Carr | Canada West | 1867 |
| Dugger, W. B. | " | 29 | Bdr. of Berkshire & Pol'd Ch. Hogs | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1835 |
| Denby, William A. | Buford | 6 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | " | 1837 |
| Denby, Naomi N. | " | 6 | Wife of Wm. A. Denby | " | 1842 |
| Gore, Michael | Carlinville | 6 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1847 |
| Gore, Mrs. Mourning | " | 6 | Wife of M. Gore | Sang'mn Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Hays, Abiel | " | 16 | Supt. Co. Poor Farm | N. Y. | 1865 |
| Hays, Mrs. C. P. | " | 16 | Wife of A. Hays | Germany | 1845 |
| Jacobie, Jacob | " | 7 | Farmer | " | 1852 |
| Jacobie, Mrs. Dortha | " | 7 | Wife of J. Jacobie | " | 1852 |
| Lee, Miss Sarah A. | " | 20 | Hskpr. for Jno. A. Lee | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Lee, John A. | " | 20 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | " | 1861 |
| Morris, Charles | " | 7 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1856 |
| Morris, Mrs. Maria | " | 7 | Wife of C. Morris | " | 1856 |
| McClure, James A. | " | 36 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1835 |
| McClure, Mrs. Ellen | " | 36 | Wife of J. A. McClure | Ohio. | 1854 |
| Patchen, D. T. | " | 32 | Farmer | " | 1848 |
| Patchen, Mrs. Sarah S. | " | 32 | Wife of D. T. Patchen | Conn. | 1848 |
| Steidley, S. F. | " | 30 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | |
| Steidley, J. S. | Died Oct. | 28, 1872 | Father of S. F. Steidley | Va. | 1834 |
| Steidley, Sarah E. | | | Widow of J. S. Steidley | Ky. | 1835 |
| Swank, B. F. | Carlinville | Sec. 17 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Wayne Co. Ohio | 1878 |
| Swank, Mrs. Emma | " | 17 | Wife of B. F. Swank | England | 1878 |
| Sargent, J. T. | " | 16 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | New London, N.H. | 1857 |
| Sargent, Mrs. Maria | " | 16 | Wife of J. T. Sargent | Mass. | 1857 |
| Welton, Samuel | " | 29 | Farmer, Auction'r & Building Mover | Litch. Co. Conn. | 1839 |
| Welton, Mrs. Emeline | " | 29 | Wife of S. Welton | " | 1839 |
| Wright, Mrs. Mary B. | " | 30 | Widow of R. Wright | N. J. | 1831 |
| Wright, Ruel | Died Jan. | 15, 1852 | Late husband of Mrs. M. B. Wright | Pa. | 1839 |
| Otwell, S. M. | Died Mar. | 26, 1843 | Former " " " " " | Ga. | 1831 |
| Winter, Ferdinand | Nilwood | Sec. 1 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Germany | 1864 |
| Winter, Mrs. Caroline | " | 1 | Wife of F. Winter | " | 1866 |
| Wilson, James B. | " | 20 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | New York City | 1864 |
| Wilson, Mrs. Mary M. | " | 20 | Wife of J. B. Wilson | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |

## SHIPMAN,—TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong, Alfred | Piasa | Sec. 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Delaware | 1848 |
| Armstrong, Mrs. S. A. | " | 32 | Wife of A. Armstrong | Ohio | 1856 |
| Andrews, J. B. | " | 28 | Farmer | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1856 |
| Andrews, Mary A. | " | 28 | Wife of J. B. Andrews | N. J. | 1856 |
| Beeby, Mrs. A. | " | 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1844 |
| Beeby, Jones, | Dec'd Mar. 12, 1877 | | Former husband of Mrs. A. Beeby | " | 1844 |
| Brown, Samuel | Shipman | Sec. 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Md. | 1866 |
| Brown, Mrs. Sarah A. | " | 12 | Wife of S. Brown | Md. | 1866 |
| Barton, H. N. | " | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Pa. | 1850 |
| Barton, Mrs. Nancy | " | 11 | Wife of H. N. Barton | Md. | 1865 |
| Beeby, W. T. | Brighton | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1851 |
| Beeby, Mrs. Mary Ann | " | 5 | Wife of W. T. Beeby | " | 1851 |
| Black, Charles | Piasa | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hocking Co., O. | 1863 |
| Black, Mrs. Martha J. | " | 18 | Wife of C. Black | Warren Co., O. | 1863 |
| Christopher, Mrs. C. | " | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Preble Co., O. | 1858 |
| Christopher, J. W. | Dec'd Dec. 1 1877. | | Former Husb. of Mrs. C. Christopher | | |
| Clark, E. B. | Piasa | Sec. 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1830 |
| Clark, Mrs. Nancy | " | 29 | Wife of E. B. Clark | Ky. | 1830 |
| Carrigan, William | Shipman | 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1844 |
| Carrigan, Mrs. Eliza'th | " | 14 | Wife of W. Carrigan | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1849 |
| Chance, M. C. | " | 22 | Farmer | Macoupin Co., Il | 1857 |
| Clower, G. H. | Piasa | 18 | Farmer | Montgomery Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Denney, J. R. | " | Piasa | General Merchant | Delaware | 1847 |
| Denney, Mrs. S. F. | " | " | Wife of J. R. Denney | Greene Co., Ill. | 1852 |
| Deahl, Adam | Shipman | Sec. 23 | Farmer and Carpenter | Md. | 1865 |
| Deahl, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | 23 | Wife of A. Deahl | Md. | 1865 |
| Fisk, Frank | " | Ship'n | Dlr. in Lumber & Agr. Implements | Mich. | 1874 |
| Fisk, Mrs. Frances | " | " | Wife of F. Fisk | N. Y. | 1874 |
| Gorman, F. G. | " | " | Contractor and Builder | Somerset Co., Pa | 1871 |
| Gorman, Mrs. Anna | " | " | Wife of F. G. Gorman | " " | 1871 |
| Grubb, C. E. | " | Sec. 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Delaware | 1868 |
| Grubb, Mrs. Caroline | " | 27 | Wife of C. E. Grubb | Pa. | 1868 |
| Gilson, George H. | " | Ship'n | Physician and Surgeon | Macoupin Co., Il | 1853 |
| Howe, John | " | Sec. 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1858 |
| Howe, Mrs. Mary M. | " | 27 | Wife of J. Howe | " | 1858 |
| Harrison, Richard T. | Piasa | Piasa | Stone Mason & Plasterer | " | 1849 |
| Hupp, E. L. | Shipman | Sec. 34 | Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Durhams & Poland-China Hogs. | Pa. | 1855 |
| Hupp, Mrs. Minerva | " | 34 | Wife of E. L. Hupp [Trader | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1855 |
| Hilliar, E. | " | 23 | Farmer, Stock Raiser Gen'l | Dorsetshire, En. | 1849 |
| Mrs. Matilda James | Dec'd Jan. 1, 1876 | | Former wife of E. Hilliar | " " | |
| Mrs. E. F. Hulbertson | Shipman | Sec. 23 | Present wife of E. Hilliar | Smithland, Ky. | 1857 |
| Jones, Thomas M. | Miles | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wales | 1860 |
| Jones, Mrs. Tabitha | Dec'd Nov. 30, 1866 | | Form. wife of T. M. Jones | Ky. | 1842 |
| Jolley, John T. | Plainview | Sec. 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1834 |
| Jolley, Mrs. Abby J. | " | 1 | Wife of J. T. Jolley | Pa. | 1855 |
| Kellam, H. B. | Piasa | 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Delaware | 1849 |
| Louis, John | " | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1866 |
| Louis, Mrs. Ann | " | 18 | Wife of J. Louis | " | 1866 |
| Law, Henry | Shipman | Ship'n | Stock Dealer and Grazier | " | 1847 |
| Law, Mrs. Virginia | " | " | Wife of H. Law | Virginia | 1865 |
| Miller, R. P. | " | Sec. 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1857 |
| Miller, Mrs. Mary E. | " | 23 | Wife of R. P. Miller | Ky. | 1857 |
| Matlack, W. E. | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. Jersey. | 1857 |
| Matlack, Mrs. Alice V. | " | 36 | Wife of W. E. Matlack | Rhode Island | 1844 |
| Meatyard, R. | " | Ship'n | General Merchant and Post Master | England | 1831 |
| Meatyard, Mrs. Mary | " | " | Wife of R. Meatyard | Greene Co., Ill. | 1840 |
| Mann, Chas. W. | " | Sec. 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1856 |
| Mann, Mrs. Ophelia | " | 14 | Wife of C. W. Mann | Madison Co., Ill | 1861 |
| Mitchell, W. P. | " | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Richmond, Va. | 1856 |
| Mitchell, Mrs. Mary | " | 1 | Wife of W. P. Mitchell | Macoupin Co., Il | 1838 |
| McRoskey, James | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ray Co., Mo. | 1851 |
| McRoskey, Mrs. Jane | " | 12 | Wife of Jas. McRoskey | Ky. | 1857 |
| Magee, Cyrus | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co., Ill | 1849 |
| Magee, Mrs. Harriet | " | 12 | Wife of C. Magee | New Orleans | 1871 |
| Newcomb, L. | " | Ship'n | Deputy Sheriff | Schoharie Co., N.Y | 1855 |
| Newcomb, Mrs. K. N. | " | " | Wife of L. Newcomb | N. Y. [Y. | 1844 |
| Olmsted, Mrs. Cath. M. | " | Sec. 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Delaware Co., N. | 1851 |
| Olmsted, Martin | Dec'd Feb. 3, 1878 | | Late husband of Mrs. C. M. Olmsted | Greene Co., N.Y | 1851 |
| Peter, W. T. | Piasa | Sec. 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1831 |
| Peter, Mrs. Amanda E. | " | 31 | Wife of W. T. Peter | Ky. | 1848 |
| Powers, James | Shipman | Ship'n | Saloon Keeper & Farmer | Ireland | 1871 |
| Parker, B. E. | Medora | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1839 |
| Parker, M. A. | " | 9 | Wife of B. E. Parker | Ky. [Y. | 1858 |
| Peck, Charles | Piasa | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Geneseo Co., N. | 1861 |
| Peck, Mrs. Hannah E. | " | 8 | Wife of C. Peck | N. Y. | 1861 |
| Quick, James A. | Shipman | Ship'n | Harness Maker | Mo. | 1865 |
| Quick, Mrs. Wilhelmina | " | " | Wife of J. A. Quick | Mo. | 1865 |
| Randle, E. G. | " | " | Furniture Dealer | Ky. | 1840 |
| R. A. Warren, | Dec'd April 1873 | | Late wife of E. G. Randle | New York. | |
| Fanny McClarren | Shipman | Ship'n | Present wife E. G. Randle | Penn. | |
| Reno, Benford | " | " | Livery, Feed & Sale St'ble | Ky. | 1841 |
| Rambo, R. F. | Piasa | Sec. 31 | Farmer & Justice of Peace | Delaware | 1858 |
| Rambo, Mrs. Eliz'h J. | " | 31 | Wife of R. F. Rambo | Ind. | 1858 |
| Rhoads, C. C. | " | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky. | 1831 |
| Rhoads, Mrs. Ellen | " | 17 | Wife of C. C. Rhoads | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1873 |
| Rice, Sr., Thomas B. | Medora | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fred'r'k Co., Va. | 1835 |
| Rice, Mrs. Mahala | " | 6 | Wife of T. B. Rice | Culpepper " | 1835 |
| Reno, Mrs. J. | Shipman | Ship'n | Milliner & Dress Maker | Madison Co., Ill. | 1857 |
| Rhoads, Mrs. Amanda | " | Sec. 15 | Farming & Stock Raising | " " | 1841 |
| Rhoads, B. C. | Dec'd Aug. 16, 1874 | | Late husb. of A. Rhoads | Ky. | 1829 |
| Reno, William S. | Shipman | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1842 |
| Reno, Mrs. Martha | " | 9 | Wife of W. S. Reno | Ky. | 1842 |
| Richardson, Robert | " | 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1847 |
| Richardson, Mrs. M. E. | " | 23 | Wife of R. Richardson | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1860 |
| Steward, Milton R. | Shipman | Ship'n | General Merchandizing | New Jersey | 1852 |
| Steward, Louie H. | " | " | Wife of M. R. Steward | Macoupin Co., Il | 1859 |

## SHIPMAN,—TWP. 8 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFIBE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seaman, M. W. | Shipman | Ship'n | Physician and Surgeon | N. Y. | 1854 |
| Seaman, Mrs. Elizab'h | " | " | Wife of M. W. Seaman | N. Y. | 1856 |
| Stein, P. J. | " | " | Merchant Miller | Penna. | 1875 |
| Stein, Mary A. | " | " | Wife of P. J. Stein | Somerset Co., Pa | 1875 |
| Stratton, T. H. | Piasa | Sec. 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Robertson Co., T | 1836 |
| Stratton, Mrs. Elizab'h | " | 17 | Wife of T. H. Stratton | England | 1845 |
| Samuels, Mrs. Louisa | " | 29 | Farming & Stock Raising | Tenn. | 1839 |
| Samuels, John | Dec'd Dec. 25, 1865 | | Late husb. of Mrs. L. Samuels | Ky. | 1839 |
| Shultz, M. | Shipman | Sec. 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somerset Co., Pa | 1869 |
| Shultz, Mrs. Augustine | Shipman | 24 | Wife of M. Shultz | " " | 1869 |
| Swank, M. | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Montg. Co., O. | 1857 |
| Swank, Mrs. Charity | " | 12 | Wife of M. Swank | Union Co., Ind. | 1857 |
| Scroggs, Matthew | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Alabama | 1866 |
| Scroggs, Mrs. Eliza | " | 12 | Wife of M. Scroggs | Madison Co., Il | 1867 |
| Steed, Andrew | Medora | Medora | Prop. Commercial Hotel, Post Master and Merchant | Worcestershire, Eng. | 1859 |
| Steed, Mrs. Annie E. | " | " | Wife of A. Steed | Macoupin Co., Il | 1849 |
| Tietsort, C. W. | " | " | Cashier of Medora Bank | Mich. | 1877 |
| Tietsort, Cornelia F. | " | " | Wife of C. W. Tietsort | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1877 |
| Taylor, Mrs. S. | Shipman | Ship'n | Millinery, Dress Making and General Fancy Goods. | Vermont | 1867 |
| Talley, H. R. | Piasa | Piasa | Farmer | Hamilton Co., In | 1852 |
| Talley, Mrs. Emeline | " | " | Wife of H. R. Talley | Macoupin Co., Il | 1848 |
| Trible, Samuel | " | Sec. 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1829 |
| Trible, Mrs. Mattie E. | " | 20 | Wife of S. Trible | Macoupin Co., Il | |
| Waldron, E. | Shipman | Ship'n | Police Magistrate & J. P. | White Co., Ill. | 1869 |
| Waldron, Mrs. Mary E. | " | " | Wife of E. Waldron | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1869 |
| Wallace, Henry | " | " | House, Sign & Orn. Painter | Pa. | 1855 |
| Wallace, Mrs. Eliza | " | " | Wife of H. Wallace | Pa. | 1855 |
| Wales, C. E. | Medora | Sec. 7 | Farmer, Stock Raiser, President of Medora Bank | Vt. | 1845 |
| Wilson, J. M. | Shipman | 23 | Farmer, Fruit Grower, and breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle | Ohio. | 1879 |
| Wilson, Mrs. M. J. | " | 23 | Wife of J. M. Wilson | Ohio. | 1879 |

## BRUSHY MOUND,—TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Giles M. | Carlinville | Sec. 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1830 |
| Adams, Margaret | " | 31 | Mother of G. M. Adams | Tenn. | 1880 |
| Adams, Wm. C. | Dec'd Jan. 29, 1854 | | Father of G. M. Adams and late husband of Margaret Adams | Alabama | 1830 |
| Burleson, John | Carlinville | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1827 |
| Elizabeth Smart | " | 19 | Wife of J Burleson | Madison Co., Ill | 1850 |
| Elizabeth Gimlin | Dec'd Sept. 9, 1861 | | Former wife J. Burleson | Ky. | 1830 |
| Clark, Joseph F. | Gillespie | Sec. 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1832 |
| Malinda Huddleston | " | 36 | Wife of J. F. Clark | Macoupin Co., Il | 1832 |
| Dooley, Elihu | " | 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | White Co., Tenn | 1836 |
| Susan Bagby | " | 25 | Wife of Elihu Dooley | Morgan Co., Il | 1836 |
| Drury, Robert M. | Carlinville | 27 | Farm. & Breeder S. H. Cattle | Ky. | 1852 |
| Mary F. Pierson | " | 27 | Wife of R. M. Drury | Macoupin Co., Il | 1845 |
| Deadrick, D. P. | " | 30 & 31 | Bap. Minister & Farmer | " " | 1828 |
| Elizabeth Gillespie | " | 30 & 31 | Wife of D. P. Deadrick | Greene Co., Ill. | 1835 |
| Eichen, Jacob F. | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1856 |
| Eichen, Hannah | " | 22 | Wife of J. F. Eichen | " | 1865 |
| Gibson, Z. J. | " | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hardin Co., Ky | 1853 |
| M. A. Leach | " | 31 | Wife of Z. J Gibson | Macoupin Co., Il | 1840 |
| Gooch, P. D. | " | 14 | Farmer and Builder | Tenn. | 1864 |
| Gooch, Mrs. Martha J. | " | 14 | Wife of P. D. Gooch | Macoupin Co., Il | 1847 |
| Gimlin, Henderson | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1830 |
| Olympha Moore | " | 32 | Wife of H. Gimlin | Ky. | 1833 |
| Hinchman, C. W. | " | 2 | Physician and Farmer | London, Eng. | 1860 |
| Hinchman, Sarelda | " | 2 | Wife of Dr. C. W. Hinchman | Ill. | 1860 |
| Huddleston, R. W. | Gillespie | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Putnam Co., Ind | 1831 |
| Eliza A. McPheron | " | 35 | Wife R. W. Huddleston | Greene Co., Ill. | 1853 |
| Harlan, Elijah | Carlinville | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Christ'n Co., Ky | 1834 |
| Harlan, Emily | " | 22 | Wife of E. Harlan | East Tenn. | 1861 |
| Hall, Harrison | " | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co., Ill | 1859 |
| Hall, Mrs. Cassie A. | " | 5 | Wife of H. Hall | Macoupin Co., Il | 1841 |
| Lewis, J. A. | " | 13 | Farmer & Highway Com'. | Tenn. | 1862 |
| Lewis, Louisa | " | 13 | Wife of J. A. Lewis | Ky. | 1837 |
| Mitchell, Levi | Gillespie | 36 | Farmer, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Baptist Minister | Ky. | 1831 |
| Emily Brown | " | 36 | Wife of L. Mitchell | Greene Co., Ill. | 1833 |
| Mitchell, T. M. | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1833 |
| Sarah Eliza Jackson | " | 36 | Wife of T. M. Mitchell | " " | 1840 |
| Perrine, William H. | Carlinville | 23 | Farm., S. Raiser & Supervisor | N. J. | 1851 |
| Sarah Jane Anderson | " | 23 | Wife of W. H. Perrine | Mo. | 1854 |
| Pearson, James M. | " | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1847 |
| Susan C. Rose | " | 18 | Wife of J. M. Pearson | " " | 1848 |
| Ramey, John C. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1835 |
| Ramey, Naoma | Dec'd Oct. 20, 1873 | | Late wife of J. C. Ramey | Macoupin Co., Il | 1823 |
| Stumpf, Frank | Carlinville | Sec. 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1854 |
| Stumpf, N. Mary | " | 14 | Wife of F. Stumpf | " | 1854 |
| Tosh, William W. | " | 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Sangamon Co., Il | 1842 |
| Mary Boyle | " | 30 | Wife of W. W. Tosh | Ireland | 1866 |
| Mary Jane Crayse | Dec'd Mar. 12, 1867 | | Former wife of W. W. Tosh | Mo. | 1848 |
| Taylor, Wm. E. | Carlinville | Sec. 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co., Il | 1837 |
| Martha Keltner | " | 21 | Wife of W. E. Taylor | " " | |
| Eliza Blue | Dec'd Sept. 17, 1866 | | Former wife of W. E. Taylor | Mo. | 1861 |
| Wheeler, C. | Carlinville | Sec. 33 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Ky. | 1835 |
| Naomy Wilson | " | 33 | Wife of C. Wheeler | Ky. | 1835 |
| Wilson, John M. | " | 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1834 |
| Catherine Wheeler | Dec'd May 5, 1862 | | Late wife of J. M. Wilson | Macoupin Co., Il | 1837 |
| Young, George | Carlinville | Sec. 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " " | 1855 |
| Young, Amanda | " | 15 | Wife of Geo. Young | " " | 1861 |
| Young, Jacob | " | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | St. Clair Co., Ill | 1856 |
| Young, Mary | " | 15 | Wife of J. Young | " " | 1867 |

## STAUNTON,—TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkebauer, Meint | Mt. Olive | Sec. 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1855 |
| Arkebauer, Tette | Dec'd M'ch | 11, 1874 | Wife of M. Arkebauer | " | 1854 |
| Ahrens, John M. | Staunton | Stau'n | Dealer in Lumber | " | 1855 |
| Ahrens, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | " | Wife of J. M. Ahrens. | " | 1847 |
| Addens, Thees | Mt. Olive | Sec. 22 | Farmer | " | 1859 |
| Addens, Amy | " | 22 | Wife of T. Addens | " | 1859 |
| Arkebauer, Mrs. Anna | " | 12 | Wid. of J. G. Arkebauer | " | 1852 |
| Arkebauer, J. G. | Dec'd Mar. | 25, 1874 | Late husband of Mrs. A. Arkebauer. | " | 1847 |
| Arkebauer, Henry J. | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Pro. Hotel & Saloon. | Madison Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Arkebauer, Mrs. Mina | " | " | Wife of H. J. Arkebauer | " " " | 1878 |
| Adden, A. H. | " | " | Prop. Livery Stables | " " " | 1860 |
| Adden, Mrs. Hattie | " | " | Wife of A. H. Adden | " " " | 1871 |
| Binney, John | Mt. Olive | " | Physician | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Buhr, Harbert | " | " | Prop. Hotel and Saloon | Germany | 1867 |
| Buhr, Mrs. A. | " | " | Wife of H. Buhr | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Bentley, W. T. | Staunton | Stau'n | Editor & Pub. of Times | " " " | 1854 |
| Behrens, Henry | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Prop. Hotel and Saloon | Germany | 1866 |
| Behrens, Martha | " | " | Wife of H. Behrens | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Chapman, James H. | " | Sec. 15 | Farmer | " " " | 1840 |
| Chapman, Mrs. Sarah K | " | 15 | Wife of J. H. Chapman | Montg. Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Caldwell, Hugh | Staunton | Stau'n | Post Master | Ireland | 1837 |
| Caldwell, Mrs. Annie | " | " | Wife of H. Caldwell | " | 1852 |
| Chapman, S. H. | " | " | Farmer and Carpenter | Carroll Co. N.C. | 1819 |
| Chapman, Mrs. M. B. | " | " | Wife of S. H. Chapman | South Carolina | 1830 |
| Cowell, B. F. | " | Sec. 30 | Farm. Carpen'r & Joiner | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1828 |
| Cowell, Rhoda | " | 30 | Wife of B. F. Cowell | " " " | 1828 |
| Dripps, Thompson S. | Mt. Olive | 27 | Farmer | " " " | 1849 |
| Dripps, Mrs. Lucy | " | 27 | Wife of T. S. Dripps | Montg. Co. Ill. | 1876 |
| Danklef, John | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Prop. Hotel, Saloon and Butcher | Germany | 1858 |
| Danklef, Mrs. Sophia | " | " | Wife of J. Danklef | " | 1870 |
| Davis, F. M. | Staunton | Stau'n | Mechanical Engineer | Madison Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| De Werff, John H. | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Brick Manufacturer | " | 1875 |
| Ekhoff, Albert | " | " | Prop. Hotel and Saloon | " | 1867 |
| Ekhoff, Caroline | " | " | Wife of A. Ekhoff | Madison Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| Flint, G. W. | " | " | Lumber Dealer | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1877 |
| Flint, J. G. | " | " | Druggist. | " " " | 1876 |
| Flint, Mrs. L. F. | " | " | Wife of J. G. Flint | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Funderburk, Thomas | Staunton | Sec. 35 | Farmer | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1819 |
| Funderburk, M. J. | " | 35 | Wife of T. Funderburk | Sanga. Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Ferguson, David | " | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1839 |
| Ferguson, Mrs. Mary J. | " | 33 | Wife of D. Ferguson | Jerseyville, Ill. | 1854 |
| Friede, Charles | Mt Olive | Mt. Ol | Baker and Confectioner | Prussia | 1877 |
| Ferguson, Henry J. | Staunton | Sec. 33 | Retired Farmer | Ireland | 1839 |
| Ferguson, Mrs. Sarah | " | 33 | Wife of H. J. Ferguson | " | 1839 |
| Gessner, Fredrich | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Teac'r in German School | Germany | 1877 |
| Gessner, Mrs. H. | " | " | Wife of F. Gessner | " | 1877 |
| Godfrey, Cornelius | Staunton | Stau'n | Teacher | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Godfrey, Frank | " | " | Prop. Godfrey House | N. C. | 1847 |
| Godfrey, Mrs. M. J. | " | " | Wife of Frank Godfrey | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Hartke, F. W. | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | General Merchant | Germany | 1863 |
| Hartke, Mrs. A. W. | " | " | Wife of F. W. Hartke | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Hayes, James | " | " | Pitt Boss in Mt. Olive Coal Mine | England | 1875 |
| Hayes, Ida | Dec'd Dec. | 20, 1876 | Wife of J. Hayes | Germany | 1875 |
| Henderson, F. M. | Mt. Olive | Sec. 14 | Farmer and Teacher | Jasper Co. Mo. | 1850 |
| Henderson, Mrs. Mattie | " | 14 | Wife of F. M. Henderson | Madison Co. Ill. | 1868 |
| Keiser, Harbert J. | " | Mt. Ol | Ferm. J. P. & Not'y Pub. | Germany | 1854 |
| Keiser, Mrs. Gertie A. | " | " | Wife of H. J. Keiser | " | 1847 |
| Keiser, C. J. | " | " | Miller, Merchant, Post Master, and Superintendent of Coal Mine. | " | 1855 |
| Keiser, Mrs. Mary C. | " | " | Wife of C. J. Keiser. | Macoup. Co. Ill | 1849 |
| Kruse, Henry | " | Sec. 12 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Germany | 1853 |
| Kruse, Mrs. E. B. | " | 12 | Wife of H. Kruse | Madison Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Keiser, John | " | 13 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Germany | 1855 |
| Keiser, Mrs. Charlotte | " | 13 | Wife of J. Keiser | " | 1875 |
| Monke, H. H. | " | Mt. Ol | Engineer & Stockhol'r in Coal Shaft. | " | 1857 |
| Mindrup, Henry | Staunton | Sec. 15 | Farmer. | Madison Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Mindrup, Mrs. Sophia | " | 15 | Wife of Henry Mindrup | St. Charles Co. Mo. | 1877 |
| Mitchell, J. T. | " | Stau'n | Township Collector | Mt. Olive | 1854 |
| Mindrup, Herman H. | " | Sec. 22 | Farmer | Madison Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Mindrup, Ernst | Dec. Feb | 23 1866 | Father of H. H. Mindrup | Germany | 1865 |
| Mindrup, Mrs. Dina | Staunton | Sec. 22 | Wife of the late Ernst Mindrup | " | 1865 |
| Niemeyer, William | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | General Merchant and Stockholder in Coal Mine, | " | 1866 |
| Niemeyer, Mrs. S. M. | " | " | Wife of Wm. Niemeyer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| Nieman, John C. | " | " | Farmer & Stockholder in Coal Mine | Germany | 1842 |
| Nieman, Mrs. Anna | " | " | Wife of J. C. Nieman | " | 1858 |
| Nieman, Mrs. M. | [Dec'd.] died at Mt. Olive in 1854 | | Formr Wife of J. C. Nieman | " | 1847 |
| Niedermeier, Christ | Mt. Olive. | Mt. Ol | Wagon & Carriage Mak'r | " | 1871 |
| Niedermeier, Mrs. D. | " | " | Wife of C. Niedermeier | " | 1875 |
| Olive, Jesse | Staunton | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Trigg Co. Ky. | 1847 |
| Olive, Mrs. Margarett | " | 35 | Wife of J. Olive | Madison Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Prange, Henry | Mt. Olive | 2 | Farmer, Miller and Stockholder in Coal Shaft. | Germany | 1853 |
| Prange, Wilhelmina | " | 2 | Wife of H. Prange. | " | 1853 |
| Panhorst, William | Dec'd | | | " | 1855 |
| Panhorst, Mrs. Dora | Staunton | Stau'n | Widow of Wm. Panhorst | " | 1848 |
| Remmert, Henry | Mt. Olive | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1856 |
| Remmert, Mrs. A. | " | 11 | Wife of H. Remmert | " | 1849 |
| Ripley, J. R. | Staunton | Stau'n | Police Magistrate Insurance and U. S. Express Agent. | Madison Co. Ill. | 1875 |
| Ripley, Mrs. Sarah M. | " | " | Wife of J. R. Ripley | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Simmering, Louis | Mt. Olive | Mt. Ol | Blacksmith | Germany | 1868 |
| Simmering, Mrs. Kate | " | " | Wife of L. Simmering | Canada | 1869 |
| Schoen, Henry W. | " | " | Deal'r in Hardw. & Tinw. Manufac'r | St. Louis, Mo. | 1858 |
| Schwing, John | " | " | Prop. Blacksmith Shop | Germany | 1861 |
| Schwing, Christiana | " | " | Wife of J. Schwing | " | 1861 |
| Sawyer, Stephen | Staunton | Sec. 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. C. | 1831 |
| Sawyer, Saruh S. | " | 30 | Wife of S. Sawyer | Ky. | 1850 |
| Snell, Hosea | " | Stau'n | General Merchant | N. C. | 1821 |
| Snell, Rebecca J. | " | " | Wife of H. Snell | Tenn. | 1831 |

## STAUNTON,—TWP. 7 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sawyer, M. C. | Gillespie | Sec. 6 | Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1848 |
| Sawyer, Mrs. H. B. | " | 6 | Wife of M. C. Sawyer | Alton, Ill. | 1869 |
| Shirley, W. C. | Staunton | Stau'n | Farmer and Dealer in Real Estate | Tenn. | 1842 |
| Shirley, Mrs. Mary J. | " | " | Wife of W. C. Shirley | Madison Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Stanton, M. | " | Sec. 34 | Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Stanton, Mrs. A. M. | " | 34 | Wife of M. Stanton | Ohio | 1870 |
| Sievers, August | " | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1867 |
| Sievers, Mrs. Louisa | " | 33 | Wife of A. Sievers | " | 1867 |
| Voge, Henry | Staunton | Stau'n | Prop Stau'n Coal Mine | " | 1869 |
| Voge, Mrs. Caroline | Dec'd Oct. | 8, 1878 | Late Wife of H. Voge | " | 1869 |
| Wall, H. W. | Staunton | Stau'n | Banker and Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1832 |

## BRIGHTON,—TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ackerman, S. | Brighton | Br'h'n | Lumber Dealer | N. Y. | 1862 |
| Ackerman, Mrs. M. J. | " | " | Wife of S. Ackerman | Alton, Ill. | 1848 |
| Andrews, John | " | Sec. 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Va. | 1830 |
| Andrews, Mrs. Martha | " | 6 | Wife of J. Andrews | Ky. | 1832 |
| Blee, J. C. | Miles | Miles | Stat. Agent & Post Mast. | Pena | 1865 |
| Blee, Mrs. M. E. | " | " | Wife of J. C. Blee | N. J. | 1855 |
| Barber, Mrs. Em'l'ne M | Brighton | Sec. 7 | Farming & Stock Raiser | N. H. | 1837 |
| Barber, Nathan D. | Dec'd May | 31, 1878 | Former hus. of Mrs. E. M. Barber. | N. H. | 1836 |
| Brown, M. | Brighton | Sec. 19 | Farm. S. Rais & Dairym'n | Champaign Co., O. | 1830 |
| Brown, Mrs. Sarah B. | Dec'd July | 16, 1851 | Former wife of M. Brown | Wash'n Co. Ky | 1830 |
| Brown, Mrs. M'g'ret A. | Brighton | Sec. 19 | Present wife of M. Brown | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1853 |
| Blodget, Daniel | " | Br'h'n | Retired Farmer | N. H. | 1836 |
| Blodget, Isabella A. | " | " | Wife of D. Blodget | Ky. | 1849 |
| Clark, H. C. | " | Sec. 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1852 |
| Clark, Mrs. Luticia E. | " | 18 | Wife of H. C. Clark | Musk'm Co. O. | 1851 |
| Chase, O. A. | " | 17 | Farmer & Gen'l Merch. | N. H. | 1836 |
| Chase, Mrs. E. E. | " | 17 | Wife of O. A. Chase | N. Y. | 1863 |
| Drew, Thomas | " | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1859 |
| Drew, Mrs. Sarah A. | " | 28 | Wife of T. Drew | England | 1848 |
| Eddington, Chas. W. | Miles | 11 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1857 |
| Eddington, Mrs. Ellen | " | 11 | Wife of C. W. Eddington | Macoupin Co. Il | 1856 |
| Fritsche, J. C. | Brighton | Br'h'n | Boot and Shoe Maker | Germany | 1868 |
| Fritsche, Mrs. A. M. | " | " | Wife of J. C. Fritsche | Germany | 1868 |
| Glenny, Mrs. Kate B. | " | " | Prop. of Brightwood Cottage Hotel | Ky. | 1871 |
| Samuel H. Bixler. | Dec'd Feb. | 14, 1871 at St. Louis. | 1st hus. of Mrs. K. B. Glenny | Indiana | |
| Glenny, W. W. | Dec'd Mar. | 12, 1878 | 2nd hus. of Mrs. K. B. Glenny | New Jersey | 1873 |
| Glenny, Holly R. | Brighton | Br'h'n | Reporter and Correspon. | Ohio | 1873 |
| Glenny, Mrs. C. E. | " | " | Wife of H. R. Glenny | St. Louis, Mo. | 1873 |
| Hilliard, G. W. | " | Sec. 17 | Farmer, Fruit Grower & Dairyman | Macoupin Co. Il | 1840 |
| Hilliard, Mrs. Celia A. | " | 17 | Wife of G. W. Hilliard | Macoupin Co. Il | 1844 |
| Jones, William | " | 16 | Farmer | Wales | 1833 |
| Jones, Mrs. Marg'ret I. | " | 16 | Wife of Wm. Jones | Musk'm Co. O. | 1858 |
| Jones, John | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wales | 1862 |
| Jones, Mrs. Clara E. | " | 22 | Wife of J. Jones | Macoupin Co. Il | 1858 |
| Jacoby, Frederick | " | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1853 |
| Jacoby, Philephena | " | 31 | Wife of F. Jacoby | Macoupin Co. Il | 1859 |
| Kelsey, John | Shipman | 3 | Far. & Fine Stock Raiser | England | 1842 |
| Kelsey, Mrs. Sarah E. | " | 3 | Wife of J. Kelsey | Macoupin Co. Il | 1842 |
| Merrill, Wm. C. | Brighton | Br'h'n | General Merchant | Frank'n Co N. Y | 1856 |
| Merrill, Harriett A. | " | " | Wife of W. C. Merrill | " | 1859 |
| Metzler, T. D. | " | " | Pas. of St. Alphonsus Ch | Germany | 1878 |
| Miles, J. R. | Miles | Sec. 8 | Merch. Farm. & S. Raiser | Ky. | 1832 |
| Miles, Mrs. Eliza A. | " | 8 | Wife of Col. J. R. Miles | Ky. | 1835 |
| Montgomery, John | " | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Montgomery, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | 4 | Wife of J. Montgomery | " Ind. | 1864 |
| Montgomery, John P. | " | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1854 |
| Martin, Henry F. | Brighton | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rhode Island | 1837 |
| Martin, Mrs. Helen | " | 7 | Wife of H. F. Martin | N. H. | 1837 |
| Martin, B. | " | 20 | Farmer Dairyman | Ky. | 1850 |
| Martin, Mrs. Marth. A. | " | 20 | Wife of B. Martin | Ky. | 1850 |
| Moxey, Henry | " | 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1872 |
| Moxey, Mary Ann | " | 2 | Wife of H. Moxey | " | 1872 |
| Nutter, C. H. } Firm of C. H. Nutter and Bro. | " | Br'h'n | Merch. Millers, shippers | Pike Co. Ill. | 1862 |
| Nutter, Harrison | " | " | of Flour, Wheat, etc. | " | 1862 |
| Potter, Asa | " | " | Att'y-at-Law and P. M. | N. Y. | 1857 |
| Potter, Mrs. Martha | " | " | Wife of A. Potter | Ill. | 1840 |
| Parker, Aaron M. | " | " | Editor & Pub. of *Brighton Advance* | N. J. | 1865 |
| Parker, Mrs. Harriett | " | " | Wife of A. M. Parker | Md. | 1836 |
| Palmer, James | " | " | Retired Farmer | Vt. | 1836 |
| Palmer, Mrs. Susan E. | " | " | Wife of J. Palmer | Virginia | |
| Smith, W. E. | " | " | Liv. Feed, & Sale Stable | N. H. | 1872 |
| Smith, Mrs. Fannie | " | " | Wife of W. E. Smith | | |
| Sams, P. W. | Miles | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Belmont Co. O. | 1864 |
| Sams, Mrs. Mary J. | " | 9 | Wife of P. W. Sams | Macoupin Co. Il | 1841 |
| Smith, John | Woodburn | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1851 |
| Smith, Mrs. Mary | " | 12 | Wife of J. Smith | N. J. | 1858 |
| Strunk, Joseph | Miles | Miles | Merchant Miller | Pa. | 1874 |
| Strunk, Mrs. Susan | " | " | Wife of J. Strunk | Pa. | 1874 |
| Sweetser, John | Brighton | Sec. 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1850 |
| Sweetser, Mrs. E. M. | " | 7 | Wife of J. Sweetser | Mass. | |
| Stratton, L. P. | " | Br'h'n | Banker | N. H. | 1859 |
| Weiss, Henry | " | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Bucks Co. Pa. | 1854 |
| Weiss, Catharine | " | 15 | Wife of H. Weiss | Salem Co. N. J. | 1854 |

## BUNKER HILL.—TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budd, H. R. } Firm of Budd, W. N. } Budd B's | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Druggists | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| | " | " | | " | |

## BUNKER HILL,—TWP. 7 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bainum, Rev. G. W. | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Pastor Congregational Ch | Noble Co. Ohio | 1872 |
| Bainum, Mrs. Mary E. | " | " | Wife of R'v.G.W.Bainum | Calvert Co. Md. | 1872 |
| Breden, John F. | " | Sec. 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Brown, Mrs. Sarah A. | Woodburn | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Otsego Co. N. Y. | 1846 |
| Brown, Daniel T. | Died May 29, 1873 | | Late husband of Mrs. S. A. Brown | Rensselaer Co. N.Y. | 1846 |
| Burton, Edward | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Gen. Dry Goods Merch't | Vt. | 1838 |
| Burton, Mrs. Mary | " | " | Wife of E. Burton | N. J | 1852 |
| Benner, J. G. | Woodburn | Sec. 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1864 |
| Benner, Mrs. Cha'lte W | " | 20 | Wife of J. G. Benner | Prussia | 1864 |
| Baker, George | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | General Blacksmithing | England | 1854 |
| Baker, Mrs. Eliza'th J. | " | " | Wife of G. Baker | " | 1851 |
| Baird, William | " | Sec. 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Crit'den Co. Ky. | 1845 |
| Baird, Mrs. Abigail | " | 21 | Wife of Wm. Baird | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1831 |
| Baker, Charles | " | B'r H. | Gen'l Blacksmithing & repair shop | England | 1857 |
| Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | " | Wife of C. Baker | " | 1857 |
| Cummings, J. F. | " | Sec. 13 | Real Estate & Loan Agt. & Not. Pub. | N w Hampshire | 1855 |
| Cummiskey, W. H. | Woodburn | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | St. Louis, Mo. | 1872 |
| Cummiskey, Mrs. M. A | " | 8 | Wife of W. H. Cummiskey | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Carter, Mrs. Sarah B. | B'nk'r Hill | 13 | Retired. | Somers't Co. N. J | 1840 |
| Carter, Aaron F. | Died Oct. 23, 1870 | | Late hus. of Mrs. S. B. C. | Morris Co. N. J. | 1840 |
| Cromwell, Richard | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Retired Farmer | Wash'n Co. Md. | 1842 |
| Cromwell, Mrs. Caroline | " | " | Wife of R. Cromwell | Fred'k Co. Md. | 1842 |
| Chamberlain, W. H. | " | Sec. 11 | Farmer & Stock Raiser & Dairyman | Madison Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Chamberlain, Mrs. W. J | " | " | Wife of W. H. Chamb'n | Delaware [Co., O. | 1866 |
| Camp, Isaac W. | " | B'r H. | Watchmaker & Jeweler | Ashtabula, Wayne | 1858 |
| Camp, Mary N. | " | " | Wife of I. W. Camp | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Dorsey, P. H. | " | " | Dealer and Breeder in fine horses | Jefferson Co. Ky | 1854 |
| Dorsey, Mrs. Olivia | " | " | Wife of P. H. Dorsey | Wash'gton D. C. | 1856 |
| Delano, J. A. | " | " | Druggist and Apothecary | Worc'tr Co Mas | 1841 |
| Delano, Mrs. A. W. | " | " | Wife of J. A. Delano | Duch's Co. N. Y. | 1858 |
| Duffy, A. | " | " | Prop. Wood River Coal Mine | Ireland | 1860 |
| Duffy, Mrs. Margaret | " | " | Wife of A. Duffy | " | 1860 |
| Thomas Carroll | " | " | Prop. Wood River Coal Mine | England | 1860 |
| Duncan, E. B. | " | " | House Painter and Deputy Sheriff | Sulliv. Co. Tenn. | 1866 |
| Duncan, Mrs. Eliz'bth | " | " | Wife of E. B. Duncan | " | 1866 |
| Davis, Eli | Woodburn | Sec. 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1831 |
| Davis, Mrs. Malina | " | 30 | Wife of E. Davis | Tenn. | 1831 |
| Dodson, Elijah T. | " | W'b'n. | Wagon Maker | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1844 |
| Dodson, Mrs. Sarah | " | " | Wife of E. T. Dodson | Ky. | 1848 |
| Davis, Edward H. | B'nk'r Hill | Sec. 14 | Farmer | Concord, N. H. | 1839 |
| Davis, Mrs. Jane H. | " | 14 | Wife of E. H. Davis | Hanc'k Co. N. H | 1838 |
| Davis, Benj. | Died June 12, 1867 | | Was a Magnetic Physician & Farmer | White Co. Tenn. | 1830 |
| Davis, Mrs. Eleanor | Woodburn | Sec. 19 | Widow of Dr. B. Davis | Som'shire, Eng. | 1837 |
| Edington, Joseph | " | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1843 |
| Edington, Mrs Eliz'th | Died Mar. 16, 1879 | | Late wife of J. Edington | " | 1843 |
| Ellet, E. C. | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Physician and Surgeon | Philada., Pa. | 1839 |
| Ellet, Mrs. Lydia L. | " | " | Wife of Dr. E. C. Ellet | Mon'th Co. N. J. | 1849 |
| Fahrenkrog, William | " | " | Prop'r of Boarding House & Saloon | Germany | 1853 |
| Fahrenkrog, Wilhelmina | " | " | Wife of Wm. Fahrenkrog | " | 1864 |
| Goodall, W. W. | " | " | Prop. of Cottage Hotel | Buffalo, N. Y. | 1871 |
| Goodall, Mrs. Jean A. | " | " | Wife of W. W. Goodall | Scotland | 1850 |
| Gillies, John | Woodburn | Sec. 17 | Farmer and Trader | Ayrshire, Scot. | 1854 |
| Gillies, Mrs. Martha F. | Died Jan. 5, 1874 | | First wife of J. Gillies | Madison Co. Ill. | |
| Gillies, Mrs. Mary A. | Woodburn | Sec. 17 | Present wife of J. Gillies | Indiana | |
| Harrel, Edward F. | " | 19 | Steamboat Mate on Mississippi River | Ky. | 1869 |
| Harrel, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 19 | Wife of E. F. Harrel | Belm't Co. Ohio | 1869 |
| Huggins, P. C. | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Pres. B'ker Hill Bank & Ex-Co. Judge | Sulliv. Co. N. H. | 1838 |
| Huggins, Mrs. E. F. | " | " | Wife of P. C. Huggins | Conn. | 1843 |
| Hayes, E. W. | " | " | Attorney-at-Law. | Frank'n Co. Pa. | 1867 |
| Hayes, Mrs. M. F. | " | " | Wife of E. W. Hayes | Cumb'ld Co. Pa. | 1870 |
| Hedley, F. Y. | " | " | Post Master | Scotland | 1854 |
| Hedley, Mrs. Mary E. | " | " | Wife of F. Y. Hedley | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Harvey, George | " | Sec. 11 | Fmr. & Bdr. of "Gold Dust" horses | Medina Co. O. | 1862 |
| Harvey, Mrs. Tabitha | " | 11 | Wife of G. Harvey | Hamilton Co. O. | 1862 |
| Houck, Mrs. Lucinda A. | Woodburn | 7 | Widow of R. Houck | Christ'n Co. Ky. | 1846 |
| Houck, Ross | Died Dec. 26, 1867 | | L'e husb'd of Mrs. L. A. H. | Hunt'on Co. Pa. | 1846 |
| Jencks, William O. | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Prop. of Livery, Feed & Sale Stable | Provid'ce, R. I. | 1854 |
| Jencks, Mrs. Martha A. | " | " | Wife of W. O. Jencks | Bedford Co. Va. | 1856 |
| Larue, Isaiah | Woodburn | Sec. 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Indiana | 1848 |
| Larue, Annie E. | " | 7 | Wife of I. Larue | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1870 |
| Lancaster, F. | B'nk'r Hill | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1841 |
| Lancaster, Mrs. Elizab. | " | 1 | Wife of F. Lancaster | " | 1843 |
| Lee, Samuel | " | B'r H. | Billiard Parlor & Saloon | Northamptonshire, Eng | 1870 |
| Lee, Mrs. Louisa | " | " | Wife of S. Lee | St. Louis, Mo. | 1859 |
| Noel, J. L. | " | " | Prop. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable | | |
| Noel, Mrs. Louisa | " | " | Wife of J. L. Noel | Madison Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| New, Rev. W. | " | " | Pastor of Annunciation B. V. M. | Germany | 1874 |
| Neil, William | " | " | Prop. of Bunker Hill Coal Mines | Scotland | 1871 |
| Neil, Mrs. Sarah | " | " | Wife of W. Neil | England | 1871 |
| Pennington, James T. | " | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | New Jersey | 1837 |
| Pennington, Mrs. S. | " | 9 | Wife of J. T. Pennington | " | 1839 |
| Payne, J. C. | " | B'r H. | Prop. Monument Liv., Feed & S. Sta. | Fayette Co. Ky. | 1844 |
| Payne, Mrs. Eliza | " | " | Wife of J. C. Payne | Tenn. | 1851 |
| Pennington, James W. | Woodburn | Sec. 9 | Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Pennington, Mrs. Ann M. | " | 9 | Wife of J. W. P. | Cass Co. Mo. | 1861 |
| Parmenter, Gardiner | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Furnit're dlr. & Undert'kr | Hillsb'h, N. H. | 1838 |
| Parmenter, Mrs. Caroline K. | " | " | Wife of G. Parmenter | Grafton " | 1856 |
| Parmenter, C. A. | " | Sec. 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hillsb'h " | 1841 |
| Parmenter, Mrs. Mary M. | " | 13 | Wife of C. A. Parmenter | " " | 1842 |
| Pettingill, John A. | " | B'r H. | Prop. of Globe Mills | N. H. | 1837 |
| Robbins, Wm. E. | " | Sec. 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rochester, N. Y. | 1874 |
| Robbins, Mrs. M. J. | " | 2 | Wife of W. E. Robbins | N. Y. | 1875 |
| Ritter, William | " | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Pa. | 1866 |
| Ritter, Mrs. Dorcas | " | 28 | Wife of Wm. Ritter | Ross Co. Ohio | 1866 |
| Ridgley, Richard | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Retired | England | 1840 |
| Ridgley, Mrs. Mary A. | " | " | Wife of R. Ridgley | Dorch'er, Mass. | 1840 |

## BUNKER HILL,—TWP. 7 NORTH. RANGE 8 NORTH.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rumbolz, James B. | Woodburn | W'b'n. | House, Sign & Ornamental Painter | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Rumbolz, Gotlob | Died June 24, 1861 | | Father of J. B. Rumbolz | Germany | 1839 |
| Mrs. Susan G. Hayton | Former wife of | | Gotlob R., and mother of J. B. R. | Virginia | 1838 |
| Raymond, Paul | Woodburn | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Som'shire, Eng. | 1848 |
| Raymond, Martha T. | " | 19 | Wife of P. Raymond | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1844 |
| Smalley, Samuel | Woodburn | Sec. 8 | Far. & Bdr. of fine horses | Som'set Co. N J. | 1841 |
| Smalley, Mrs. Mary D. | " | 8 | Wife of S. Smalley | Crawford Co. Il. | 1835 |
| Sisson, Jackson | B'nk'r Hill | 10 | Farmer and Dairyman | Va. | 1837 |
| Sisson, Mrs. Nannie C. | " | 10 | Wife of J. Sisson | Lexington, Ky. | 1843 |
| Smalley, Mrs. Hannah M. | " | 4 | Widow of W. H. Smalley | Oyster Bay, L. I. | 1838 |
| Smalley, Wm. Henry | Died Aug. 4, 1870 | | Late husb'd Mrs H. M. S. | Morris Co. N. J. | 1838 |
| Smalley, A. J. | B'nk'r Hill | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1838 |
| Smalley, Mrs. Julia A. | Died Jan. 11, 1871 | | Late wife of A. J. Smalley | Som'st Co. N. J. | 1838 |
| Sanner, S. P. | Shipman | Sec. 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1862 |
| Sanner, Mrs. N. M. | " | 6 | Wife of S. P. Sanner | " | 1862 |
| Stoldt, August | B'nk'r Hill | 15 | Far., Thresher & Dairym. | Germany | 1854 |
| Stoldt, Mrs. Lena | " | 15 | Wife of A. Stoldt | " | 1851 |
| Sokop, Martin | " | B'r H. | Mfr. of Harness & Saddles | Bohemia | 1873 |
| Sokop, Mrs. Emma | " | " | Wife of M. Sokop | Prussia | 1873 |
| Wise, Henry | " | " | Prop. of Custom and Merchant Mill | Wash'n Co. Pa. | 1863 |
| Wise, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | " | Wife of Henry Wise | England | |
| Winchester, E. C. | " | " | Far. & Ex-Co. Surveyor | St. James Parish, La. | 1866 |
| Winchester, Mrs. A. C. | " | " | Wife of E. C. Winchester | Ky. | 1866 |
| Wood, James E. | Woodburn | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cumb'd Co. Ky. | 1832 |
| Wood, Mrs. Rosa B. | " | 19 | Wife of J. E. Wood | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Welch, Richard | " | W'b'n. | General Merchant | England | 1857 |
| Welch, Mrs. Grace E. | " | " | Wife of R. Welch | " | 1842 |
| Yancey, A. N. | B'nk'r Hill | B'r H. | Attorney-at-Law | Orange Co. Va. | 1867 |
| Yancey, Mrs. Belle | " | " | Wife of A. N. Yancey | Louisville, Ky. | 1867 |

## SOUTH OTTER,—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arnett, P. L. | Buford | Sec. 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il | 1850 |
| Cynthia A. Langley | " | 31 | Wife of P. L. Arnett | Erie Co. Pa | 1854 |
| Adams, J. | Nilwood | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Henry Co. Ky | 1830 |
| Emeline Peebles | " | 15 | Wife of J. Adams | Hart Co. Ky | 1837 |
| Allen, Wm. P. | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill | 1857 |
| Rebecca J. Conlee | " | 22 | Wife of W. P. Allen | Macoupin Co. Il | 1850 |
| Byers, Jacob | Buford | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1868 |
| Byers, Fannie | " | 31 | Wife of J. Byers | Germany | 1868 |
| Bacon, Robert | " | 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Norfolk, Eng. | 1837 |
| Mary A. Miller | " | 30 | Wife of R. Bacon | Clark Co. Ind | 1836 |
| Bacon, Thomas W. | " | 30 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1858 |
| Bacon, Thomas | Carlinville | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Norfolk, Eng. | 1837 |
| Mrs. M. A. Horton | " | 32 | Wife of Thos. Bacon | Taylor Co. Ky | 1875 |
| Mary Hoover | Dec'd Sep. 23, 1877 | | Late wife of Thos. Bacon | Indiana | 1835 |
| Barrow, T. S. | Girard | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1830 |
| Rebecca Edwards | " | 9 | Wife of T. S. Barrow | Morgan Co. Ill | 1842 |
| Cooney, Michael | Carlinville | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1852 |
| Mary O'Neil | " | 20 | Wife of M. Cooney | Pa. | 1850 |
| Crawford, G. D. | Nilwood | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Overton Co. Ten | 1832 |
| Nancy M. Bridges | " | 6 | Wife of G. D. Crawford | Madison Co. Ill | 1844 |
| Crawford, Jonathan | Palmyra | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1847 |
| Adora L. Clages | " | 6 | Wife of J. Crawford | " | 1856 |
| Dix, Charles | Nilwood | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hartford Co Con | 1869 |
| Hellena Davidson | Dec'd Dec. 5, 1878 | | Late wife of C. Dix | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Davidson, David | Girard | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Alabama. | 1830 |
| Caroline F. Groves | " | 11 | Wife of D. Davidson | Sangamon Co. Il | 1833 |
| Dufner, John | Nilwood | 11 | Farmer | Baden, Ger. | 1868 |
| Maggie E. Flinn | " | 11 | Wife of J. Dufner | Tipperary Co. Ire | 1870 |
| Hart, John E. | Palmyra | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1855 |
| Sarah M. Cherry | " | 6 | Wife of J. E. Hart | " | 1859 |
| Howard, Martin V. | Nilwood | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1840 |
| Martha A. Crump | " | 9 | Wife of M. V. Howard | " | 1847 |
| Howard, Henry | Girard | 9 | Farmer and Blacksmith | " | 1844 |
| Eleanor Crump | " | 9 | Wife of H. Howard | St. Clair Co. Ky | 1843 |
| Hart, John S. | Nilwood | 23 | Farmer and Stone Mason | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Emily Crays | " | 23 | Wife of J. S. Hart | Sangamon Co. Il | 1833 |
| Johnson, R. Z. | Buford | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Clark Co. Ind. | 1855 |
| Rebecca J. Wilson | " | 31 | Wife of R. Z. Johnson | Sullivan Co. Ind | 1856 |
| Jenkins, Wm. H | Girard | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nelson Co. Ky. | 1854 |
| Charity E. Hayes | " | 8 | Wife of W. H. Jenkins | Macoupin Co. Il | 1859 |
| Lair, Jerry M. | Nilwood | 17 | Farmer | " | 1837 |
| Lair, Elizabeth J. | " | 17 | Wife of J. M. Lair | " | 1841 |
| Mahan, Thomas | Palmyra | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rush Co. Ind | 1850 |
| Sarah Ditson | " | 6 | Wife of T. Mahan | Macoupin Co. Il | 1843 |
| Pruitt, James M. | Carlinville | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill | 1855 |
| Laura J. Sinclair | " | 32 | Wife of J. M. Pruitt | Macoupin Co. Il | 1856 |
| Palmer, William R. | Dec'd Dec. 24, 1859 | | For. hus. of S. M. Palmer | Ruthf'd Co. Tenn | 1830 |
| Sarah M. Palmer | Nilwood | Sec. 16 | Widow of W. R. Palmer | Orange Co. Ind | 1831 |
| Ross, M. H. | " | 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Sumner Co. Ten | 1830 |
| Nancy A. McMullen | " | 14 | Wife of M. H. Ross | Shelby Co. Ky. | 1836 |
| Snell, Samuel | " | 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jefferson Co. Ind | 1840 |
| Snell, Mary A. | " | 21 | Wife of S. Snell | Morgan Co. Ill | 1851 |

## NORTH PALMYRA—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alford, M. T. | Palmyra | Sec. 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Sevier Co. Tenn. | 1850 |
| Susan M. Searcy | " | 30 | Wife of M. T. Alford | Spencer Co. Ky. | 1850 |
| Allyn, R. T. | " | 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| E. E. Henderson | " | 16 | Wife of R. T. Allyn | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1869 |

## NORTH PALMYRA.—TWP. 12 N'TH. RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clevenger, John B. | Palmyra | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Minister | Overt'n Co.Tenn | 1829 |
| Drewsiey Huskey | " | 35 | Wife of J. B. Clevenger | Sevier Co. Tenn. | 1837 |
| Chiles, Thomas W. | " | Palmyra | Gen. Merch't, P. M., Farmer & J. P. | Smyth Co. Tenn | 1833 |
| Clarissa A. Shaw | " | " | Wife of T. W. Chiles | H'pshire Co. Mass. | 1836 |
| Chapman, Daniel | Stirrup Grove | Sec. 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1831 |
| Lucretia V. Rice | " | 24 | Wife of D. Chapman | " | 1837 |
| Coots, John | Palmyra | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Shelby Co. Ky. | 1835 |
| Maria E. Wise | " | 22 | Wife of J. Coots | Madison Co. Ill. | 1843 |
| Crum, William C. | " | 29 | Far., St'k Raiser & Butch. | Clark Co. Ind. | 1836 |
| Sarah E. Stinnett | " | 29 | Wife of W. C. Crum | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Grimmett, Wm. T. | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1856 |
| Talitha A. Doss | " | 36 | Wife of W. T. Grimmett | " | 1854 |
| Grimmett, John C. | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | M'nroe Co.Tenn | 1850 |
| Martha E. Huson | Dec'd Apr. 25, 1858 | | For. wife J. C. Grimmett | " | 1850 |
| Horton, Robert | Palmyra | Sec. 14 | Far., St'k D'l'r & Shipper | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1842 |
| Rebecca J. Rice | " | 14 | Wife of R. Horton | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1844 |
| Hollingsworth, Wm. A. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | C'pbell Co.Tenn | 1838 |
| Nancy H. Stinnett | " | 32 | Wife of W. A. Holl'gsw'h | Claib'ne Co.Tenn | 1838 |
| Harris, Thomas R. | Stirrup Grove | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fluvanna Co. Va. | 1850 |
| Elizabeth Fry | Dec'd Nov. 4, 1866 | | First wife of T. R. Harris | Fayette Co. Ky. | 1850 |
| Margaret Westfall | Stirrup Grove | Sec. 11 | Pres. wife of T. R. Harris | Jeff'son Co. Ind. | 1870 |
| King, J. C. | Palmyra | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Sarah E. John | " | 33 | Wife of J. C. King | S'gamon Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| King, William H. | " | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Lucy E. Edwards | " | 28 | Wife of W. H. King | Lincoln Co. Ky. | 1858 |
| Landrith, A. P. | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | | 1833 |
| Lucy E. Dew | " | 20 | Wife of A. P. Landrith | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Martin, W. C. | " | Palmyra | General Merchandizing | Wash't'n Co. Tenn | 1856 |
| Sarah A. Solomon | " | " | Wife of W. C. Martin | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1848 |
| Mills, James M. | Waverly | Sec. 10 | Far., St'k Raiser & Feeder | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Julia A. Peirce | " | 10 | Wife of J. M. Mills | " | 1866 |
| Nifong, J. F. | Palmyra | 7 | Farmer | Madison Co. Mo. | 1828 |
| Z. A. Solomon | " | 7 | Wife of J. F. Nifong | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Norvell, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 23 | Widow of S. Norvell | Logan Co. Ky. | 1849 |
| Norvell, Spencer | Dec'd Jan. 29, 1879 | | Late husb. Mrs. M. A. Norvell | Sumner Co. Tenn | 1828 |
| Emily M. Ross | Dec'd Aug. 9, 1845 | | First wife of S. Norvell | " | 1832 |
| O'Neal, Elizabeth | Palmyra | Sec. 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Clark Co. Ind. | 1837 |
| O'Neal, Lewis L. | Dec'd M'ch 23, 1854 | | Late husb. of Mrs. E. O'Neal | Bourbon Co. Ky. | 1837 |
| Potter, Rev. Thos. | Palmyra | Palmyra | Pastor Cumberl'd Pres. Ch. | Menard Co. Ill. | 1874 |
| Catherine Opdyke | " | " | Wife of Rev. T. Potter | Mercer Co., N. J. | 1874 |
| Pinkerton, Mrs. Jane | " | Sec. 32 | Farming and St'k Raising | Alabama | 1834 |
| Pinkerton, Henry B. | Dec'd Nov. 1, 1854 | | Late husb. Mrs. J. Pinkerton | Nashville, Tenn | 1834 |
| Rice, Jasper | Palmyra | Sec. 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ky. | 1832 |
| Mary Jones | " | 28 | Wife of J. Rice | Cumb'l'd Co. Ky | 1831 |
| Ritter, George L. | Stirrup Grove | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Shelby Co. Ky. | 1872 |
| Harriett A. Sims | " | 12 | Wife of G. L. Ritter | Macoup. Co. Ill | 1857 |
| Solomon, Lewis | Vancil's Pt. | 4 | Far., St'k Raiser & Feeder | Muhlenb'g Co. Ky | 1827 |
| Nancy A. Fink | Dec'd Sep. 18, 1863 | | First wife of L. Solomon | Shelby Co. Ky. | 1830 |
| Mary A. Baker | Vancil's Pt. | Sec. 4 | Pres. wife of L. Solomon | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1831 |
| Stults, Robert T. | Palmyra | 29 | Farmer and Stock Trader | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1841 |
| Martha W. Hollingsworth | " | 20 | Wife of R. T. Stults | Claiborne Co. Tenn | 1838 |
| Strate, Stephen B. | " | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Perry Co. Ohio. | 1855 |
| Margaret S. Davis | Died in Iowa, Ap. 5, '06 | | First wife of S. B. Strate | Ross Co. Ohio. | 1855 |
| Clara A. Knowlton | Palmyra | Sec. 34 | Pres. wife of S. B. Strate | Worcester, Mass | 1868 |
| Solomon, F. M. | Vancil's Pt. | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Mac'pin Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Margaret L. Lowrey | " | 8 | Wife of F. M. Solomon | Ireland | 1874 |
| Solomon, Wm. J. | Palmyra | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Louisa I. Hulse | " | 31 | Wife of W. J. Solomon | Wash't'n Co. Tenn. | 1865 |
| Steidley, Clara M. | " | 33 | Farming & St'k Raising | Mac'pin Co. Ill. | 1841 |
| Steidley, S. J. | Dec'd Jan. 6, 1878 | | Late husb. of C. M. Steidley | Freder'k Co. Va. | 1836 |
| Tucker, Robert | Palmyra | Sec. 27 | Manuf. Tile, Fire Br'k, & Far. | Madison Co. Mo. | 1853 |
| Sarah A. O'Neal | " | 27 | Wife of R. Tucker | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Vancil, Imri B. | Vancil's Pt. | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Union Co. Ill. | 1828 |
| Elizabeth S. Rice | " | 9 | Wife of I. B. Vancil | Va. | |

## POLK—TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armour, W. C. | Plainview | Sec. 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Armour, Mrs. Harriet | " | 31 | Wife of W. C. Armour | " | 1848 |
| Baker, George | Carlinville | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Monongahela Co. Va. | 1866 |
| Baker, Mrs. Mary | " | 36 | Wife of G. Baker | Greene Co. Pa. | 1866 |
| Barnstable, James | Chesterfield | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1845 |
| Barnstable, Mrs. M. A. | " | 7 | Wife of J. Barnstable | " | 1845 |
| Brayford, Henry | Macoup. St. | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Staffordshire, Eng | 1861 |
| Brayford, Mrs. M. A. | " | 22 | Wife of H. Brayford | " | 1861 |
| Candler, Cant | Chesterfield | 17 | Far., St'k Raiser & Deal'r | England | 1852 |
| Candler, Mrs. Emma | Dec'd | 17 | First wife of C. Candler | " | |
| Candler, Mrs. Melliscent | Dec'd Aug. 18, 1861 | | Sec'd wife of C. Candler | Madison Co. Ill. | |
| Candler, Mrs. Nancy J. | Chesterfield | Sec. 17 | Pres. wife of C. Candler | Greene Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Dorman, Elias M. | Plainview | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Shannon Co. Mo. | 1846 |
| Dorman, Mrs. Huldah J. | " | 34 | Wife of E. M. Dorman | Nelson Co. Ky. | 1848 |
| Duckels, Edward G. | " | 4 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1842 |
| Duckels, Mrs. Emma L. | " | 4 | Wife of E. G. Duckels | " | 1849 |
| Elliott, David | Macoup. St. | 26 | Farmer and Minister | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1831 |
| Elliott, Mrs. Nancy | Dec'd Mar 7, 1876 | | First wife of D. Elliott | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Elliott, Mrs. Nancy J. | Macoup. St. | Sec. 26 | Present wife of D. Elliott | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1848 |
| Eldred, A. H. | Carlinville | Sec. 8 | Farmer and Breeder of Short Horns | Greene Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Eldred, Mrs. Laura | " | 8 | Wife of A. H. Eldred | " | 1856 |
| Eldred, E. B. | " | 8 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder | Herkimer Co. Ky. | 1857 |
| Eldred, Emeline M. | Dec'd June 13, 1857 | | First wife of E. B. Eldred | Greene Co. Ill. | 1857 |
| Eldred, Elizabeth E. | Dec'd May 24, 1873 | | Sec. wife of E. B. Eldred | Boston, Mass. | 1855 |
| Eldred, Grace | Carlinville | Sec. 8 | Pres. wife of E. B. Eldred | Devonshire, Eng. | 1858 |
| Gracey, William L. | Chesterfield | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Gracey, Mrs. Sarah A. | " | 18 | Wife of W. L. Gracey | Bond Co. Ill. | 1853 |

## POLK—TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gillespie, Matthew S. | Chesterfield | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Gillespie, Nancy P. | " | 17 | Wife of M. S. Gillespie | Greene Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| Hounsley, John | " | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1851 |
| Hounsley, Sarah | Deceased | | First wife of J. Hounsley | " | 1851 |
| Hounsley, Mrs. Alice | Chesterfield | 7 | Pres. wife of J. Hounsley | " | 1867 |
| Hayward, Daniel | Carlinville | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Boston, Mass. | 1838 |
| Hayward, Mrs. Sarah A. | " | 4 | Wife of D. Hayward | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1844 |
| Johnston, D. R. | Macoup. St. | 23 | Watchman at C. & A. R. R. Bridge, Macoupin Creek. | Muhlenb'g Co. Ky. | 1836 |
| Johnston, Nancy Jane | Dec'd June 11, 1873 | | First wife of D. R. Johnston | " | 1839 |
| Johnston, Lucy A. | Macoup. St. | Sec. 23 | Pres. wife D. R. Johnston | Greene Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Komoros, Joseph J. | " | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Bohemia | 1856 |
| Komoros, Mrs. Mary | " | 15 | Wife of J. J. Komoros | St. Louis, Mo. | 1877 |
| Lambert, Theodore | Plainview | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Prussia | 1866 |
| Lambert, Mrs. Eliza M. | " | 28 | Wife of T. Lambert | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Lockyer, George | Chesterfield | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1868 |
| Lockyer, Mrs. Ann | " | 4 | Wife of G. Lockyer | " | 1868 |
| Mottaz, Mrs. Sarah A. | Plainview | 32 | Farming | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| George B. Smith | Dec'd Nov. 5, 1872 | | First husb. Mrs. S. Mottaz | " | 1867 |
| Mottaz, Eli | Dec'd Sept. 24, 1875 | | Late husb. Mrs. S. Mottaz | Switzerland | |
| Morris, Richard | Chesterfield | Sec. 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1850 |
| Morris, Mrs. Martha A. | " | 6 | Wife of R. Morris | Sullivan Co. Ind | 1840 |
| Pepperdine, J. A. | Carlinville | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1830 |
| Pepperdine, Mrs. Marietta | " | 4 | Wife of J. A. Pepperdine | " | 1857 |
| Peebles, W. S. | Chesterfield | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Peebles, Mrs. Mary J. | " | 3 | Wife of W. S. Peebles | " | 1860 |
| Parker, George | Macoup. St. | 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hardin Co. Ky | 1848 |
| Parker, Olive | Dec'd April 12, 1873 | | First wife of G. Parker | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Parker, Caroline | Macoup. St. | Sec. 27 | Pres. wife of G. Parker | " | 1860 |
| Raffurty, James | Chesterfield | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Montg'y Co. Ky. | 1833 |
| Raffurty, Maria | " | 6 | Wife of J. Raffurty | Grayson Co. Ky. | 1840 |
| Rhoads, Isaiah | Plainview | 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Rhoads, Mary A. | " | 25 | Wife of I. Rhoads | St. Louis, Mo, | 1869 |
| Rhoads, Edmund | " | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Grayson Co. Ky. | 1855 |
| Rhoads, Mrs. Frances | " | 34 | Wife of E. Rhoads | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1855 |
| Rhodes, George W. | " | 33 | Far., St'k Rais'r & Road Com. | Madison Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Rhodes, Mrs. Sarah E. | " | 33 | Wife of G. W. Rhodes | N. J. | 1844 |
| Rhodes, Samuel H. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Rhodes, Mrs. Augusta E. | " | 32 | Wife of S. H. Rhodes | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Rhodes, S. F. | " | 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Rhodes, Mrs. Lydia P | Deceased | | First wife of S. F. Rhodes | St. Louis, Mo. | |
| Rhodes, Mrs. Catharine A. | Plainview | Sec. 29 | Pres. wife of S. F. Rhodes | Glasgow, Scotl'd | |
| Silberzahn, Thomas | Carlinville | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Baden, Germ'ny | 1858 |
| Silberzahn, Mrs. Mary | " | 10 | Wife of T. Silberzahn | " | 1857 |
| Sawtell, Henry | " | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1855 |
| Sawtell, Mrs. Anna | " | 3 | Wife of H. Sawtell | " | 1855 |
| Utt, William | Plainview | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Scioto Co. Ohio | 1852 |
| Utt, Martha J. | " | 35 | Wife of W. Utt | Pendleton Co. Va. | 1854 |
| Whitlock, W. H. | Macoup. St. | 25 | Farmer | St. Louis Co. Mo | 1875 |
| Whitlock, Hettie | " | 25 | Wife of W. H. Whitlock | Illinois | 1857 |
| Wolf, William | Carlinville | 1 | Farmer | Brunswick, Ger. | 1866 |
| Wolf, Josephine | Dec'd Aug. 29, 1873 | | First wife of W. Wolf | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Wolf, Mrs. Louisa | Carlinville | Sec. 1 | Pres. wife of W. Wolf | Madison Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Yowell, John M. | Macoup. St. | 14 | Farmer & Tp. Supervisor | Lincoln Co. Ky. | 1850 |
| Yowell, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 14 | Wife of J. M. Yowell | White Co. Ill. | 1856 |

## NORTH OTTER—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alderson, W. C. | Virden | Sec. 16 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Trader | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| L. C. Raffurty. | " | 16 | Wife of W. C. Anderson | Greene Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Bowersox, Jacob | Girard | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Miami Co. Ohio | 1863 |
| Ella Smith | " | 22 | Wife of J. Bowersox | Macoupin Co. Il | 1854 |
| Chamberlin, N. | Virden | 5 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Trader | Oneida Co. N. Y | 1849 |
| Loretta Twitchell | " | 5 | Wife of N. Chamberlin | Waybridge Co. Vt. | 1849 |
| Crump, William C. | Stirrup Grove | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nicholas Co. Ky | 1833 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart. | " | 17 | Wife of W. C. Crump | Robt's'n Co. Ten | 1828 |
| Deck, Jacob | Girard | 25 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Nancy Steele. | " | 25 | Wife of J. Deck | South Carolina. | 1829 |
| Freeman, T. W. | Virden | 10 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Sangamon Co. Il | 1850 |
| Holliday, A. D. | " | 10 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Casey Co. Ky. | 1849 |
| Holliday, Martha Lee | " | 10 | Wife of A. D. Holliday | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1864 |
| Hays, Steward | Girard | 28 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1857 |
| Mrs. Martha Grimmett | " | 28 | Wife of S. Hays | Macoupin Co. Il | 1858 |
| Hall, Samuel | Virden | 13 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Eveline Reynolds. | " | 13 | Wife of S. Hall | Greene Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Kable, B. F. | " | 5 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ohio | 1866 |
| Annie M. Freeman. | " | 5 | Wife of B. F. Kable | Sangamon Co. Il | 1850 |
| McGinnis, G. L. | Stirrup Grove | 18 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Wayne Co. Mo. | 1829 |
| Elizabeth Crump. | " | 18 | Wife of G. L. McGinnis | Nicholas Co. Ky | 1833 |
| Smith, James C. | Girard | 25 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1851 |
| Smith, Deida F. A. | " | 25 | Wife of J. C. Smith | Macoupin Co. Il | 1857 |
| Williams, Jr., James | Virden | 12 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Leeann Strawn. | " | 12 | Wife of J. Williams | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1868 |

## HILYARD—TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, James | Plainview | Sec. 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1852 |
| Anderson, Parthena A. | Dec. Oct 21 | 1852 | Late wife of J. Anderson | Ohio | 1852 |
| Brown, Samuel | Plainview | P'view | Gen. Mchndze and P. M. | N. C. | 1844 |
| Brown, Mrs. Sarah | Dec. Mar. 28, 1856 | | Former wife of S. Brown | England | 1835 |
| Brown, Mrs. Mary J. | Plainview | P'view | Present wife of S. Brown | Macoupin Co Il. | 1833 |

## HILYARD.—TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baird, Samuel, | Plainview | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1845 |
| Baird, Permelia C. | " | 3 | Wife of S. Baird | Ky. | 1830 |
| Brown, John C. | " | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1836 |
| Brown, Martha P. | " | 5 | Wife of J. C. Brown | Ky. | 1862 |
| Bradley, Robert | Shipman | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1858 |
| Bradley, Mrs. Elizab. | Dec. Feb. | 1859 | Former wife of R. Bradley | " | 1858 |
| Bradley, Mrs. Nancy | Shipman | Sec. 32 | Present wife R. Bradley | Macoupin Co Il. | 1844 |
| Brown, N. H. | Plainview | P'view | Merchant Miller | Giles Co. Tenn. | 1844 |
| Brown, Mrs. J. Elizab. | " | " | Wife of N. H. Brown | Macoupin Co Il. | 1842 |
| Cramp, Abraham | Shipman | Sec. 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1836 |
| Cramp, Mrs. Sarah | " | 21 | Wife of A. Cramp | " | 1836 |
| Dey, Rhuliff | Bunk. Hill | 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ills. | 1854 |
| Dey, Mrs. Catherine M. | " | 24 | Wife of R. Dey | Champaigne Co. O. | 1853 |
| Fahrenkrog, H. L. C. | " | 36 | Farmer and Dairyman | Germany | 1854 |
| Fahrenkrog, Mrs. F., M.D. | " | 36 | Wife of H. L. C. Fahrenkrog | " | 1857 |
| Foster, J. M. | Plainview | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Pa. | 1841 |
| Foster, Mrs. Elizab. J. | " | 4 | Wife of J. M. Foster | Cumb. Co. Ky. | 1830 |
| Fleming, Edward | Shipman | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland. | 1839 |
| Fleming, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 28 | Wife of E. Fleming | " | 1848 |
| Gibbs, Micajah | Dorchester | 24 | Farmer and Carpenter | Frank'n Co N Y | 1873 |
| Gibbs, Mrs. Sarah | " | 24 | Wife of M. Gibbs | Ross Co. O. | 1873 |
| Gray, James P. | Shipman | 22 | Farmer | Va. | 1831 |
| Gray, Martha Jane | " | 22 | Wife of J. P. Gray | Ross Co. Ohio | 1826 |
| Hackney, James | Bunk. Hill | 25 | Farmer, Stk Rr & Supvr | New York City | 1851 |
| Hackney, Mrs. Amelia | Dec Jan 15 | 1868 | First wife of J. Hackney | Pa. | 1851 |
| Hackney, Mrs. Mary J. | Dec. Oct 21 | 1873 | Late wife of J. Hackney | Somerset Co N J | 1852 |
| Hackney, Joseph B. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Troy, N. Y. | 1851 |
| Hackney, Mrs. Mary | " | 25 | Wife of J. B. Hackney | " | 1867 |
| Hilyard, Wm. | Plainview | 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Sangamon Co I. | 1832 |
| Hilyard, Mrs. Martha A. | " | 16 | Wife of W. Hilyard | " | 1836 |
| Hilyard, Samuel | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1831 |
| Hilyard, Mrs. Susan S. | " | 22 | Wife of S. Hilyard | Madison Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Hilyard, Leonard | Bunk. Hill | 26 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1832 |
| Hilyard, Mrs. Charlotte | Dec. Se. 25 | 1859 | Former wife L. Hilyard | Somerset Co N J | 1829 |
| Hilyard, Mrs. A. E. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 26 | Present wife L. Hilyard | Champaigne Co. O. | 1865 |
| Holland, Mrs. Ann B. | Woodburn | 34 | Retired | N. J. | 1849 |
| Holland, John V. | Dec. Sep. 1 | 1862 | Late husb. A. B. Holland | N. Y. City | 1849 |
| Huckelbridge, Job | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somersetshire E | 1838 |
| Huckelbridge, Mrs. M | " | 33 | Wife of J. Huckelbridge | Sangamon Co Il | 1855 |
| Henderson, Daniel | Woodburn | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Anderson Co Te | 1848 |
| Henderson, Mrs. Charity | " | 32 | Wife of D. Henderson | " | 1839 |
| Huckelbridge, John | Bunk Hill | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1835 |
| Huckelbridge, Hannah | " | 33 | Wife of J. Huckelbridge | Madison Co. Ill | 1867 |
| Lemay, James | Plainview | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1840 |
| Lemay, Mrs Louisa | " | 12 | Wife of J. Lemay | " | 1840 |
| Laing, Calvin | Woodburn | 26 | Farmer | Essex Co. N. J. | 1856 |
| Laing, Mrs. Clarinda | " | 26 | Wife of C. Laing | Madison Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Lyons, James | Plainview | 5 | Farmer | Ireland | 1876 |
| Meriwether, E. B. | Shipman | 29 | Farmer and Fine Stk. Rr. | Todd Co. Ky. | 1844 |
| Meriwether, Mrs. L. A. | " | 29 | Wife of E. B. Meriwether | Westchester Co. N. Y. | 1838 |
| McCurdy, Joseph M. | Bunk. Hill | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. J. | 1868 |
| McCurdy, Melissa A. | " | 36 | Wife of J. M. McCurdy | Madison Co. Ill | 1857 |
| Meehan, Wm. O. S. | Plainview | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Limerick Co I'd | 1868 |
| Meehan, Margaret W. | " | 5 | Wife of W. O. S. Meehan | " | 1868 |
| O'Neil, John | Shipman | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1839 |
| O'Neil, Mrs. Nancy | " | 18 | Wife of J. O'Neil | Columbia Co Pa | 1839 |
| Reckard, Calvin | Plainview | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hampshire Co. Mass. | 1835 |
| Reckard, Mrs. Priscilla | " | 12 | Wife of C. Reckard | Macoupin Co Il. | 1839 |
| Rhoads, Charles | " | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Grayson Co Ky. | 1834 |
| Rhoads, Mrs. Nancy E | " | 6 | Wife of C. Rhoads | Sullivan Co. Te | 1837 |
| Roberts, Wm. B. | " | 22 | Farmer and Twp Collctr | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1864 |
| Roberts, Mrs. Ritty A. | " | 22 | Wife of W. R. Roberts | " | 1864 |
| Schultz, A. W. | " | P'view | Manuf. of Wagons, Carriages, Plows and Farm. Implements | Orange Co. N Y | 1860 |
| Schultz, Sarah M. | " | " | Wife of A. W. Schultz | Hagerstown Md | 1864 |
| Snider, Wm. N. | " | Sec. 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill | 1855 |
| Snider, Mrs. Margaret | Dec. Sept. | 1853 | First wife of W. N. Snider | N. J. | |
| Snider, Mrs. Martha | Dec. June | 23, 1857 | Second wife W. N. Snider | Ills. | 1855 |
| Snider, Mrs. Emily D. | Plainview | Sec. 10 | Present wife W. N. Snider | Macoupin Co. Il | 1841 |
| Sunderland, Charles | Bunk. Hill | 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Trenton, N. J. | 1854 |
| Sunderland, Leah | " | 14 | Wife of C. Sunderland | Pa. | 1856 |
| Smalley, David S. | " | 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morris Co. N. J. | 1844 |
| Smalley, Mrs. Theodocia | Dec. Mar. | 20, 1875 | First wife D. S. Smalley | Essex Co. N. J. | 1844 |
| Smalley, Mrs. Debaline | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 14 | Present wife D.S.Smalley | Somerset Co N J | 1874 |
| Squier, Alexander V. | Plainview | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1866 |
| Squier, Mrs Rachel | Dec. Ap. 3 | 1862 | First wife of A. V. Squier | Morris Co. N. J. | |
| Squier, Mrs. Margt. E. | Plainview | Sec. 15 | Present wife A. V. Squier | Macoupin Co Il. | 1845 |
| Schneider, Philipp | Shipman | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1858 |
| Schneider, Louisa C. | " | 18 | Wife of P. Schneider | Tenn. | 1863 |
| Shultz, Alexander | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Somerset Co Pa | 1866 |
| Shultz, Mrs. Elenora | " | 20 | Wife of A. Shultz | Allegheny Co. Md. | 1866 |
| Slifer, David | Bunk Hill | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fredk. Co. Md. | 1844 |
| Slifer, Mrs. Margaret | Dec. Aug. | 23, 1856 | Late wife of D. Slifer | " | 1844 |
| Taylor, Robert | Plainview | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1867 |
| Taylor, Annie | " | 11 | Wife of R. Taylor | " | 1867 |
| Thomas, Wm. A. | " | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | St. Clair Co. Il. | 1834 |
| Thomas, Lucinda | Dec. Oct 13 | 1864 | Late wife of W A Thomas | Ind. | 1832 |
| Taggert, Mrs. Margt. J. | Shipman | Sec. 29 | Farmer | N. C. | 1845 |
| Taggert, Adam | Dec. Sep. 14 | 1866 | Late husb. Mrs. Taggert | Ireland | 1845 |
| Vancourt, Mrs. Elizab. | Shipman | Sec. 28 | Farming | N. J. | 1836 |
| Edward Fleming | Dec. June | 10, 1847 | First husb. Mrs Vancourt | Ireland | 1836 |
| Vancourt, Elias | Dec. 1862 | | Late husb. Mrs. Vancourt | N. J. | |
| Waggoner, B. F. | Plainview | Sec. 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill | 1851 |
| Waggoner, Mrs. M. E. | " | 16 | Wife of B. F. Waggoner | Macoupin Co. Il | 1839 |
| Ward, Owen | Shipman | 30 | Farmer and Carpenter | Ireland | 1849 |
| Ward, Mrs. Mary | " | 30 | Wife of O. Ward | " | 1845 |

## NILWOOD,—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burford, D. L. | Girard | Sec. 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Bedford Co. Ten | 1864 |
| Burford, Mrs. Neaty | " | 23 | Wife of D. L. Burford | Davidson Co. N. C. | 1864 |
| Boston, D. B. | " | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Harrison Co. In | 1833 |
| Boston, Catherine | " | 11 | Wife of D. B. Boston | Polk Co. Tenn | 1850 |
| Bell, Francis | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1848 |
| Bell, Ella | " | 12 | Wife of Francis Bell | Mercer Co. N. J | 1872 |
| Ballinger, J. J. | | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Knox Co. Ky | 1867 |
| Ballinger, Mrs. Nancy C. | " | 22 | Wife of J. J. Ballinger | Davis Co. Mo | 1867 |
| Bloan, George | Carlinville | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Atlantic Ocean | 1853 |
| Bloan, Wilhelmina | " | 33 | Wife of G. Bloan | St. Louis, Mo. | 1856 |
| H. G. Lillimen | " | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Prussia | 1856 |
| Wilhelmina Lillimen | " | 33 | Wife of H. G. Lillimen | " | 1856 |
| Butcher, F. A. | Girard | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1836 |
| Lucy C. Candle | " | 3 | Wife of F. A. Butcher | Wayne Co. Ind. | 1848 |
| Boston, B. F. | " | 11 | Farmer and Carpenter | Macoupin Co. Il | 1849 |
| Boston, Nancy E. | " | 11 | Wife of B. F. Boston | " | 1854 |
| Carter, E. B. | Nilwood | Nilw'd | Farmer and Blacksmith | Glo's'r Co. N. C | 1850 |
| Margaret Lair | " | " | Wife of E. B. Carter | Macoupin Co. Il | 1846 |
| Enslow, David C. | " | Sec. 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Enslow, Milbery | " | 27 | Wife of D. C. Enslow | Madison Co. Ill | 1865 |
| Foster, J. L. | Girard | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nicholas Co. Ky | 1864 |
| E. A. Brown | " | 5 | Wife of J. L. Foster | " | 1864 |
| Fite, James M. | Zanesville | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | McMahon Co. T | 1851 |
| Crissa D. Lipe | " | 35 | Wife of J. M. Fite | Montg'y Co. Ill | 1869 |
| Gates, Frank W. | Girard | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Muhlenb'g Co. Ky | 1865 |
| Gates, Serilda J. | " | 4 | Wife of F. W. Gates | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1863 |
| Graham, John | Zanesville | 25 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Carpenter | Ralls Co. Mo. | 1863 |
| Graham, Amanda | " | 25 | Wife of J. Graham | Montg'y Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Garst, S. S. | Girard | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wash'n Co. Ten | 1860 |
| N. E. Thacker | " | 8 | Wife of S. S. Garst | Macoupin Co. Il | 1847 |
| Grimes, John | " | 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fayette Co. Ky | 1852 |
| Grimes, Edward | " | 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1852 |
| Harrison, J. W. | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Shelby Co. O. | 1868 |
| Harrison, Mary C. | " | 13 | Wife of J. W. Harrison | Clark Co. O. | 1867 |
| Harmas, John | Carlinville | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1858 |
| Harmas, Sophia | " | 33 | Wife of J. Harmas | " | 1875 |
| Hall, Sidney | Nilwood | Nilw'd | General Merchant | Garrett Co. Ky. | 1855 |
| Hall, Nancy | " | " | Wife of S. Hall | " | 1855 |
| Herrick, Reuben | Zanesville | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cook Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Heckman, Aaron | Girard | 4 | Dairyman and Farmer | Clark Co. Ohio. | 1862 |
| Heckman, Anna | " | 4 | Wife of A. Heckman | " | 1862 |
| Klaus, George | Nilwood | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1860 |
| Klaus, Theresa | " | 20 | Wife of Geo. Klaus | " | 1860 |
| Kellam, M. Z. | " | 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Delaware | 1849 |
| Kellam, Anna M. | " | 19 | Wife of M. Z. Kellam | " | 1866 |
| McElvain, Jason N. | " | 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Simpson Co Ky. | 1851 |
| McElvaine, Mrs. Nannie J. | " | 29 | Wife of J. N. McElvain | Knox Co. Ky | 1866 |
| McBride, Thos. W. | Girard | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Montg'y Co. Ten | 1842 |
| McBride, Margerry A. | " | 1 | Wife of T. W. McBride | Logan Co. Ky | 1835 |
| Malone, Thomas C. | Nilwood | Nilw'd | Blacksmith, Wagon Maker and Dlr. in Agricultural Implements. | Marion Co. Ky. | 1859 |
| Malone, Mary J. Ross | " | " | Wife of T. C. Malone | Macoupin Co. Il | 1843 |
| Page, E. W. | Girard | Sec. 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Mass. | 1867 |
| Page, Anna M. | " | 10 | Wife of E. W. Page | Greene Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Paden, L. M. | Nilwood | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greenv'e Dis. S. C | 1851 |
| Paden, Maria J. | " | 20 | Wife of L. M. Paden | Todd Co. Ky. | 1851 |
| Rogers, John A. | Zanesville | 25 | Far. & Prop'r of Wild Rural Park | Montg'y Co. Ill | 1857 |
| Rogers, Margarett | " | 25 | Wife of J. A. Rogers | Sangamon Co. Il | 1857 |
| Rutherford, Horace E. | Girard | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1852 |
| M. E. King | " | 5 | Wife of H. E. Rutherford | " | 1859 |
| Stead, Samuel | " | 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1845 |
| Stead, Elizabeth | " | 23 | Wife of S. Stead | Ky | 1829 |
| Stead, David | " | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1840 |
| Mary A. Boston | " | 10 | Wife of D. Stead | Harrison Co. In | 1833 |
| Solomon, James F. | Nilwood | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1856 |
| Mollie E. Thacker | " | 20 | Wife of J. F. Solomon | " | 1857 |
| Street, William S. | " | Nilw'd | General Merchant | Shelby Co. Ky | 1831 |
| Street, Catherine | " | " | Wife of W. S. Street | Ohio | 1866 |
| Sharp, Milton | Zanesville | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1838 |
| Sharp, Mary J. | " | 35 | Wife of M. Sharp | Montg'y Co. Ill | 1859 |
| Smith, J. C. | Nilwood | Nilw'd | Retired Farmer | Adair Co. Ky. | 1840 |
| Smith, Sarah J. | " | " | Wife of J. C. Smith | Tenn. | 1828 |
| Smith, Millard F. | " | " | Teac. [son of J.C. & S. J. Smith | Macoupin Co. Il | 1850 |
| Thacker, L. S. | " | Sec. 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1849 |
| Mary J. Crain | " | 16 | Wife of L. S. Thacker | Cass Co. Mich. | 1874 |
| Thacker, Z. | Girard | 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Edwards Co. Il | 1842 |
| Nancy M. Walker | " | 16 | Wife of Z. Thacker | Logan Co. Ky | 1842 |
| Thacker, T. W. | Nilwood | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1844 |
| Julia A. Lynch | " | 7 | Wife of T. W. Thacker | " | 1847 |
| Tietsort, James L. | Girard | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Butler Co. O. | 1866 |
| Harriet E. Gould | " | 3 | Wife of J. L. Tietsort | Lake Co. Mich. | 1866 |
| Yowell, James H. | Nilwood | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1829 |
| Yowell, Mary C. | " | 22 | Wife of J. H. Yowell | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1852 |

## CHESTERFIELD.—TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armour, John | Shipman | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1828 |
| Armour, Ann Eliza | " | 35 | Wife of J. Armour | " | 1828 |
| Armour, C. B. | " | 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Armour, Sarah Elizab. | " | 25 | Wife of C. B. Armour | " | 1856 |
| Brannon, James | Medora | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Virginia | 1865 |
| Brannon, Mrs. Sarah | " | 8 | Wife of J. Brannon | " | 1865 |
| Bister, William, | Shipman | 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Oxfordshire, Eng. | 1856 |
| Bister, Jane | " | 23 | Wife of W. Bister | Glasgow, Scot'd | 1873 |

## CHESTERFIELD—TWP. 9 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONT'ED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | CAME TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bramley, Charles | Chesterfield | Ch'f'ld | Prop. of Mill & Dlr. in Drugs & Gro. | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1858 |
| Bramley, Mary | " | " | Wife of C. Bramley | " | 1856 |
| Blakeburn, J. K. | Medora | Med'a | Blacksmith & Machinist | Perry Co. Ind. | 1866 |
| Blakeburn, Mrs. E. B | " | " | Wife of J. K. Blakeburn | Philada., Pa. | 1866 |
| Mitchell, Wm. M. | " | " | Wagon & Carriage Maker | Rockingham Co. N. C. | 1866 |
| Mitchell, Margaret | Dec. May 4, 1874 | | Wife of W. M. Mitchell | Tenn. | 1866 |
| Bhulman, John | Chesterfield | Sec. 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Switzerland | 1858 |
| Bhulman, Mrs. Laura | " | 12 | Wife of J. Bhulman | Macoup. Co. Ill | 1860 |
| Bhulman, Mary Ann | Dec. Jan. 24, 1878 | | Late Wife of J. Bhulman | Lancashire, Eng | 1868 |
| Corgan, L. F. | Chesterfield | Ch'f'ld | Physician and Surgeon | Jefferson Co. Ill. | 1871 |
| Corgan, Laura J. | " | " | Wife of L. F. C., Musical Instructor | Ohio | 1873 |
| Cundall, J. R. | " | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1834 |
| Cundall, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 9 | Wife of J. R. Cundall | " | 1861 |
| Cundall, Mrs. Mary A. | Dec. Aug. 7, 1868 | | First wife of J. R. C. | " | 1834 |
| Cundall, W. A. | Chesterfield | Sec. 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1849 |
| Cundall, Sarah A. | " | 4 | Wife of W. A. Cundall | " | 1858 |
| Creasser, R. T. | " | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Indiana | 1861 |
| Carson, G. B. | Medora | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1833 |
| Catherine Kemper, | " | 32 | Wife of G. B. Carson | Ky. | 1842 |
| Carson, James M. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1833 |
| L. Jane Collins | " | 32 | Wife of J. M. Carson | Ill. | 1832 |
| Eliza Jane Gulic | Dec. April 26, 1852 | | First wife of J. M. C. | New York | |
| Carson, W. H. | Medora | Sec. 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1833 |
| Carson, Mary | " | 32 | Wife of W. H. Carson | " | 1833 |
| Challacombe, Nicholas | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Eng. | 1840 |
| Challacombe, Mrs. N. G. | " | 20 | Wife of N. Challacombe | Tenn. | 1833 |
| Carson, Thomas E. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1833 |
| Mary A. Howell | " | 32 | Wife of T. E. Carson | N. J. | 1837 |
| Cynthia B. Leaton | Dec. Oct. 10, 1870 | | First wife of T. E. C. | Henry Co. Mo. | 1854 |
| Duckles, Sr., William | Chesterfield | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1834 |
| Duckles, Frances | " | 11 | Wife of W. Duckles, Sr. | " | 1834 |
| Duckles, Richard | " | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1835 |
| Duckles, Elizabeth | " | 5 | Wife of R. Duckles | " | 1832 |
| Dowland, Mary | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Dorsetshire, Eng. | 1849 |
| Dowland, Thomas | Dec. Mar. 14, 1874 | | Late husband of Mrs. M. Dowland | " | 1849 |
| Dowland, James E. | Chesterfield | Sec. 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1849 |
| Dowland, Hannah | " | 14 | Wife of J. E. Dowland | " | 1849 |
| Dickey, Thos. H. | Medora | Med'a | Contractor and Builder | Ky. | 1867 |
| Dickey, Sophie E. | " | " | Wife of T. H. Dickey | Ill. | 1856 |
| Dean, William | " | " | Grocery Merchant | Staffordshire, Eng. | 1862 |
| Dean, Sarah Ann | " | " | Wife of W. Dean | " | 1878 |
| Dean, Ellen | Dec. Nov. 25, 1877 | | First wife of W. Dean | Nottinghamshire, Eng. | 1862 |
| Fenton, William | Chesterfield | Sec. 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1851 |
| Fenton, Ann | " | 23 | Wife of W. Fenton | Scott Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Fenton, George | " | 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nottinghamshire, Eng. | 1851 |
| Fenton. Sarah | " | 23 | Wife of G. Fenton | Cincinnati, O. | 1854 |
| Fenton, Herbert | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Fenton, Martha V. | " | 12 | Wife of H. Fenton | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1861 |
| Gelder, Thomas S. | " | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1831 |
| Gelder, Ruth L. | " | 10 | Wife of T. S. Gelder | N. H. | 1857 |
| Gillespie, P. R. | " | 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Georgia | 1823 |
| Gillespie, Rebecca | Dec. in 1848 | | Wife of P. R. Gillespie | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1835 |
| Gillespie, Mahala | Dec. July 29, 1876 | | Wife of P. R. Gillespie | Greene Co. Ill. | 1848 |
| Gamble, John F. | Chesterfield | Sec. 4 | Farmer | Ill. | 1873 |
| Gamble, Sarah J. | " | 4 | Wife of J. F. Gamble | " | 1873 |
| Harlan, L. L. | " | Ch'f'ld | Far. & Min. of M. E. Ch. | Kentucky | 1840 |
| Harlan, Sallie M. | " | " | Wife of L. L. Harlan | " | 1834 |
| Harlan, Elizabeth | Dec. June 6, 1867 | | First wife of L. L. Harlan | " | 1840 |
| Hall, David T. | Chesterfield | Sec. 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1849 |
| Hall, Mrs. E. B. H. | " | 4 | Wife of D. T. Hall | N. J. | 1855 |
| Hayward, C. T. | Medora | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Bristol Co. Mas. | 1845 |
| Hayward, Mary A. | " | 20 | Wife of C. T. Hayward | Tenn. | 1854 |
| Hayward, Elizabeth M. | Dec. July 8, 1856 | | First wife of C. T. Hayward | New York | 1845 |
| Haynes, Joseph | Medora | Sec. 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rockingham Co. Va. | 1851 |
| Haynes, Elizabeth | Dec. Mar. 14, 1868 | | First wife of J. Haynes | " | 1851 |
| Hodgson, Thomas | Shipman | Sec. 26 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Lincolnshire, Eng. | 1859 |
| Hodgson, Elizabeth | " | 26 | Wife of T. Hodgson | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1859 |
| Hunter, Joseph | Medora | Med'a | Physician and Druggist | Morgan Co. W. Va. | 1857 |
| Hunter, Nancy E. E. | " | " | Wife of Dr. J. Hunter | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Hudspeth, F. M. | Chesterfield | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1848 |
| Hudspeth, Mary | " | 3 | Wife of F. M. Hudspeth | " | 1857 |
| Harlan, E. W. | " | Ch'f'ld | Farmer and Constable | Ky. | 1862 |
| Harlan, Lucinda C. | " | " | Wife of E. W. Harlan | " | 1864 |
| Jackson, George | " | Sec. 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1844 |
| Jackson, Mary | " | 1 | Wife of G. Jackson | " | 1852 |
| Jones, T. J. | Medora | Med'a | Blacksmith & Brick Mkr. | Indiana | 1856 |
| Jones, Frances L. | " | " | Wife of T. J. Jones | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Kelley, James | " | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Devonshire, Eng. | 1874 |
| Kelley, Laura Jane | " | 19 | Wife of J. Kelley | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1874 |
| Ketchum, Leonard | " | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1841 |
| Ketchum, J. S. | " | 18 | Wife of L. Ketchum | " | 1845 |
| Kirby, Ebenezer | Chesterfield | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1848 |
| Kirby, Zurelda | " | 10 | Wife of E. Kirby | " | 1853 |
| Kramer, John P. | Medora | Med'a | Billiard Parlor & Saloon | Prussia | 1876 |
| Kramer, Elizabeth | " | " | Wife of J. P. Kramer | Germany | 1876 |
| Loomis, Horace J. | Chesterfield | S. 1 & 2 | Far. & Breeder of Norman Horses. | Herkimer Co. N.Y. | 1838 |
| Loomis, Alice H. | " | 1 & 2 | Wife of H. J. Loomis | Greene Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Peebles, William | Chesterfield | Sec. 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1839 |
| Peebles, M. E. J. | " | 2 | Wife of W. Peebles | N. C. | 1828 |
| Palmer, W. G. | Medora | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Addison Co. Vt. | 1849 |
| Palmer, Maria E. | " | 19 | Wife of W. G. Palmer | Vermont | 1849 |
| Pritchett, John H. | " | Med'a | Groceries and Notions | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1877 |
| Pritchett, Susan | " | " | Wife of J. H. Pritchett | Ky. | 1877 |
| Raffurty, Joshua | Chesterfield | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Raffurty, Alice L. | " | 3 | Wife of J. Raffurty | " | 1856 |
| Richardson, John | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1831 |
| Richardson, Martha | " | 22 | Wife of J. Richardson | " " | 1840 |

## CHESTERFIELD—TWP. 9 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONTIN'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | CAME TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson, T. B. | Chesterfield | Sec. 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co, Ill. | 1844 |
| Richardson, Martha | " | 22 | Wife of T. B. Richardson | Dorsetshire, Eng. | 1849 |
| Rhoads, William H. | Medora | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1833 |
| Rhoads, Miriam | " | 32 | Wife of W. H. Rhoads | Greene Co. Ill. | 1851 |
| Harriet Raffurty | Dec. June 29, 1845 | | First wife of W. H. Rhoads | Ky. | 1833 |
| Ritchie, Juliet | Chesterfield | Ch'f'ld | Teacher | Greene Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Ritchie, J. H. | " | " | Prop. Ritchie House | New York City | 1855 |
| Ritchie, Mary | " | " | Wife of J. H. Ritchie | Ky. | 1855 |
| Solomon, P. B. | " | " | P. M., Col. Ag't, & Att'y | " | 1826 |
| Solomon, Fannie | " | " | Wife of P. B. Solomon | Ill. | 1833 |
| Searles, James L. | Medora | Sec. 28 | Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Searles, Esther J. | " | 28 | Wife of J. L. Searles | " | 1855 |
| Storey, Morris | " | 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1856 |
| Storey, Florence G. | " | 27 | Wife of M. Storey | Indiana | 1876 |
| Stanton, James A. | Shipman | 26 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ohio | 1866 |
| Stanton, Hannah L. | " | 26 | Wife of J. A. Stanton | Ill. | 1859 |
| Stanton, Henry C. | " | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rockingham Co. Va. | 1866 |
| Stanton, Lucretia | " | 35 | Wife of H. C. Stanton | Ohio | 1866 |
| Searles, John W. | Medora | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Searles, Hattie L. | " | 28 | Wife of J. W. Searles | " | 1854 |
| Simpson, Mason | " | Med'a | Dept. P. M. and Grocer | " | 1860 |
| Simpson, Wm. M. | " | Sec. 31 | Farmer | Virginia | |
| Simpson, Frances H. | " | 31 | Wife of W. M. Simpson | Ky. | |
| Simpson, D. W. | " | Med'a | Merchant | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1851 |
| Simpson, Lois C. | " | " | Wife of D. W. Simpson | " | |
| Snidle, James | Chesterfield | Sec. 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1868 |
| Snidle, Emma T. | " | 12 | Wife of J. Snidle | Ill. | 1856 |
| Stamm, Henry | " | Ch'f'ld | Boot and Shoe Maker | France | 1868 |
| Stamm, Hannah | " | " | Wife of Henry Stamm | Hanover, Ger. | 1868 |
| Towse, Thomas | " | " | Drugs and Groceries | Somersetshire, Eng. | 1853 |
| Towse, Martha Ann | " | " | Wife of T. Towse | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Williams, J. H. | Medora | S'ville | Justice of the Peace & Notary Public | Herkimer Co. N.Y. | 1837 |
| Williams, Mary | " | " | Wife of J. H. Williams | Pa. | 1861 |
| Williams, Matilda | Dec. April 10, 1855 | | First wife of J. H. W. | N. J. | 1843 |
| Wilson, Edmund | Medora | Sec. 26 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ohio | 1876 |
| Wilson, Louisa | " | 26 | Wife of Edmund Wilson | Ky. | 1876 |

## CAHOKIA—TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, William | Gillespie | Sec. 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Putnam Co. Ind | 1834 |
| Anderson, Lydia | " | 5 | Wife of W. Anderson | Macoupin Co. Il | 1837 |
| Aikman, George | Hornsby | 4 | Farmer | Madison Co. Ill | 1856 |
| Aikman, Louisa | " | 4 | Wife of Geo. Aikman | Iowa. | 1874 |
| Bödeker, Anton | " | 10 | Farmer | Germany. | 1864 |
| Bödeker, Dora | " | 10 | Wife of A. Bödeker | Germany. | 1864 |
| Boosinger, Chas. M. | Gillespie | 21 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1847 |
| Boosinger, Mrs. M. J. | " | 21 | Wife of C. M. Boosinger | Macoupin Co. Il | 1851 |
| Blair, W. Read | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jefferson Co. Ky | 1866 |
| Blair, Laura A. | " | 20 | Wife of W. R. Blair | Macoupin Co Il | 1844 |
| Bayless, Allen | Litchfield | 23 | Farmer and J. P. | Macoupin Co. Il | 1845 |
| Bayless, Jane | Dec'd Mar. 20, 1866 | | First wife of A. Bayless | Madison Co. Ill. | 1846 |
| Bayless, Martha | Dec'd Jan. 22, 1878 | | Second wife of A. Bayless | Macoupin Co. Il | 1846 |
| Craig, D. L. | Litchfield | Sec. 12 | Farmer | Missouri. | 1865 |
| Cook, A. J. | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Park Co. Ind. | 1840 |
| Cook, Catherine E. | " | 13 | Wife of A. J. Cook | Ky. | 1848 |
| Dorsey, Richard E. | Gillespie | 19 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1860 |
| Drennan, Calvin | Hornsby | 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill. | 1849 |
| Drennan, Sarah J. | " | 2 | Wife of C. Drennan | Macoupin Co. Il | 1844 |
| Eickmeyer, William | Mt. Olive | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany. | 1854 |
| Eickmeyer, Wilhelmine | " | 36 | Wife of W. Eickmeyer | Germany. | 1854 |
| Holme, E. S. | Gillespie | 17 | Farmer | Pontefract, Eng. | 1836 |
| Holme, Ellen | " | 17 | Wife of E. S. Holme | Ohio. | 1845 |
| Karnes, Peter B. | Hornsby | 2 | Farmer | Scott Co. Ky. | 1831 |
| Karnes, Sarah A. | Dec'd Mar. 15, 1877 | | Wife of P. B. Karnes | Jessamine Co. Ky. | 1831 |
| Link, L. W. | Hornsby | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Link, Christianna | " | 3 | Wife of L. W. Link | Ky. | 1872 |
| Meyer, Fred. | " | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany. | 1851 |
| Meyer, Annie | " | 9 | Wife of F. Meyer | Germany. | 1851 |
| Rhoads, Wm. M. | Litchfield | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Rhoads, N. A. | " | 12 | Wife of W. M. Rhoads | Allegheny, N.Y | 1867 |
| Rice, Hugh | Gillespie | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland. | 1850 |
| Rice, Christianna | " | 17 | Wife of H. Rice | Ohio. | 1837 |
| Robinson, Alexander | Litchfield | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nova Scotia. | 1863 |
| Jane R. Davis. | " | 1 | Wife of Alex. Robinson | Greene Co. Ill. | 1863 |
| Rhoads, J. M. | Gillespie | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1835 |
| Rhoads, Eliza R. | " | 7 | Wife of J. M. Rhoads | Tenn. | 1860 |
| Rhoads, A. W. | " | 7 | Son of J. M. & E.R. Rhoads. | Greene Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Schweppe, F. W. | Mt. Olive | 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany. | 1864 |
| Schweppe, Anna | " | 23 | Wife of F. W. Schweppe | Madison Co. Ill | 1856 |
| Wieber, Mrs. Emielie | " | 36 | Farmer | Germany. | 1867 |
| Wieber, Alexander | Dec'd Aug. 22, 1872 | | Former husband of Mrs. E. Wieber | Germany. | 1846 |

## VIRDEN.—NORTH HALF OF TOWNSHIP 12 N. RANGE 6 W.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buckles, Robert | Virden | Vird'n | Prop. of Junction Hotel | Scioto Co., Ohio | 1863 |
| Buckles, Harriet | " | " | Wife of R. Buckles | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Burch, C. H. | " | " | Boots, Shoes, Confectionery & Rest't | Jersey Co., Ill. | |
| Burch, Nettie L. | " | " | Wife of C. H. Burch | Pa. | |
| Boyer, John | " | " | Physician and Surgeon | Germany on the Rhine | 1854 |
| Boyer, Michael M. | " | " | Dealer in Boots & Shoes | " | 1854 |
| Boyer, Mary | Dec'd wife | of M. | M. Boyer, died Aug. 6, 1854 | " | 1854 |
| Boyer, Maggie | Virden | Vird'n | Present wife of M. M. B. | " | 1855 |

## VIRDEN.—NORTH HALF OF TWP. 12 N. RANGE 6 W.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cowen, Balfour | Virden | Vird'n | Lawyer | New Hampshire | 1858 |
| Cowen, Amanda | " | " | Wife of B. Cowen | Maine | 1858 |
| Coultas, T. F. | " | Sec. 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Scott Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Coultas, Elizabeth J. | " | 6 | Wife of T. F. Coultas | Maine | 1867 |
| Chedister, G. M. | " | Vird'n | Pro. Livery & Breeder Blooded Horses | N. J. | 1856 |
| Chedister, Mary E. | Dec'd | " | Wife of G. M. Chedister | Pa. | |
| Chedister, Martha | Virden | " | First wife of G. M. C. | N. J. | 1858 |
| Clements, J. R. | " | Sec. 12 | Far. & Bdr. Short Horns | Davidson Co. N. C. | 1865 |
| Clements, Mrs. E. A. | " | 12 | Wife of J. R. Clements | Greene Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Cogswell, C. H. | " | 15 | Nurseryman & Fruit gro. | Cuyahoga Co. O. | 1854 |
| Cogswell, Abbie C. | Dec'd wife of C. H | | Cogswell, died May 12, 1874 | " | 1869 |
| Cox, John J. | Virden | Vird'n | Manufacturer of Wagons & Carriages and general Repair Shops | Jersey Co., Ill. | 1853 |
| Cox, Mary A. | " | " | Wife of J. J. Cox | Hull, England | 1856 |
| Clark, Rev. Sam'l H. | " | " | Physician and Surgeon | Albany, N. Y. | 1859 |
| Clark, Hannah | " | " | Wife of S. H. Clark | N. Y. | 1859 |
| Duckels, Thomas G. | " | Sec. 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Duckels, H. E. | " | 8 | Wife of T. G. Duckels | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Fletcher, J. Q. | " | Vird'n | Dealer in Stock, Shipper & Trader | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1841 |
| Fletcher, Mrs. M. J. | " | " | Wife of J. Q. Fletcher | " | 1844 |
| Gates, William F. | " | " | Mfr. Drain Tile & Grocer | Sangamon Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Gates, Maggie S. | " | " | Wife of W. F. Gates | Greene Co. Ill. | 1870 |
| Gelder, John | " | Sec. 4 | Farmer and Capitalist | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Gelder, Clara J. | " | 4 | Wife of J. Gelder | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Henderson, John P. | " | 4 | Far. & B'der Short Horn | Ky. | 1853 |
| Henderson, Maxie Z. | " | 4 | Wife of J. P. Henderson | Illinois. | 1855 |
| Huston, John F. | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ohio | 1868 |
| Huston, Mary L. | " | 13 | Wife of J. F. Huston | Trumbull Co. Ohio | 1868 |
| Hegans, Lafayette | " | Vird'n | Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, and general Repair Shops | Indiana | 1865 |
| Jepsen, M. | " | " | Manuf'r of Boots and Shoes | Denmark | 1873 |
| Jepsen, Mrs. F. | " | " | Wife of M. Jepsen | " | 1873 |
| Lorton, William | " | " | Salesman | Virden, Ill. | 1858 |
| Lorton, Ada | " | " | Wife of W. Lorton | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Mayer, Peter | " | " | Dlr. in Clothing, Hoots, Shoes, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods | Germany | 1867 |
| Mayer, Mary H. | " | " | Wife of P. Mayer | Mass. | 1868 |
| Morrell, John L. | " | " | Farmer and Capitalist | Maine | 1851 |
| Morrell, Elizabeth B. | " | " | Wife of J. L. Morrell | Ill. | 1851 |
| Meyer, Charles | " | " | Family Groceries & Restaur't | France | 1867 |
| Meyer, Mary | " | " | Wife of Chas. Meyer | Ireland | 1866 |
| Ryan, Miss Jennie M. | " | Sec. 6 | At home | | |
| Simon, G. W. | " | Vird'n | Miller | England | 1860 |
| Sewall, William W. | " | " | Miller | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Smith, John G. | " | Sec. 15 | Farmer & Stock Raiser, and Township Supervisor | Chatham, N. C. | 1852 |
| Smith, Mary Ann | " | 15 | Wife of J. G. Smith | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Steed, William | " | Vird'n | Dlr. in Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods | England | 1856 |
| Steed, Sarah A. | " | " | Wife of W. Steed | Ill. | |
| Stansbury, T. D. | " | " | Manf'r & Dlr. in Saddles & Harness | Ohio | 1853 |
| Stansbury, Emily M. | " | " | Wife of T. D. Stansbury | Pa. | 1876 |
| Shriver, J. H. | " | " | Druggist & dealer in Paints, Books, Wall Paper, &c. | Highland Co. O. | 1868 |
| Shriver, Tryphena F. | " | " | Wife of J. H. Shriver | Pike Co. Ill. | 1868 |
| Thompson, W. F. | " | " | Editor & pub. Virden Record | Ky. | 1868 |
| Thompson, Mrs. L. H. | " | " | Wife of W. F. Thompson | " | 1868 |
| Tarbet, Rev. W. L. | " | " | Pastor Presbyterian Church | Blunt Co. Tenn. | 1859 |
| Tuttle, George | " | " | Dlr. in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods | South Caroliua | 1871 |
| Tuttle, S. E. | " | " | Wife of Geo. Tuttle | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1871 |
| Utt, John W. | " | " | Coal operator & Tile manuf'r | Scioto Co. Ohio | 1856 |
| Utt, Mary | Died Aug. | 1, 1878 | Wife of J. W. Utt | N. J. | 1856 |
| Virden, Will H. | Virden | Vird'n | Dlr. in DryGoods & Groceries | Christian Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| Virden, Sarah S. | " | " | Wife of W. H. Virden | Scott Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Vaniman, Daniel | " | Sec. 18 | Farmer and Minister | Ohio | 1864 |
| Vaniman, Elizabeth | " | 18 | Wife of D. Vaniman | Indiana | 1864 |
| Vaniman, George | " | 16 | Farmer | Montgomery Co. Ohio | 1866 |
| Vaniman, Louisa | " | 16 | Wife of G. Vaniman | Pa. | 1866 |
| Wright, Preston | " | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hart Co. Ky. | 1849 |
| Wright, Louisa J. | " | 17 | Wife of P. Wright | Louisville, Ky. | 1867 |
| Wright, Susan | Died Oct. | 3, 1865 | First wife of P. Wright | Hart Co. Ky. | 1849 |
| Winterbottom, Rev. J. | Virden | Vird'n | Minister M. E. Church | Lancashire, Eng. | 1877 |
| Winterbottom, Mrs. S. E. | " | " | Wife of J. Winterbottom | Scott Co. Ill. | 1877 |
| Wilcox, S. B. | " | " | Retired | Genesee Co. N. Y. | 1865 |
| Young, Charles | " | Sec. 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Oneida Co. N. Y. | 1858 |
| Young, Mary | " | 7 | Wife of C. Young | Albany, N. Y. | 1858 |

## BIRD.—TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arnett, George W. | Carlinville | Sec. 9 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Supervisor | Overton Co. Ten | 1834 |
| Arnett, Mrs. Sirena E. | " | 9 | Wife of G. W. Arnett | Greene Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| Arnett, John H. | " | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Arnett, Mrs. Hannah I. | " | 17 | Wife of J. H. Arnett | " | 1851 |
| Burns, John | " | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | County Lietrim, Irel'd. | 1856 |
| Kate Cook | " | 6 | Wife of J. Burns | County Limerick, " | 1859 |
| Bird, Joseph | " | 4 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dlr. | Butler Co. Pa. | 1851 |
| Bird, Mrs. Eliza Ann | " | 4 | Wife of J. Bird | Greene Co. Ill. | 1851 |
| Barrick, R. H. | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Oldham Co. Ky. | 1836 |
| Barrick, Mrs. Nancy E. | Dec. Feb. | 19, 1865 | First wife R. H. Barrick | Williamson Co. Tenn. | 1838 |
| Barrick, Mrs. Mary E. | Carlinville | Sec. 22 | Wife of R. H. Barrick | Hart Co. Ky. | 1857 |
| Bates, William J. | " | 22 | Retired Farmer | Jefferson Co. Tenn. | 1834 |
| Bates, Mrs. Martha | " | 22 | Wife of W. J. Bates | " | 1835 |
| Brown, John H. | " | 18 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1838 |
| Brown, Mrs. Martha E. | " | 18 | Wife of J. H. Brown | Alabama | 1834 |
| Brown, William A. | Buford | 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Va. | 1832 |
| Brown, Mrs. Matilda E | " | 3 | Wife of W. A. Brown | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Carr, Oscar | Carlinville | 11 | Farmer | " | 1855 |
| Carr, Macabeus | Dec'd Dec. | 7, 1875 | Father of O. Carr. | Middle Tenn. | 1833 |
| Carr, Mrs. Mary | Carlinville | Sec. 11 | Widow of M. Carr | Jefferson Co. Tenn. | 1833 |

## BIRD.—TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape, John | Carlinville | Sec. 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N or S. Carolina | 1866 |
| Martha J. Morris | " | 36 | Wife of J. Cape | Ala. | 1866 |
| Chiles, Wm. M. | " | 12 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dlr. | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Chiles, Mary M. | Dec'd Sept. | 4, 1871 | First wife W. M. Chiles | Greene Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| Chiles, Christianna D. | Carlinville | Sec. 12 | Present wife W. M. " | Phelps Co. Mo. | 1865 |
| Comer, Samuel | " | 22 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1844 |
| Comer, Caroline | " | 22 | Wife of S. Comer | Johnson Co. Ind | 1840 |
| Comer, Arthur D. | " | 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1844 |
| Mary L. Peebles | " | 22 | Wife of A. D. Comer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| Craggs, John | " | 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1857 |
| Mrs. Frances J. Leach | " | 27 | Wife of J. Craggs | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1842 |
| Craggs, Henry | " | 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1855 |
| Mrs. Sarah Leach | " | 33 | Wife of Henry Craggs | " | 1833 |
| Eldred, J. A. | " | 35 | Farmer, and Breeding Short Horn Cattle and Norman Horses | Greene Co Ill. | 1851 |
| Eldred, Mrs. Eliza J. | Dec'd Jan. | 2, 1862 | Late wife of J. A. Eldred. | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Easley, Mary A. | Carlinville | Sec. 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Perry Co, Ala. | 1834 |
| Isaac N. Edwards | Dec'd Dec | 7, 1860 | First husb'd of M. A. Easley | Tenn. | 1831 |
| Easley, George W. | Dec'd Sept. | 13, 1873 | Late " " " " | | 1830 |
| Holmes, Harrison W. | Carlinville | Sec. 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Holmes, Maria F. | " | 35 | Wife of H. W. Holmes | " | 1852 |
| Hagaman, Albert | Chesterfield | 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Bath Co. Ky. | 1863 |
| Hagaman, Mrs. Charlotte H. | " | 19 | Wife of A. Hagaman | " | 1868 |
| Joiner, William | Carlinville | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jacksonville, Ill | 1842 |
| Sarah L. Nevins | " | 8 | Wife of W. Joiner | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Joiner, Thomas | " | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Anderson Co. Ky. | 1842 |
| Joiner, Mrs. Martha A. | " | 5 | Wife of T. Joiner | " | 1842 |
| Kesinger, John | " | 13 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dlr. | Hart Co. Ky. | 1846 |
| Kesinger, Mrs. Eliza | Dec'd Nov. | 20, 1878 | Late wife of J. Kesinger | Henry Co. Ky. | 1832 |
| Killam, Geo. M. | Buford | Sec. 2 | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Killam, Mrs. Emily F. | Dec'd Aug. | 23, 1878 | Late wife G. M. Killam | " | 1844 |
| Killam, Samuel E. | Buford | Sec. 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1868 |
| Killam, Mary Ann | " | 2 | Wife of S. E. Killam | New York | 1868 |
| Love, Samuel | Carlinville | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1824 |
| Love, Mrs. Elizabeth | Dec'd July | 10, 1848 | Late wife of S. Love | Greene Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Love, Mrs. Minerva | Carlinville | Sec. 7 | Present wife of S. Love | " | 1858 |
| Lumpkin, James W. | Chesterfield | 31 | Farm'r & Justice of the Peace | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1836 |
| Lumpkin, Mrs. Elzina | " | 31 | Wife of J. W. Lumpkin | " | 1838 |
| Loveless, Samuel L. | Carlinville | 22 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dlr. | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1842 |
| Elmira Comer | " | 22 | Wife of S. L. Loveless | " | 1844 |
| Leach, Thomas | Chesterfield | 29 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dlr. | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1833 |
| Leach, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth | " | 29 | Wife of T. Leach | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1862 |
| McGinnis, G. M. | Carlinville | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wayne Co. Mo. | 1829 |
| Elizabeth B. Haynes | Dec'd Apr. | 26, 1852 | First wife of G. M. McGinnis | Madison Co. Ill. | 1832 |
| Angeline C. Roach | Carlinville | Sec. 18 | Present wife of G. M. McGinnis | Wilson Co. Ten | 1851 |
| Morfoot, William | " | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Morfoot, Rebecca W. | Dec'd July | 13, 1872 | Late wife of W. Morfoot | Devonshire, Eng. | 1857 |
| Parker, James | Carlinville | Sec. 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1857 |
| Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | 25 | Wife of J. Parker | " | 1857 |
| Patterson, James O., | Palmyra | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| Elizabeth Doty | " | 6 | Wife of J. O. Patterson | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Reineke, Frederick | Chesterfield | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Brunswick, Ger. | 1849 |
| Reineke, Mrs. Mary A. | " | 31 | Wife of F. Reineke | Daviess Co. Ky. | 1833 |
| Robinson, William | Carlinville | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1852 |
| Robinson, Hannah | " | 34 | Wife of W. Robinson | " | 1852 |
| Silsby, B. F. | " | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1845 |
| Silsby, Mrs. R. P. | " | 35 | Wife of B. F. Silsby | Addison Co. Vt. | 1863 |
| Solomon, Rev. James | " | 3 | Farmer and Minister | Johnson Co. N. C. | 1827 |
| Solomon, Mrs. Phebe | Dec'd Sept. | 1, 1841 | First wife of J. Solomon | Hickman Co. Ten. | 1828 |
| Solomon, Mrs. Easter | " | 7, 1852 | Second " " " | Clairbourn Co. Tenn. | 1837 |
| Solomon, Mrs. Sarah | Carlinville | Sec. 3 | Present " " " | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Towse, Simpson | " | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1852 |
| Towse, Elizabeth | Dec'd Feb. | 25, 1875 | First wife of S. Towse | " | 1852 |
| Towse, Jennie | Carlinville | Sec. 35 | Present wife of S. Towse | Ontario, Canada | 1876 |
| Waters, Rev. Zachariah | " | 11 | Minister and Farmer | Casey Co. Ky. | 1847 |
| Elizabeth Canady | Dec'd Jan. | 17, 1865 | First wife of Rev. Z. Waters | " | 1847 |
| Elizabeth Sapp | Dec'd June | 25, 1867 | Second " " " " | Montgomery Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Martha M. Hampton | Carlinville | Sec. 11 | Present " " " " | Hardin Co. Ky. | 1830 |
| Whiteley, Robert | " | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1844 |
| Whiteley, Adelaide | Dec'd Dec. | 28, 1869 | Late wife of R. Whiteley | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Wills, John W. | Carlinville | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1839 |
| Wills, Sarah | " | 19 | Wife of J. W. Wills | " | 1838 |
| Woods, Mrs. Janett | Chesterfield | 33 | Farming and Stock Raising | Ayrshire, Scot. | 1843 |
| Woods, William | Dec'd Feb. | 23, 1876 | Late husb'd Mrs. J. Woods | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1836 |
| Woods, A. H. | Chesterfield | Sec. 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1844 |
| Woods, Mrs. Jane | " | 32 | Wife of A. H. Woods | Greene Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Wheeler, William | Carlinville | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rush Co. Ind. | 1834 |
| Wheeler, Mrs. Mary | " | 8 | Wife of W. Wheeler | Greene Co. Ill. | 1835 |
| Wiese, Chas. H. | " | 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1852 |
| Wiese, Mary E. V. | " | 28 | Wife of C. Wiese | Scotland | 1863 |
| Wheeler, John | " | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Mason Co. Ky. | 1834 |
| Wheeler, Mary | " | 7 | Wife of S. Wheeler | Fleming Co. Ky | 1834 |

## GIRARD,—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong, C. C. | Girard | Girard | Dlr. in Drugs & Groceries | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Armstrong, Mrs. F. D. | " | " | Wife of C. C. Armstrong | Alton, Ill. | 1860 |
| Aherin, Patrick | " | " | Farmer & Capitalist | Ireland | 1859 |
| Aherin, Catherine | " | " | Wife of P. Aherin | " | 1859 |
| Boggess, B. | " | " | Retired Farmer and Coal Operator | Virginia | 1835 |
| Trabue, Eliza J. | " | " | Wife of B. Boggess | Kentucky | 1835 |
| Dickerson, Nancy R. | Dec. Ap. 12 | 1863 | Former wife of B. Boggess | " | 1835 |
| Bellamy, John | Girard | Girard | Dlr. in Groceries, Queensw'e & Hdwe | Kentucky | 1852 |
| Bellamy, Ann | " | " | Wife of J. Bellamy | Pennsylvania | 1837 |
| Bristow, W. T. | " | " | Architect & Builder | Overton Co. Ten | 1829 |
| Bristow, Mrs. L. | " | " | Wife of W. T. Bristow | Baltimore, Md. | 1857 |

## GIRARD—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter, Charles | Girard | Girard | Coal Operator & Tile Manufacturer | Iowa | 1869 |
| Carpenter, Lottie | " | " | Wife of C. Carpenter | Montg'y Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Clardy, B. | " | Sec. 33 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | AndersonCoTen | 1868 |
| Goains, Mary | " | " | Present wife of B. Clardy | Kentucky | 1868 |
| Haskins, Mary | Dec. Jul.22 | 1850 | Former " " " | Greene Co. Ill. | |
| Dopheide, Henry | Girard | Girard | Mfr Wagons Carriages & Gen. Repair | Germany | 1865 |
| Dopheide, Kate | " | " | Wife of H. Dopheide | " | 1853 |
| Denham, E. W. | " | " | Farmer & Capitalist | Greene Co. Ill. | 1857 |
| Denham, Mary M. | " | " | Wife of E. W. Denham | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1859 |
| Delaney, Daniel | " | " | Deputy Sheriff | Ireland | 1858 |
| Delaney, Catherine | " | " | Wife of Daniel Delaney | " | 1859 |
| Eastham, W. E. | " | " | Retired Coal Operator | Kentucky | 1851 |
| Eastham, George A. | " | " | Attorney-at-law | " | 1850 |
| Eastham, Annie O. | " | " | Wife of G. A. Eastham | " | 1859 |
| Fletcher, Burrell | " | Sec. 26 | Farmer & Stock Dealer | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1836 |
| Wright, Melvina F. | " | " 26 | Wife of B. Fletcher | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1853 |
| Heaton, Isaac | " | " 32 | Retired ex-Sheriff | Pennsylvania | 1853 |
| Heaton, Nancy | " | " 32 | Wife of I. Heaton | Kentucky | 1853 |
| Huff, W. T. | " | " 35 | Farmer & Prop. Threshing Machine | Butler Co. Ohio | 1866 |
| Huff, Catherine | " | " 35 | Wife of W. T. Huff | Cass Co. Mich. | 1866 |
| Hamilton, H. C. | " | Girard | Cashier of bank | Missouri | 1855 |
| Hamilton, Parmelia E. | " | " | Wife of H. C. Hamilton | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1853 |
| Lynch, Alfred | " | Sec. 31 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | East Tennessee | 1832 |
| Lynch, Elizabeth | " | " 31 | Wife of Alfred Lynch | Overton CoTenn | 1829 |
| Metcalf, J. D. | " | Girard | Pres. Bank of Girard | Kentucky | 1855 |
| Metcalf, Mrs. B. | " | " | Wife of J. D. Metcalf | " | 1855 |
| Macknet, D. S. | " | " | Lumber Dealer | New Jersey | 1857 |
| Macknet, Rhoda J. | " | " | Wife of D. S. Macknet | Indiana | 1857 |
| Miner, Charles W. | " | Sec. 31 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Somerset Co. NJ. | 1866 |
| Miner, Mrs. Sarah F. | " | " 31 | Wife of C. W. Miner | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1862 |
| Ring, F. W. | " | Girard | Grocery, Bakery & Restaurant | Germany | 1859 |
| Ring, Charlotte | " | " | Wife of F. W. Ring | St. Louis, Mo. | 1864 |
| Roach, J. F. | " | Sec. 32 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer | Carroll Co. Tenn | 1847 |
| Roach, Mrs. Martha A. | " | " 32 | Wife of J. F. Roach | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1836 |
| Smith, Elizabeth R. | " | " 19 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Todd Co. Ky. | 1844 |
| Smith, Samuel A. | Dec. Mar. 20 | 1874 | Late husb. Mrs. E. P. Smith | Maury Co. Tenn | 1835 |
| Steidley, Mrs. E. B. | Girard | Sec. 31 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Overton CoTenn | 1848 |
| Steidley, Joseph B. | Dec'd Jan. 1, | 1861 | Late husband of Mrs. E. B. Steidley | Maryland | |
| Smalley, John B. | Girard | Sec. 27 | Farm'r & Breed'r Short-horned Cattle | Somerset Co. NJ. | 1838 |
| Wood, Sarah | Dec'd Feb. | 1849 | Wife of J. B. Smalley | Madison Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| Arnold, Elizabeth | Dec'd Sept. 5, | 1854 | " " " | Jessamine Co Ky | 1850 |
| Arnold, Sophronia | Dec'd Apr. 4, | 1878 | " " " | " " | 1856 |
| Smith, L. P. | Girard | Girard | Bookkeeper Girard Milling Co's Mills | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1852 |
| Tipton, George L. | " | " | Editors and Publishers of | Illinois | 1879 |
| Simmons, Albert H. | " | " | the "Girard Gazette." | Ohio | 1865 |
| Thacker, J. W. | " | Sec. 33 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1853 |
| Thacker, Christina | " | " 33 | Wife of J. W. Thacker | Tennessee | |
| Walker, R. J. | " | Girard | Prop. of Girard Mills | Pennsylvania | 1866 |
| Walker, Mrs. Lucy | " | " | Wife of R. J. Walker | Greene Co. Ill. | |
| Woodroof, J. W. | " | " | Prop. Farmer's Mill & Elevator | Virginia | 1834 |
| Woodroof, Clara H. | " | " | Wife of J. W. Woodroof | Massachusetts | 1835 |
| Wiley, J. B. | " | Sec. 26 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Huron Co. Ohio | 1866 |
| Wiley, Florence E. | " | " 26 | Wife of J. B. Wiley | Erie Co. Pa. | 1860 |
| Yerington, George K. | " | Girard | Prop. of Girard House | Canada | 1865 |
| Yerington, Catherine | " | " | Wife of G. K. Yerington | Cass Co. Mich. | 1865 |

## SOUTH PALMYRA—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 8 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, W. A. | Palmyra | Palmyra | Physician & Surgeon | Greene Co. Ill. | 1876 |
| Annie C. Corn | " | " | Wife of Dr. W. A. Allen | Piatt Co. Ill. | 1878 |
| Bivin, B. F. | " | Sec. 1 | Farmer, St'k Raiser, Feeder & Dealer | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Esther Sharp | " | " 1 | Wife of B. F. Bivin | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1841 |
| Bivin, J. C. | " | " 1 | Farmer | " " | 1856 |
| Bivin, James | Dec. Jan. 29 | 1871 | Father of J. C. Bivin | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Sarah A. Crabtree | Palmyra | Sec. 1 | Wife of late James Bivin | Muhlenburgh Co. Ky. | 1852 |
| Bilbruck, Charlotte | " | " 31 | Farming & Stock Raising | Nottinghamshire, Eng. | 1857 |
| Bilbruck, John | Dec. Mar. 27 | 1872 | Late husband of Charlotte Bilbruck | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1857 |
| Crum, William F. | Palmyra | Sec. 6 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Clark Co Ind. | 1848 |
| Catherine Johnson | " | " 6 | Wife of W. F. Crum | Clark Co. W. Va. | 1870 |
| Denby, Peter L. | Buford | " 36 | Farmer, St'k Raiser, Feeder & Dealer | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1838 |
| Margaret S. Trible | Dec'd Dec. 7, | 1876 | First wife of P. L. Denby | Devonshire, Eng | 1856 |
| Clara E. Johnson | Buford | Sec. 36 | Present wife " " | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1829 |
| Duncan, James S. | Palmyra | " 23 | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Coroner of Macoupin Co. | " " | 1836 |
| Mary J. Weller | " | " 23 | Wife of J. S. Duncan | " " | 1844 |
| Duncan, James W. | " | " 7 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Washington Co. E. Tenn. | 1851 |
| Abigail Proffitt | " | " 7 | Wife of J. W. Duncan | " " | 1854 |
| Etter, Henry | " | " 16 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Anderson Co. E. Tenn. | 1836 |
| Asbereen E. Davidson | " | " 16 | Wife of H. Etter | Barron Co. Ky. | 1844 |
| Holloway, J. C. | Palmyra | Sec. 13 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Scott Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Nancy Baker | Dec. Feb. 21 | 1860 | First wife J. C. Holloway | Adams Co. Ill. | |
| Lucy E. Smithson | Palmyra | Sec. 13 | Present wife " " | Clark Co. Ky. | 1863 |
| Hulse, Capt. A. C. | " | Palmyra | Blacksmith | Sullivan Co. E. Tenn. | 1856 |
| Martha A. Ross | " | " | Wife of Capt. A. C. Hulse | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1840 |
| King, Wesley M. | " | Sec. 3 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Logan Co. Ky. | 1835 |
| Sarah E. Steidley | " | " 3 | Wife of W. M. King | Greene Co. Ohio | 1836 |
| Linn, Charles | " | " 6 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Sangamon Co. Ill | 1861 |
| Mary A. Crum | " | " 6 | Wife of Charles Linn | Clark Co. Ind. | 1848 |
| Mize, Jacob | " | " 22 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Lawrence Co. Ind. | 1849 |
| Martha E. Vaughn | " | " 22 | Wife of J. Mize | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1877 |
| Marshall, Robert | " | " 22 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Brown Co. Ind. | 1859 |
| Sarah J. McCoy | " | " 22 | Wife of R. Marshall | Taney Co. Mo. | 1865 |
| Morrell, William | " | " 4 | Farmer & Painter | Hancock Co. O. | 1872 |
| Emeline Goode | " | " 4 | Wife of W. Morrell | Greene Co. Ill. | 1872 |

## SOUTH PALMYRA—TWP. 11 NORTH RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ridgway, John T. | Palmyra | Sec. 5 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Boone Co. Mo. | 1861 |
| Maria E. Crum | " | " 5 | Wife of J. T. Ridgway | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1847 |
| Ross, W. G. | " | " 18 | Farm'r Stk. Raiser & Twp. Supervr | Sumner Co. Tenn | 1829 |
| Mary C. Proffitt | " | " 18 | Wife of W. G. Ross | Washington Co. Tenn. | 1854 |
| Ridgway, Z. C. | " | Palmyra | Proprietor of South Palmyra Hotel | Boone Co. Mo. | 1861 |
| Mary J. Solomon | " | " | Wife of Z. C. Ridgway | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1847 |
| Ragan, R. R. | " | " | Dir. in Hardware & Agricultural Implements and Justice of Peace. | Tennessee | 1836 |
| Sarah E. Patterson | Dec. Feb. 23 | 1857 | First wife of R. R. Ragan | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1826 |
| Margarett Simpson | Palmyra | Palmyra | Present wife " | Sangamon Co. Ill | 1844 |
| Solomon, D. N. | " | " | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer, & General Merchant | Muhlenburgh Co. Ky. | 1829 |
| Elizabeth C. Newell | " | " | Wife of D. N. Solomon | Simpson Co. Ky. | 1840 |
| Searcy, Nancy E. | " | Sec. 7 | Farming & Stock Raising | Boone Co. Mo. | 1868 |
| " Benj. P. | Dec. Aug. 12, | 1868, in | Boone Valley, New Mexico. Late husband of Nancy E. Searcy. | " " | |
| Smith, Joseph A. | Palmyra | Sec. 20 | Farmer, Blacksmith, & Wagon Maker | Greene Co. Ky. | 1860 |
| Sarah F. Garrison | " | " | Wife of J. A. Smith | Adair Co. Ky. | 1860 |
| Skeen, Baxter M. | " | " | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Washington Co. Tenn. | 1832 |
| Lucinda Smith | Dec. Ap. 9, | 1873 | First wife of B. M. Skeen | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1838 |
| Mary E. Henderson | Palmyra | Sec. 20 | Present " " | Miller Co. Mo. | 1864 |
| Shinpaugh, Jos. H. | " | " 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Knox Co E. Tenn | 1879 |
| Margarett I. Bilderback | " | " 20 | Wife of J. H. Shinpaugh | " " | 1879 |
| Tongate, M. C. | " | " 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co Ky. | 1837 |
| Malinda Fletcher | Dec. Aug. 21, | 1853 | First wife of M. C. Tongate | Adair Co. Ky. | |
| Mary A. Cherry | Palmyra | Sec. 4 | Present " " | Tennessee. | 1833 |
| Tongate, Elias | " | " 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1848 |
| Clarissa E. Chiles | " | " 3 | Wife of E. Tongate | " " | 1850 |
| Achilles Tongate | " | " 4 | Retired Farmer; age, 92 y'rs | Amherst Co. Va. | 1837 |
| Nancy Malone | Dec. June 10, | 1876 | Age, 84 years. Wife of A. Tongate. They lived together 66 years. | Tennessee. | 1837 |
| Tongate, C. P. | Palmyra | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ky. | 1837 |
| Mary C. Gardiner | " | " | Wife of C. P. Tongate | Greene Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Vaughn, Wm. E. | " | " 15 | Farmer, Minister, & J. P. | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Rachael E. Wiser | " | " | Wife of W. E. Vaughn | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1852 |

## SCOTTVILLE,—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Branom, J. W. | Scottville | Scottville | Prop. of Hotel, Feed Stable, & J. P. | Logan Co. Ky. | 1877 |
| Sarah A. Scott | " | " | Wife of J. W. Branom | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1853 |
| Cherry, James H. | " | " | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Overton Co. Ten | 1829 |
| Sarah Nevins | " | " | Wife of J. H. Cherry | " " | 1830 |
| Clark, W. A. | " | " | Furniture Dealer and Undertaker | Lee Co. Iowa | 1855 |
| Margarett A. Groves. | " | " | Wife of W. A. Clark | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1859 |
| Carling, Sr., William | " | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Coal Miner | England | 1858 |
| Elizabeth Mouttre | " | " | Wife of W. Carling | " | 1858 |
| Dalton, W. B. | " | Scottville | Physician and Surgeon | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1870 |
| Jennie Haynes | " | " | Wife of Dr. Dalton | Bates Co. Mo. | 1873 |
| Elder, David | " | " | Physician and Surgeon | Bond Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Nancy J. Coons | " | " | Wife of D. Elder | Cincinnati, O. | 1856 |
| Faith, James | Palmyra | Sec. 36 | Farmer, Stock Raiser, & Physician | Louisville, Ky. | 1871 |
| Martha E. Brown | " | " | Wife of J. Faith | Greene Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Fanning, William R. | Scottville | " 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Nancy Moore | " | " | Wife of W. R. Fanning | Kentucky | 1861 |
| Gobble, Sargeant | " | Scottville | Farmer, J. P. and Notary Public | Washington Co. Va | 1838 |
| Eliza'h A. Weatherford | " | " | Wife of S. Gobble | Bourbon Co. Ky | 1857 |
| Gobble, John P. | " | " | Drugs, Hardware & Groceries | Scottville, Ill. | 1842 |
| Eliza J. Sweeney | " | " | Wife of J. P. Gobble | Casey Co. Ky. | 1855 |
| Greer, A. M. | " | " | Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, & Clothing | Greene Co. Ill. | 1854 |
| Hancock, Geo. H. | " | " | Merchant and P. M. | Morris Co. N. J. | 1869 |
| Mary F. Patterson | " | " | Wife of G. H. Hancock | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1852 |
| Hettick, Stephen | " | Sec. 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fayette Co. O. | 1825 |
| Delilah Sharp | " | " | Wife of S. Hettick | Claibourne Co. Tenn. | 1831 |
| Huson, T. F. | Palmyra | " 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rowan Co. Tenn | 1850 |
| M. J. Hollingworth | " | " | Wife of T. F. Huson | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1841 |
| Kinkead, A. G. | Scottville | Scottville | Physician and Surgeon | Christian Co. Ky | 1851 |
| Lucy J. Booker | " | " | Wife of A. G. Kinkead | Greene Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| McCollom, T. G. | " | Sec. 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Overton Co. Ten | 1828 |
| Emma J. Howser | " | " | Wife of T. G. McCollom | Allen Co. Ky. | 1834 |
| Mansfield, Albert | " | " 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Barron Co. Ky. | 1856 |
| Maria Price | " | " 5 | Wife of A. Mansfield | Hamilton Co. Ill | 1856 |
| Owens, John S. | " | " 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Ill | 1852 |
| Ida A. Fletcher | " | " | Wife of J. S. Owens | " " | 1859 |
| Richmond, A. W. | " | " 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Rowan Co. Tenn | 1858 |
| Mahala C. Hassler | " | " | Wife of A. W. Richmond | " " | 1858 |
| Smith, L. B. | " | Scottville | Prop. of Wagon & Carriage Shop, & Attorney. | Cumberland Co. Ky | 1850 |
| L. J. Groves | " | " | Wife of L. B. Smith | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1844 |

## BARR.—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barr, Robert | Barr's Store | Sec. 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Pa. | 1837 |
| Norinda Fleming | " | 15 | Wife of R. Barr | Greene Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Cooper, R. R. | " | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Christian Co Ky | 1853 |
| Mary J. Bacon | " | 17 | Wife of R. R. Cooper | Tenn. | 1852 |
| Converse, Jeremiah | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Addison Co. Vt. | 1874 |
| Lovina Cory | " | 20 | Wife of J. Converse | " | 1874 |
| Crouch, John | " | 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wash'n Co Ten. | 1857 |
| Caroline A J Pritchett | Dec. July 6 | 1848 | First wife of J. Crouch | | |
| Mary R. Galloway | Dec Jan 20 | 1873 | Second wife of J. Crouch | Sullivan Co Ten | 1857 |
| Drum, Hiram | Barr's Store | Sec. 9 | Fmr, J. P. & Twp School | Macoupin Co. Il | 1839 |
| Martha B. Barr | " | 9 | Wife of H Drum [Treas. | " | 1841 |
| Finley, Geo. M. | " | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1875 |
| May A. Cross | " | 17 | Wife of G. M. Finley | Sullivan Co Ten | 1850 |
| Fausler, E. | " | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1852 |
| Mary E. Dalbey | " | 4 | Wife of E. Fausler | Va. | 1854 |
| Gary, Henry H. | Greenfield | 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1855 |
| Laura E. Converse | " | 30 | Wife of H. H. Gary | Greene Co. Ill. | 1874 |

## BARR—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galloway, John | Palmyra | Sec. 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Sullivan Co Ten | 1866 |
| Mary E. Carroll | " | 12 | Wife of J. Galloway | Pike Co. Mo. | 1848 |
| Holly, J. W. | " | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Alleg'ny Co. Va | 1849 |
| Holly, Wm. | Dec Sep 19 | 1872 | Father of J. W. Holly | Bedford Co. Va. | 1849 |
| Malinda Dew | | | Wife of the late W. Holly | Alleg'ny Co. Va | 1849 |
| Haven, R. B. | Greenfield | Sec. 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Vt. | 1849 |
| Jennie C. Reynolds | " | 18 | Wife of R. B. Haven | Ashland Co. O. | 1865 |
| Henderson, J. O. | Barr's Store | 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1838 |
| Henderson. J. W. | Greenfield | 29 | " " | Greene Co. Ill. | 1833 |
| Sarah J. Kidd | " | 29 | Wife of J. W. Henderson | Peoria Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Linder, John M. | Barr's Store | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill | 1865 |
| N. Kate Tunnell | " | 6 | Wife of J. M. Linder | Anderson Co Te | 1876 |
| Metcalf, R. J. | Greenfield | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hopkins Co. Ky | 1835 |
| Mary J. Buchanan | " | 31 | Wife of R. J. Metcalf | Bourbon Co. Ky | 1833 |
| Metcalf, J. L. | " | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hopkins Co Ky | 1835 |
| Eliza Peter | " | 31 | Wife of J. L. Metcalf | Louisville, Ky. | 1848 |
| Maxfield, Chas. W. | Barr's Store | 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co Il. | 1851 |
| Martha J. Greene | " | 8 | Wife of C. W. Maxfield | " | 1857 |
| Nighbert, N. A. | " | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Va. | 1840 |
| M. A. Crum | " | 10 | Wife of N. A. Nighbert | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1835 |
| Olbert, George W. | " | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Fred'k Co. Va. | 1840 |
| Melvina B. Barr | " | 15 | Wife of G. W. Olbert | " | 1839 |
| Petefish, Sarah J. | " | 8 | Widow of the late R. H. Maxfield | Rock'g'm Co Va | 1840 |
| Robert H. Maxfield | D'c June 15 | 1876 | Late husband of S. J. Petefish | Clark Co. Ky. | 1831 |
| Eddie G. Maxfield | Barr's Store | Sec. 8 | Son of R. H. Maxfield & S J Petefish | Macoupin Co. Il | 1860 |
| Robinson, Pressley | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Caldwell Co. Ky | 1835 |
| Elizabeth Redman | " | 32 | Wife of P. Robinson | Indiana | 1831 |
| Slaughter, W. J. | Greenfield | 30 | Fmr. Blcksmth & Mchnt | Greene Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| R. A. Dunn | " | 30 | Wife of W. J. Slaughter | Fulton Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Smith, Wm. M. | " | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Orange Co. Ind. | 1865 |
| Smith, Sarah M. | " | 7 | Wife of W. M. Smith | Greene Co. Ill. | 1865 |
| Shearburn, Henry B. | Barr's Store | 2 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1843 |
| Mary A. Jeffrey | " | 2 | Wife of H. B. Shearburn | Canada West | 1835 |
| Solomon, George O. | Palmyra | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1834 |
| Sarah E. Proffitt | " | 13 | Wife of G. O. Solomon | Sullivan Co Ten | 1853 |
| Solomon, A. M. | Barr's Store | 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Muhlb'rg Co Ky | 1835 |
| Alvina Bradshaw | " | 14 | Wife of A. M. Solomon | Morgan Co. Ill. | 1879 |
| Teaney, Theodore J. | Greenfield | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wythe Co. Va | 1843 |
| Martha J. Vaughn | " | 32 | Wife of T. J. Teaney | Greene Co. Ill. | 1872 |
| Teaney, E. A. C. | " | 32 | Farmer and Attorney | Augusta Co. Va. | 1843 |
| Sarah J Watteanbargee | " | 32 | Wife of E. A. C Teaney | Washington Co. Va. | 1859 |
| Young, J. G. | Barr's Store | Barr's Store | Druggist | Tenn. | 1855 |
| Sarah A. Young | | | Wife of J. G. Young | Pulaski Co. Ky. | 1877 |

## HONEY POINT.—TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ash, Samuel | Hornsby | Sec. 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Chester Co. Pa. | 1852 |
| Ash, Mrs. Sarah A. | " | 34 | Wife of S. Ash | " | 1852 |
| Barnes James A. | Carlinville | 9 | Farmer | Mo. | 1853 |
| Barnes, Mrs. Mary C. | " | 9 | Wife of J. A. Barnes | N. J. | 1856 |
| Cromwell, John | Litchfield | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1842 |
| Cromwell, Mrs. C. | " | 15 | Wife of J. Cromwell | Madison Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Culp, W. N. | Carlinville | 17 | Farmer & Stock Raiser & Township Supervisor and Treasurer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1839 |
| Culp Mrs. Rachel E. | " | 17 | Wife of W. N. Culp | " | 1840 |
| Carrico, N. | Litchfield | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1850 |
| Carrico, Mrs. M. J. | " | 1 | | Macoupin Co. Il | 1837 |
| Donnell, Thos. O. | " | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1876 |
| Donnell, Mrs. Maria | " | 11 | Wife of T. O. Donnell | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1876 |
| Deck, A. | Hornsby | 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co. Ill | 1850 |
| Deck, Mrs. Mary | " | 27 | Wife of A. Deck | Knox Co. Tenn. | 1850 |
| Hunt, James | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1849 |
| Hunt, Mrs. Margaret | " | 12 | Wife of J. Hunt | " | 1859 |
| Keplinger, Peter | " | 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Wash'ton Co Te | 1829 |
| Keplinger, Mrs Sarah E | " | 29 | Wife of P. Keplinger | " | 1832 |
| Moore, T. D | Carlinville | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Mercer Co. Ky. | 1834 |
| Moore Mrs. Julia | " | 7 | Wife of T. D. Moore | Jessam'e Co Ky | 1835 |
| McReynolds, John | Gillespie | 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Madison Co Ill | 1836 |
| McReynolds, Mrs. Lydia J. | " | 31 | Wife of J. McReynolds | " | 1855 |
| Masters, Henry I. | Carlinville | 2 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1852 |
| Masters, Mrs Amelia A | " | 2 | Wife of H. I. Masters | " | 1853 |
| Pembrooke, E. | " | 7 | Farmer | Ontario Co. N Y | 1867 |
| Pembrooke, Mrs Louisa | " | 7 | Wife of E. Pembrooke | Madison Co. Ky | 1867 |
| Sanders, J. D. | Gillespie | 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Caldwell Co Ky | 1841 |
| Sanders, Mrs Elizabeth | Dec. Feb. 5 | 1876 | Late wife of J. D. Sanders | Indiana | 1835 |
| Sanders, John | Gillespie | Sec. 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1845 |
| Sanders, Mrs. Sophronia E. | " | 32 | Wife of J. Sanders | " | 1847 |
| Shears, John H. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Canada West | 1858 |
| Shears, Mrs. Maria S. | " | 32 | Wife of J. H. S. | Macoupin Co Ill | 1843 |
| Snell, Guy A. | Carlinville | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1864 |
| Snell, Mrs. Abbie | " | 4 | Wife of G. A. Snell | " | 1864 |
| Wilson, James | " | 6 | Farmer | Sussex Co. N. J. | 1862 |
| Wilson, Mrs. Rebecca | Dec. Mar 2 | 1879 | Late wife of J. Wilson | Ireland | 1862 |
| Wilson, John | Carlinville | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | New York City | 1864 |
| Wilson, Mrs Lucinda E | " | 11 | Wife of J. Wilson | Macoupin Co. Il | 1850 |
| York, E. P. | Hornsby | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1849 |
| York, Mrs. Harriet V. | " | 32 | Wife of E. P. York | " | 1850 |
| York, J. W. | " | 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Maury Co Ten. | 1828 |
| York, Mrs. Hester | " | 29 | Wife of J. W. York | Iowa | 1876 |
| York, Mrs. Mary A. | Dec Nov 24 | 1873 | First wife of J. W. York | Wash'ton Co Te | 1829 |

## EASTERN MOUND.—TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden, Christopher R. | Fayette, Il. | Sec. 10 | Farmer and J. P. | Mo. | 1868 |
| Aden, Mary Susan | " | 10 | Wife of C. R. Aden | Ill. | 1851 |
| Burrell, John | Palmyra | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1852 |
| Burrell, Ann Elizabeth | " | 1 | Wife of John Burrell | Nottingham, Eng. | 1857 |

## EASTERN MOUND—TWP. 10 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brotschy, George | Fayette, Il. | 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Switzerland | 1868 |
| Bauer, L. W. | Greenfield, Ill. | 10 | " " | Germany | 1858 |
| Bauer, Mary C. | " | 10 | Wife of L. W. Bauer | Ill. | 1859 |
| Bilbruck, Joseph G. | Palmyra | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Nottingham, Eng. | 1857 |
| Bilbruck, Susan Elizabeth | Dec. Oct 27 | 1878 | Wife of J. G. Bilbruck | Tenn. | 1856 |
| Costello, Thomas T. | Fayette. Il. | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1859 |
| Costello, Thomas | Dec. Jan 26 | 1879 | Father of Thomas T. Costello | Ireland | 1840 |
| Costello, Mary Jane | Dec. Jan 18 | 1879 | Wife of Thomas Costello | " | 1842 |
| Crooke, Geo. W. | Greenfield | Sec. 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1850 |
| Crooke, Sylvenie | " | 7 | Wife of G. W. Crooke | " | 1879 |
| Clark, John | Chesterfield | 11 | Farmer | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1869 |
| Crossland, Wm. T. | Fayette, Il. | 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1854 |
| Crossland, Elizabeth | " | 21 | Wife of W. T. Crossland | " | 1854 |
| Cain, John | Chesterfield | 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1864 |
| Cain, Ann | " | 21 | Wife of J. Cain | " | 1864 |
| Davis, Josephus | Fayette, Il. | 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ills. | 1848 |
| Davis, Thompson | " | 30 | " " | Ill. | 1850 |
| Dews, John | Chesterfield | 34 | " " | Yorkshire, Eng | 1834 |
| Dews, Sylvia | " | 34 | Wife of J. Dews | " | 1832 |
| Droke, James W. | Palmyra | 1 | Farmer | Tenn. | 1855 |
| Droke, Abigail R. | " | 1 | Wife of J. W. Droke | Tenn. | 1840 |
| Dawson, Elisha | Greenfield | 3 | Farmer & Breeder of Berkshire Hogs | Morgan Co. W.Va. | 1854 |
| Dawson, Mary | " | 3 | Wife of E. Dawson | Fredk. Co. Va. | 1854 |
| Dawson, Thomas | " | 3 | Farmer | Berkley Co. W.Va. | 1866 |
| Dawson, Catherine | Dec Aug 16 | 1878 | Wife of Thos. Dawson | " | 1866 |
| Dawson, Wm. | Fayette, Il. | Sec. 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Lancashire, Eng. | 1850 |
| Dawson, Sarah Ann | " | 16 | Wife of W. Dawson | " | 1853 |
| Dams, Adam | Chesterfield | 34 | Fmr & Br Poland China | Macoupin Co. Il | 1836 |
| Dams, Louisa | " | 34 | Wife of A. Dams [Hogs | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1853 |
| Dams, Wm. | " | 34 | Farmer | Pa. | 1835 |
| Dams, Matilda | " | 34 | Wife of W. Dams | Macoupin Co. Il | 1844 |
| Etter, Geo. | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1845 |
| Etter, Mary C. | " | 12 | Wife of G. Etter | Mo. | 1873 |
| Edwards, James H. | " | 32 | Farmer | Illinois | 1877 |
| Edwards, W. C. | Fayette, Il. | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1834 |
| Edwards. Elizabeth A. | " | 15 | Wife of W. C. Edwards | Tenn. | 1831 |
| Falter, Jacob | Chesterfield | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1868 |
| Falter, Dora | " | 12 | Wife of J. Falter | " | 1868 |
| Grizzle, James M. | Fayette, Il. | 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Grizzle, Matilda A. | " | 19 | Wife of J. M. Grizzle | " | 1858 |
| Hagaman, John | Chesterfield | 13 | Fmr & Br Blooded Horses | Ky. | 1856 |
| Hagaman, Nancy | " | 13 | Wife of J. Hagaman | Ill. | 1842 |
| Holmes, David | Fayette, Il. | 20 | Fmr. and Stock Raiser | Tenn. | 1830 |
| Holmes, Elizabeth | " | 20 | Wife of D. Holmes | Tenn. | 1830 |
| Holmes, Andrew J. | " | 20 | Farmer and Carpenter | Macoupin Co. Il | 1847 |
| Holmes, Mancy J. | " | 20 | Wife of A. J. Holmes | Greene Co. Ill. | 1871 |
| Hall, James W. | Chesterfield | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1857 |
| Hall, Abiah S. | " | 34 | Wife of J. W. Hall | " | 1858 |
| Hall, Joseph C. | " | 34 | Fmr. and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1849 |
| Hall, Sarah M. | " | 34 | Wife of J. C. Hall | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1860 |
| Killam, Geo. W. | " | 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1855 |
| Killam, Samanth Ann | " | 11 | Wife of G. W. Killam | " | 1858 |
| Kirby, John | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Va. | 1839 |
| Nancy Dorman | " | 36 | Wife of J. Kirby | Bedford Co. Ten | 1831 |
| Kramer, Philip | Greenfield | 8 | Fmr. and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1867 |
| Kramer, Minnie | " | 8 | Wife of P. Kramer | Madison Co. Ill | 1874 |
| Kramer, Henry | " | 5 | Farmer | Germany | 1867 |
| Long, Edward | Chesterfield | 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Greene Co. Ill. | 1867 |
| Long, Olymphia Ann | " | 24 | Wife of E. Long | " | 1867 |
| Morris, John E. | " | 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1856 |
| Morris, Virginia S. | " | 32 | Wife of J. E. Morris | Ohio | 1869 |
| Murphey, Hiram | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Clermont Co. O. | 1836 |
| Murphey, Elizabeth Jane | " | 13 | Wife of H. Murphey | Va. | 1845 |
| Nevins, Martin V. | " | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1842 |
| Nevins, India Emeline | " | 12 | Wife of M. V. Nevins | " | 1845 |

## WESTERN MOUND—TWP. 10 NORTH. RANGE 9 WEST. [CONT'D.]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pitman, Daniel C. | Greenfield | 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ill. | 1853 |
| Pitman, Hattie A. | " | 9 | Wife of D. C. Pitman | Ky. | 1865 |
| Ruyle, Andrew | Fayette, Il. | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ill. | 1852 |
| Ruyle, Mary | " | 1 | Wife of A. Ruyle | Ill. | 1837 |
| Robinson, John W. | Chesterfield | 15 | Farmer & Breeder Norman Horses | Yorkshire, Eng. | 1866 |
| Smith, Huriah | " | 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. C. | 1828 |
| Smith, Sally | Dec. Aug 8 | 1877 | Wife of H. Smith | N. C. | 1829 |
| Shuttleworth, James | Chesterfield | Sec. 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Lancashire, Eng | 1867 |
| Shuttleworth, Harriet | " | 23 | Wife of J. Shuttleworth | Gloucestershire, Eng. | 1867 |
| Smith, John F. | Fayette, Il. | 16 | Farmer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1860 |
| Tucker, Jacob | Greenfield | 4 | Farmer | Iowa | 1866 |
| Upton, Thomas | Fayette, Il. | 15 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Lancashire, Eng | 1861 |
| Upton, Catherine | " | 15 | Wife of T. Upton | " | 1861 |
| Wall, John | " | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1856 |
| Wall, Kate | " | 20 | Wife of J. Wall | " | 1856 |
| Wolf, Ralph | Chesterfield | 28 | Farmer | " | 1848 |
| Wolf, Mary | " | 28 | Wife of R. Wolf | " | 1848 |
| Woolley, J. R. | Greenfield | 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. York | 1865 |
| Woolley, R. Jane | " | 5 | Wife of J. R. Woolley | Pa. | 1865 |
| Wheeler, Calvin | Chesterfield | 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1845 |
| Wheeler, Elizabeth | " | 12 | Wife of C. Wheeler | " | 1854 |

## DORCHESTER—TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acuncius, Daniel | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 6 | Farmer | Germany | 1858 |
| Martha Johnson | " | 6 | Wife of D. Acuncius | England | 1862 |

## DORCHESTER.—TWP. 7 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C. TO CO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burton, J. M. | Dorchester | Sec. 2 | Farmer | Va. | 1837 |
| R. I. Sinclair | " | 2 | Wife of J. M. Burton | Tenn. | 1837 |
| Barnes, J. H. | Bunk. Hill | 7 | Farmer & Horse Breeder | N. H. | 1851 |
| Matilda Lancaster | " | 7 | Wife of J. H. Barnes | Macoupin Co Il. | 1851 |
| Black, Chas. H. | Dorchester | Dorch. | Physician and Druggist | Bond Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Conrad, Peter | " | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Blacksmith | Pa. | 1860 |
| Susan Adams | " | 9 | Present wife of P. Conrad | Ohio | 1833 |
| Eliza Hite | Dec'd July 21, 1858 | | Former wife of P. Conrad | Pa. | |
| Cox, Chas. F. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 18 | Farmer and Mfr. Fruit Brandies | N. J. | 1878 |
| Bethsheba Pess | " | 18 | Wife of C. F. Cox | Ohio | 1878 |
| Culp, Henry | Dorchester | 9 | Farmer | Tenn. | 1840 |
| Martha J. Culp | Dec'd July 30, 1878 | | Wife of H. Culp | Ill. | |
| Farris, James S. | Staunton | Sec. 24 | Farmer & Breeder Blooded Horses | Ill. | 1840 |
| Fannie A. Cormack | " | 24 | Wife of J. C. Farris | Macoupin Co Il. | 1827 |
| Henrion, Nicholas | Dorchester | Dorch. | Pro. of Dorchester Hotel | France | 1854 |
| Henrion, Emma | " | " | Wife of N. Henrion | " | 1877 |
| Henrion, Margaret | Dec'd Dec. 15, 1875 | | First Wife of N. Henrion | " | 1854 |
| Isaacs, Richard | Dorchester | Sec. 12 | Farmer | Macoupin Co Il. | 1840 |
| Lucy J. Burton | " | 12 | Wife of R. Isaacs | " | 1864 |
| Isaacs. Abram | Gillespie | 2 | Farmer | Ky. | 1839 |
| Mary Eaton | " | 2 | Wife of A. Isaacs | Miss. | 1839 |
| Luken, P. H. | Dorchester | 6 | Farmer | Pa. | 1855 |
| Luken, T. J. | " | 6 | Farmer | Pa. | 1854 |
| Luken, Maggie | " | 6 | Wife of T. J. Luken | Scotland | 1850 |
| McKinney, Nancy | " | 11 | Farmer | N. C. | 1831 |
| McKinney, Wm. | Dec'd Mar. 4, 1873 | | Husband of N. McKinney | N. C. | 1831 |
| Powers, Abram A. | Staunton | Sec. 23 | Farmer | Macoupin Co Il. | 1850 |
| Delany Pence | " | 23 | Wife of A. A. Powers | Greene Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Pope, Nelson M. | Dorchester | 4 | Farmer | Ky. | 1834 |
| Martha A. Piersor | " | 4 | Wife of N. M. Pope | Macoupin Co Il. | 1843 |
| Ridgley, J. F. | Bunk. Hill | 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ill. | 1848 |
| Robertson, Brice | Dorchester | 5 | Farmer | Ohio | 1830 |
| Eliza Milligan | " | 5 | Wife of B. Robertson | Ill. | 1848 |
| Mary A. Holford | Dec'd June 27, 1875 | | Former wife of B. Roberts | N. Y. | 1857 |
| Scrooggins, Ebenez. H. | Dorchester | Sec. 1 | Farmer | Macoupin Co Il. | 1844 |
| Nancy M. Flannery | " | 1 | Wife of E. H. Scrooggins | Tenn. | 1872 |
| Sawyer, Daniel B. | " | 10 | Farmer | N. C. | 1831 |
| Minerva Scrooggins | " | 10 | Wife of D. B. Scrooggins | Tenn. | 1829 |
| Sawyer, Josiah | Staunton | 23 | Farmer | Macoupin Co Il. | 1835 |
| Mary Ellen Host | " | 23 | Wife of J. Sawyer | Montgomery Co. Ill. | 1877 |
| Susan M. Scrooggins | Dec'd Oct. 9, 1870 | | First wife of J. Sawyer | Macoupin Co Il. | 1839 |
| Schreier, Wm. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Holstein, Germ. | 1852 |
| Caroline Weeks | " | 30 | Wife of W. Schreier | " | 1852 |
| Swain, Thomas | " | 31 | Farmer and J. P. | Madison Co. Il. | 1843 |
| Melvina Manly | " | 31 | Wife of T. Swain | Greene Co. Ill. | 1858 |
| Smith, Abraham M. | " | 18 | Farmer | England | 1857 |
| Ann Skinner | " | 18 | Wife of A. M. Smith | " | 1857 |
| Sawyer, John R. | Staunton | 2 | Farmer and Supervisor | Madison Co. Il. | 1837 |
| Clara C. Walker | " | 2 | Wife of J. R. Sawyer | Macoupin Co. Il | 1847 |
| Schneider, D. | Dorchester | Dorch. | Pro. of Schneider House | France | 1854 |
| Schneider. Christina | Dec. March 1870 | | Late wife of D. Schneider | Ill. | 1854 |
| Thener, C. J. | Dorchester | Dorch. | Wagon and Carriage Mkr | Madison Co. Ill. | 1871 |
| Turk, John W. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 16 | Architect and Builder | Belmont Co. O. | 1864 |
| Turk, Abram L. | " | 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | " | 1864 |
| Mary Ella Muzzey | " | 21 | Wife of A. L. Turk | N. H. | 1854 |
| Ward, John A. | Dorchester | 15 | Farmer | Ind. | 1852 |
| Eliza A. Vinson | " | 15 | Wife of J. A. Ward | Ill. | 1842 |
| Wilder, E. D. | Staunton | 23 | Farmer | Ill. | 1853 |
| Mary Sawyer | " | 23 | Wife of E. D. Wilder | Ill. | 1844 |
| Wayne, C. W. | Dorchester | 6 | Farmer | Bourbon Co. Ky | 1844 |
| Mary Beer | " | 6 | Wife of C. W. Wayne | Ireland | 1859 |
| Sarah Jane Keller | Dec'd Oct. 11, 1870 | | Dec. wife C. W. Wayne | Ky. | 1844 |
| Williamson. John | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 19 | Farmer and Capitalist | N. J. | 1851 |
| Sinai Murphy | " | 19 | Wife of J. Williamson | Ohio | 1851 |

## SHAW'S POINT—TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, W. C. | Carlinville | Sec. 9 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1830 |
| Anderson, Mrs. M. A. | " | 9 | Wife of W. C. Anderson | " | 1836 |
| Buffington, Colby D. | " | 34 | Physician & Surgeon | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1869 |
| Mrs. Jennie Masters | " | 34 | Wife of Dr. Buffington | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1857 |
| Bloome, J. Henry | " | 18 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Germany | 1847 |
| Mrs. Margaret Leefer | " | 18 | Wife of J. H. Bloome | " | 1856 |
| Chappell, Solomon | " | 21 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | England | 1851 |
| Chappell, Mrs. Sarah J | " | 21 | Wife of S. Chappell | Baltimore, Md. | 1872 |
| Cummings, Samuel | " | 17 | Farmer and Carpenter | Scott Co. Ky. | 1825 |
| Cummings, Mary B. | " | 17 | Wife of S. Cummings | Davis Co. Tenn. | 1834 |
| Carpenter. N. C. | " | 20 | Farmer & Prop. Saw Mill | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1840 |
| Sophie Benion | Dec'd Jan. 8, 1875 | | Late wife N. C. Carpenter | Wales | 1858 |
| Clark, R. B. | Carlinville | Sec. 28 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Logan Co. Ky. | 1830 |
| Clark, Sarah W. | " | 28 | Wife of R. B. Clark | N. C. | 1860 |
| Coplin, John A. | " | 16 | Farmer & Bee Culturist | N. Y. | 1861 |
| Sarah E. Gray | " | 16 | Wife of John A. Coplin | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1838 |
| Dugger, L. W. | " | 29 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Sumner Co. Ten. | 1834 |
| Dugger, Sarah | " | 29 | Wife of L. W. Dugger | St. Clair Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Duggan, Thomas | " | 4 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Killarney Co. Ireland | 1849 |
| Johana Long | " | 4 | Wife of T. Duggan | " | 1857 |
| English, L. N. | " | 35 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1837 |
| Mary V. West | " | 35 | Wife of L. N. English | Madison Co. Ill. | 1861 |
| Gates, John P. | " | 21 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Muhlenburgh Co. Ky. | 1856 |
| Gates, Susan J. | " | 21 | Wife of J. P. Gates | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1847 |
| Giberson, Samuel D. | Zanesville | 15 | Farmer | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1866 |
| Laura Long | " | 15 | Wife of S. D. Giberson | Christ'n Co. Ky. | 1869 |
| Giberson, John W. | " | 23 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Hocking Co. O. | 1866 |
| Emma Padfield | " | 23 | Wife of J. W. Giberson | Wisconsin | 1870 |
| Harrington, Charles | Carlinville | 32 | Farmer | Madison Co. Ill. | 1848 |
| Harrington, Julia | " | 32 | Wife of W. Harrington | Greene Co. Ill. | 1846 |

## SHAW'S POINT—TWP. 10 NORTH. RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONT'D.]

| NAME. | P. OFFICE. | RESID. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | C'ME TO C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoecker, Peter | Carlinville | Sec. 8 | Farmer | Germany | 1865 |
| Hoecker, Mrs. Mary | " | 8 | Wife of P. Hoecker | Monroe Co. Ill. | 1873 |
| Keune, Christian | " | 6 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Germany | 1853 |
| Louisa Carston | " | 6 | Wife of C. Keune | " | 1853 |
| Leefers, Frederick | " | 7 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | " | 1856 |
| Leefers, Mrs. Henrietta | " | 7 | Wife of F. Leefers | " | 1852 |
| Lewis, John | " | 29 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Pendleton Co. S. C. | 1831 |
| Lewis, Mrs. Mary | " | 29 | Wife of J. Lewis | Ky. | 1835 |
| Mize, William | " | 32 | Farmer and Teacher | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1852 |
| McGready, E. J. | Nilwood | 5 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Wash'n Co. Mo. | 1878 |
| Mitchell, Joseph | Carlinville | 28 | Farmer | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1856 |
| Mitchell, Mrs. Sarah E | " | 28 | Wife of J. Mitchell | Sangamon Co. Il. | 1867 |
| McAlister, A. H. | " | 20 | Farmer & Prop. Saw Mill | Canada West | 1859 |
| C. L. Brown | " | 20 | Wife of A. H. McAlister | Ill. | 1845 |
| Owen, E. L. | " | 28 | Farmer and Carpenter | Henry Co. Tenn | 1835 |
| Owen, Mrs. M. E. | " | 28 | Wife of E. L. Owen | Madison Co. Ill. | 1851 |
| Rusk, David | Zanesville | 14 | Farmer | Pendleton Co. S. C. | 1855 |
| Rusk, Mrs. Elizabeth | " | 14 | Wife of D. Rusk | Rockingham Co. Va. | 1855 |
| Rusk, James | " | 14 | Farmer & Son of D. & E. Rusk. | Jersey Co. Ill. | 1855 |
| Rusk, Mrs. L. J. | " | 14 | Wife of J. Rusk | Wayne Co. Ind. | 1858 |
| Richardson, Hardin T. | " | 36 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1839 |
| C. G. Barnett | " | 36 | Wife of H. T. Richardson | " | 1848 |
| Taylor, Mrs. Jane E. | Carlinville | 31 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Fayette Co. Ky. | 1855 |
| Taylor, Berryman | Dec'd Dec. 5, 1877 | | Late Husband of Mrs. J. Taylor | " | 1855 |
| Womack, John J. | Carlinville | Sec. 32 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Spencer Co. Ky. | 1835 |
| Womack, Ann. M. | " | 32 | Wife of J. J. Womack | Wash'ton, D. C. | 1835 |
| Whitfield, J. T. | Zanesville | 1 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Marsh'l Co. Ten. | 1849 |
| Yowell. James W. | Carlinville | 8 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | Shelby Co. Ten. | 1829 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Street | " | 8 | Wife of J. W. Yowell | " | 1832 |
| Yowell, Strawder | " | 3 | Farmer & Stock Raiser | " | 1829 |
| Elizabeth J. Husband | " | 3 | Wife of S. Yowell | Christ'n Co. Ky. | 1841 |
| Yowell, James W. | " | 3 | Son of S. & E. J. Yowell | Macoup. Co. Ill. | 1843 |

## GILLESPIE—TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH. RANGE 7 WEST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, F. M. | Dorchester | Sec. 20 | Farmer | Ill. | 1833 |
| Elizabeth K. Grimes | " | 20 | Wife of F. M. Adams | Ill. | 1842 |
| Brown, Robert | Gillespie | Gi'spie | J. P., Notary Public & Mer. Tailor | Ireland | 1852 |
| Brown, Mary M. | " | " | Wife of R. Brown | Tenn. | 1838 |
| Behrens, Herman | " | " | Prop'r of National Hotel | Germany | 1867 |
| Clark, Randal | Dorchester | Sec. 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | S. C. | 1835 |
| Clark, Mrs. Lucy | " | 20 | Wife of R. Clark | Va. | 1833 |
| Cavender, D. N. | Gillespie | 1 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. H. | 1838 |
| Eliza Stockton | " | 1 | Wife of D. N. Cavender | Ky. | 1841 |
| Clark, Mark W. | " | 14 | Farmer | Ill. | 1857 |
| Carrie T. Boosinger | " | 14 | Wife of M. W. Clark | Ill. | 1855 |
| Dorsey, H. S. | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ill. | 1844 |
| Harriett S. Shirley | " | 13 | Wife of H. S. Dorsey | Ill. | 1845 |
| Dorsey, Jr., Benj. L. | " | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1851 |
| Dilliard, Luke | Dorchester | 31 | Farmer | Tenn. | 1838 |
| Dorsey, B. H. | " | 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Macoupin Co. Il | 1846 |
| Kate A. Harvey | " | 34 | Wife of B. H. Dorsey | Cincinnati, O. | 1860 |
| Eilers, Jordan | Gillespie | 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Hanover, Germ. | 1857 |
| Aalke Smith | " | 25 | Wife of J. Eilers | " | 1855 |
| Floyd, Anna E. | " | Gi'spie | Post Mistress | Ky. | 1859 |
| Floyd, Dr. T. Warren | Dec Jan 25 1876 | | Late husb. A. E. Floyd | Ky. | 1859 |
| Francis, Charles | Gillespie | Sec. 23 | Farmer & Breeder Blooded Horses | Ireland | 1844 |
| Francis, Pauline | " | 23 | Wife of C. Francis | Ohio | 1848 |
| Gross, Wm. M. | " | Gi'spie | Physician and Surgeon | Missouri | 1875 |
| Gross, Mary C. | " | " | Wife of Wm. M. Gross | Ill. | 1850 |
| Gibbs, D. | Bunk. Hill | Sec. 9 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Vermont | 1841 |
| Gibbs, Sarah | " | 9 | Present Wife of D. Gibbs | Pa. | 1838 |
| Gibbs, Sarah E. | Dec July 29 1868 | | Former wife of D. Gibbs | Va. | 1831 |
| Huddleston, Rachel | Gillespie | Sec. 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Indiana | 1830 |
| Huddleston, Daniel | Dec Dec 22 1869 | | Late husb. of R. Huddleston | Ohio | 1832 |
| Huddleston, R. A. | Gillespie | Sec. 3 | Fmr. and Stock Raiser | Ill. | 1851 |
| Jennie C. Cavender | " | 3 | Wife of R. A. Huddleston | Ill. | 1855 |
| Jones, D. M. | " | Gi'spie | Barrel Mfr. | Tenn. | 1861 |
| Jones, Martha E. | " | " | Wife of D. M. Jones | Ill. | 1860 |
| Kimball, F. G. | " | " | Wagon and Car'ge Mkr | Sweden | 1872 |
| Kimball, H. F. | " | " | Wife of F. G. Kimball | N. H. | 1872 |
| Meyer, F. and Th. | Dorchester | D'ester | General Merchants | Germany | 1872 |
| Netherton, A. K. | Gillespie | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ky. | 1840 |
| Netherton, Julia A. | " | 3 | Wife of A. K. Netherton | Ky. | 1830 |
| Pentzer, P. H | " | Gi'spie | Farmer and Supervisor | Mo. | 1849 |
| Pentzer, Mary F. | " | " | Wife of P. H. Pentzer | Ohio | 1847 |
| Pentzer, T. M. | " | " | Farmer | Mo. | 1849 |
| Pearson, James P. | " | Sec. 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | England | 1833 |
| Rebecca Gwyn | " | 3 | Wife of J. P. Pearson | Alabama | 1831 |
| Pembroke, W. K. | " | Gi'spie | Physician and Surgeon | Ill. | 1875 |
| Pentzer, John C. | " | 15 | Farmer | Mo. | 1849 |
| Ann J. Brown | " | 15 | Wife of J. C. Pentzer | Ill. | 1849 |
| Quigley, Robt. D. | Dorchester | 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Alabama. | 1850 |
| Quigley, Mary J. | " | 30 | Wife of R. D. Quigley | Ill. | 1833 |
| Rose, A. J. | Gillespie | 21 | Farmer | N. J. | 1835 |
| Rachel C. Buck | " | 1 | Wife of A. J. Rose | Ill. | 1839 |
| Robison, Hugh | " | 36 | Farmer | England | 1846 |
| Lucinda Morrison | " | 36 | Wife of H. Robinson | Mo. | 1866 |
| Sheppard, B. F. | Dorchester | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | N. J. | 1858 |
| Susan B. Harland | " | 20 | Wife of B. F. Sheppard | Macoupin Co. Il | 1848 |
| Spencer, Wm. | " | 33 & 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Halifax, Eng. | 1846 |
| Sarah Raymond | " | " | Wife of Wm. Spencer | England | 1851 |
| Taylor, Arter | Gillespie | 5 | Farmer | S. C. | 1830 |
| Taylor, Sarah N. | " | 5 | Wife of A. Taylor | N. J. | 1832 |
| Wagner, J. D. | " | 4 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Illinois | 1832 |
| Wagner, Gincey | " | 4 | Wife of J. D. Wagner | Kentucky | 1834 |
| Whitfield, Wm. H. | Dorchester | 27 | Farmer | N. C. | 1847 |
| Mourning Clark | " | 27 | Wife of W. H. Whitfield | Illinois | 1840 |

# REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

## ARTICLE I.

### BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

## ARTICLE II.

### BILL OF RIGHTS.


§ 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
§ 2. Due Process of Law.
§ 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
§ 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
§ 5. Right of Trial by Jury.
§ 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
§ 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
§ 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
§ 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
§ 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.
§ 11. Penalties proportionate — Corruption — Forfeiture.
§ 12. Imprisonment for Debt.
§ 13. Compensation for Property taken.
§ 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
§ 15. Military Power Subordinate.
§ 16. Quartering of Soldiers.
§ 17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
§ 18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
§ 19. What Laws ought to be.
§ 20. Fundamental Principles.


§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

## ARTICLE III.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.


§ 1. General Assembly elective.
§ 2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
§ 3. Who are Eligible
§ 4. Disqualification by Crime.
§ 5. Oath taken by members.
§ 6. Senatorial Apportionments.
§ 7. & 8. Minority Representation.
§ 9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
§ 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
§ 11. Style of Laws.
§ 12. Origin and passage of Bills.
§ 13. Reading—Printing - Title—Amendments.
§ 14. Privileges of members
§ 15. Disabilities of members.
§ 16. Bills making Appropriations.
§ 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.
§ 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
§ 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
§ 20. Public Credit not loaned.
§ 21. Pay and mileage of members.
§ 22. Special Legislation prohibited.
§ 23. Against Release from Liability.
§ 24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
§ 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
§ 26. State not to be sued.
§ 27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
§ 28. Terms of Office not Extended.
§ 29. Protection of operative miners.
§ 30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
§ 31. Draining and Ditching.
§ 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
§ 33. Completion of the State House.


§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

### ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

### ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of $3 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of $50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

Granting divorces;
Changing the names of persons or places;
Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
Locating or changing county seats;
Regulating county and township affairs;
Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
Providing for the management of common schools;
Regulating the rate of interest on money;
The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
The protection of game or fish;
Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
Changing the law of descent;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Officers of this Department.
§ 2. Of the State Treasurer.
§ 3. Time of Electing State Officers.
§ 4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election.
§ 5. Eligibility for Office.
§ 6. Governor—Power and Duty.
§ 7. His Message and Statement.
§ 8. Convening the General Assembly.
§ 9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
§ 10. Nominations by the Governor.
§ 11. Vacancies may be filled.
§ 12. Removals by the Governor.
§ 13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons.
§ 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
§ 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
§ 16. Veto of the Governor.
§ 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
§ 18. As President of the Senate.
§ 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
§ 20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
§ 21. Reports of State Officers.
§ 22. Great Seal of State
§ 23. Fees and Salaries.
§ 24. Definition of "Office."
§ 25. Oath of Civil Officers.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

### ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

### ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

### GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

### VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

### THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

### FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

### DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

## ARTICLE VI.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.


§ 1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
§ 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
§ 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
§ 4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
§ 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
§ 6. Election of Supreme Judges.
§ 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
§ 8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
§ 9. Appointment of Reporter.
§ 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
§ 11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
§ 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
§ 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
§ 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
§ 15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
§ 16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
§ 17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.
§ 18. County Judges—County Clerks.
§ 19. Appeals from County Courts.
§ 20. Probate Courts Authorized.
§ 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
§ 22. State's Attorney in each County.
§ 23. Cook County Courts of Record.
§ 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
§ 25. Salaries of the Judges.
§ 26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
§ 27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
§ 28. Justices in Chicago.
§ 29. Uniformity in the Courts.
§ 30. Removal of any Judge.
§ 31. Judges to make Written Reports.
§ 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
§ 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.


§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

### SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

*First District.*—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

*Second District.*—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

*Third District.*—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witte, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

*Fourth District.*—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

*Fifth District.*—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Lasalle, Grundy and Woodford.

*Sixth District.*—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

*Seventh District.*—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

### APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

### CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16 From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

### COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

### PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

### STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

### COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitans in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois:* and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois;* and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
§ 2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
§ 3. Privileges of Electors.
§ 4. Absence on Public Business.
§ 5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
§ 6. Qualifications for Office.
§ 7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

## ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. Free Schools Established.
§ 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
§ 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.
§ 4. School Officers not Interested.
§ 5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of of office, shall be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

§ 1. Principles of Taxation Stated
§ 2. Other and further Taxation.
§ 3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
§ 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
§ 5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
§ 6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.
§ 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
§ 8. Limitation on County Taxes.
§ 9. Local Municipal Improvements.
§ 10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
§ 11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
§ 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county,

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

## ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

§ 1. Formation of New Counties.
§ 2. Division of any County.
§ 3. Territory stricken from a County.
§ 4. Removal of a County Seat.
§ 5. Method of County Government.
§ 6. Board of County Commissioners.
§ 7. County affairs in Cook County.
§ 8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
§ 9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
§ 10. Salaries fixed by County Board
§ 11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
§ 12. All Future Fees Uniform.
§ 13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

## ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

§ 1. Established only by General Laws.
§ 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
§ 3. Election of Directors or Managers.
§ 4. Construction of Street Railroads.
§ 5. State Bank Forbidden—General Law.
§ 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
§ 7. Suspension of Specie Payment.
§ 8. Of a General Banking Law.
§ 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records.
§ 10. Personal Property of Railroads.
§ 11. Consolidations Forbidden.
§ 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
§ 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
§ 14. Power over existing Companies,
§ 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or asssociations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

## ARTICLE XII

MILITIA.

§ 1. Persons composing the Militia.
§ 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
§ 3. Commissions of Officers.
§ 4. Privilege from Arrest.
§ 5. Records, Banners and Relics.
§ 5. Exemption from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
§ 2. Sworn weekly statements required.
§ 3. Examination of property stored.
§ 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.
§ 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
§ 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
§ 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee; and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention.
§ 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceeding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftner than once in four years.

### SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

#### MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

#### CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

### SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid.
§ 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
§ 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.
§ 4. Present county Courts continued.
§ 5. All existing Courts continued.
§ 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the genera assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President.*

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,
Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tincher,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,
Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,
Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF ILLINOIS. | ss. *Office of Secretary.*

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hamphsire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the milita according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each persons.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No pesron except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS.
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
ARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Virginia.*
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*Maryland.*
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*North Carolina.*
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

# AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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of ALL NAMES CONTAINED in

# HISTORY

OF

# MACOUPIN COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

## With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

---

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MRS. IRIS ZIMMER, LUCY KLAUS, LELA MAYFIELD,

TAD WILHITE, CYNTHIA TAYLOR, FLORENCE MADDEN,

MYRTLE KESSINGER, ROBERTA TOCKS, EDNA BLAEUER,

MRS. LINDELL LOVELESS, AL WHITLER

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